DE VIRIS ILLUSTRIBUS URBIS ROMÆ, A ROMULO AD AUGUSTUM,

AD USUM

SEXTÆ SCHOLÆ;

AUCTORE C. F. L'HOMOND,

IN UNIVERSITATE PARISIENSI PROFESSORE EMERITO.

Editio Quarta Novi-Eboraci,

JUXTA ULTIMAM PARISIENSEM STEREOTYPAM.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A DICTIONARY

OF ALL THE WORDS WHICH OCCUR IN THE BOOK.

WHEREIN

THE PRIMITIVES OF COMPOUND AND DERIVATIVE WORDS ARE MINUTELY TRACED, AND THE IRREGULARITIES OF ANOMALOUS NOUNS AND VERBS ARE PARTICULARLY MENTIONED.

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Southern District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the third day of December, in the forty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, *James Hardie*, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ, a Romulo ad Augustum, ad usum Sextæ Scholæ; Auctore C. F. L'Homond, in Universitate Parisiensi Professore Emerito. Editio Prima Novi-Eboraci, Juxta ultimam Parisiensem Stereotypam. To which is added, a Dictionary of all the words which occur in the book, wherein the Primitives of Compound and Derivative words are minutely traced and the Irregularities of Anomalous nouns and verbs are particularly mentioned By James Hardie, A M. Author of the Principles of the Latin Grammar, Corderii Colloquia, Selectæ e Veteri with Improvements, &c"

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to an act, entitled "An act, supplementary to an act, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

THERON RUDD,
Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

PREFACE.

In December 1818, a large impression of the volume now presented to the public, entitled "*De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ, a Romulo ad Augustum, auctore C. F. L'Homond, In universitate Parisiensi professore,*" made its appearance. It must be evident to every classical scholar, that to a young gentleman, intended for a learned profession, and who, of course, ought to be well versed in the history of Rome, and that of those illustrious men who presided in her councils and commanded her fleets and armies; a sketch such as that, which is here given by the celebrated Professor M. L'Homond, must be both useful and interesting.

Whatever diversity of sentiment may be entertained with respect to translations, there is one point on which it is probable, that all respectable teachers are agreed, viz. that *a readiness in parsing or analyzing is essentially necessary for those who would make any considerable proficiency in the Latin language.*

The perfect tenses, participles of verbs, &c. which do not follow the general rules of conjugation, occasion the pupil much embarrassment. Thus, for example, he reads in his lesson, the word *fefellit*, and naturally looks in his dictionary for the verb fefello, which he can never find. He must t- fore, consult his teacher; but according to m be finds *fefelli*, *I have deceived*, indic. perf. He then looks for *fallo*, and finds Fallo, ĕre

falsum, *v. a. to deceive;* and thus instantaneously obtains the information he wants, without giving his teacher any trouble. I shall give one more example: he comes to the word *contactus*, and finds in his vocabulary Contactus, a, um, *touched*, perf. part. of contingo; he then looks for contingo, and reads, Contingo, ĕre, tĭgi, tactum, *v. a. to touch, to arrive at, to happen*, of con and tango: let him then look for *con*, and he will find Con, *insep. præp. together*, and under that article, he will be informed, in what cases the *n* is dropt, and when it is changed into *m*, *l*, and *r*. He must now look for *tango*, and reads Tango. ĕre, tetĭgi, tactum, *to touch, to lay hands on, to be near or hard by*. Thus, with very little trouble to himself, and none to his preceptor, he obtains a perfect knowledge of the derivation and composition of words.

By these helps, which are not to be found in common dictionaries, it may reasonably be expected that the teacher will find his labour considerably abridged, and that the learner will acquire knowledge with greater facility, and what is surely of the utmost consequence, acquire not a *superficial*, but a *radical* skill in what he learns.

In this edition, the greatest pains have been taken to render it, if possible, free from errors; for this purpose, the former edition has been revised with all possible care, and the proof sheets have been read with the utmost attention. Some deficiencies in the dictionary part have been amply supplied; certain redundancies are retrenched; and in the geographical description of ancient places, several additions have been made, which will be perused by the youthful student with pleasure and profit.

DE

VIRIS ILLUSTRIBUS

URBIS ROMÆ,

A ROMULO AD AUGUSTUM.

ROMANI IMPERII EXORDIUM.

PROCA, rex Albanorum, duos filios, Numitorem et Amulium, habuit. Numitori, qui natu major erat, regnum reliquit; sed Amulius, pulso fratre, regnavit, et ut eum sobole privaret, Rheam Sylviam ejus filiam Vestæ sacerdotem fecit, quæ tamen Romulum et Remum uno partu edidit. Quo cognito, Amulius ipsam in vincula conjecit, parvulos alveo impositos abjecit in Tiberim, qui tunc fortè super ripas erat effusus; sed, relabente flumine, eos aqua in sicco reliquit. Vastæ tùm in iis locis solitudines erant. Lupa, ut famâ traditum est, ad vagitum accurrit, infantes linguâ lambit, ubera eorum ori admovit, matremque se gessit.

Quum lupa sæpiùs ad parvulos veluti ad catulos reverteretur, Faustulus, pastor regius, rem animadvertit, eos tulit in casam, et Accæ Laurentiæ conjugi dedit educandos. Qui adulti inter pastores primò ludicris certaminibus vires auxêre, deindè venando saltus peragrare cœperunt, tùm latrones rapinâ pecorum arcere. Quare iis insidiati

latrones, à quibus Remus captus est; Romulus autem vi se defendit. Tunc Faustulus necessitate compulsus indicavit Romulo quis esset ejus avus, et quæ mater. Romulus statim, armatis pastoribus, Albam properavit.

Intereà Remum latrones ad Amulium regem perduxerunt, eum accusantes, quasi Numitoris greges infestare solitus esset; Remus itaque à rege Numitori ad supplicium traditus est: at Numitor, considerato adolescentis vultu, haud procul erat quin nepotem agnosceret. Nam Remus oris lineamentis erat matri simillimus, ætasque tempori expositionis congruebat. Dùm ea res animum Numitoris anxium teneret, repentè Romulus supervenit, fratrem liberavit, et Amulio interfecto, avum Numitorem in regnum restituit.

Deindè Romulus et Remus urbem in iisdem locis, ubi expositi educatique fuerant, condiderunt; sed orta est inter eos contentio uter nomen novæ urbi daret, eamque regeret; adhibuêre auspicia. Remus prior sex vultures, Romulus posteà, sed duodecim, vidit. Sic Romulus augurio victor Romam vocavit; et ut eam priùs legibus quàm mœnibus muniret, edixit ne quis vallum transiliret. Quod Remus irridens transilivit; eum iratus Romulus interfecit, his increpans verbis: "Sic deinceps malo afficietur quicumque transiliet mœnia mea." Ita solus potitus est imperio Romulus.

Romulus, Romanorum rex primus.

Romulus imaginem urbis magis quàm urbem fecerat: deerant incolæ. Erat in proximo lucus: hunc asylum fecit. Eò statim multitudo latronum pas-

torumque confugit. Quum verò ipse et populus uxores non haberent, legatos ad vicinas gentes misit, qui societatem connubiumque peterent. Nusquàm benignè legatio audita est: ludibrium etiam additum: "Quidni fœminis quoque asylum aperuistis? Id enim compar foret connubium." Romulus ægritudinem animi dissimulans ludos parat: indici deindè finitimis spectaculum jubet. Multi convenêre studio etiam videndæ novæ urbis, maximè Sabini cum liberis et conjugibus. Ubi spectaculi tempus venit, eòque deditæ mentes cum oculis erant, tùm, dato signo, virgines raptæ sunt: et hæc fuit statìm causa bellorum.

Sabini ob virgines raptas bellum adversùs Romanos sumpserunt, et quum Romæ appropinquarent, Tarpeiam virginem nacti sunt, quæ aquæ causâ sacrorum hauriendæ descenderat. Hujus pater Romanæ præerat arci. Titus Tatius Sabinorum dux Tarpeiæ optionem muneris dedit, si exercitum suum in Capitolium perduxisset. Illa petiit quod Sabini in sinistris manibus gerebant, videlicet annulos et armillas. Quibus dolosè promissis, Tarpeia Sabinos in arcem perduxit, ubi Tatius eam scutis obrui præcepit. Nam et scuta in lævis habuerunt. Sic impia proditio celeri pœnâ vindicata est.

Romulus adversùs Tatium processit, et in eo loco, ubi nunc Romanum forum est, pugnam conseruit. Primo impetu, vir inter Romanos insignis, nomine Hostilius, fortissimè dimicans cecidit; cujus interitu consternati Romani fugere cœperunt. Jam Sabini clamitabant: "Vicimus perfidos hospites, imbelles hostes. Nunc sciunt longè aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris." Tunc Romulus arma ad cœlum tollens Jovi ædem vovit, et exercitus

seu fortè seu divinitùs restitit. Prælium itaque redintegratur; sed raptæ mulieres, crinibus passis, ausæ sunt se inter tela volantia inferre; et hinc patres, indè viros deprecatæ, pacem conciliârunt.

Romulus cum Tatio fœdus percussit, et Sabinos in urbem recepit. Centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, qui ob senilem ætatem *Senatus* vocati sunt. Tres equitum centurias constituit; plebem in triginta curias distribuit. His ita ordinatis, quum ad Capræ paludem exercitum lustraret, subitò coorta est tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, et Romulus è conspectu ablatus est: eum ad Deos abiisse vulgò creditum est; cui rei fidem fecit Proculus vir nobilis. Ortâ enim inter patres et plebem seditione, is in concionem processit, et jurejurando affirmavit Romulum à se visum augustiore formâ quàm fuisset, eundemque præcipere ut seditionibus abstinerent, et virtutem colerent. Ita Romulus pro Deo cultus, et Quirinus est appellatus.

Numa Pompilius, Romanorum rex secundus.

Successit Romulo Numa Pompilius vir inclytâ justitiâ et religione. Is Curibus oppido Sabinorum accitus est. Quum Romam venisset, ut populum ferum religione molliret, sacra plurima instituit. Aram Vestæ consecravit, et ignem in arâ perpetuò alendum virginibus dedit. Flaminem Jovis sacerdotem creavit, eumque insigni veste et curuli sellâ ornavit. Duodecim Salios Martis sacerdotes legit, qui ancilia quædam imperii pignora è cœlo, ut putabant, delapsa, ferre per urbem, canentes et ritè saltantes solebant. Annum in duodecim menses ad

cursum lunæ descripsit: nefastos fastosque dies fecit: portas Jano gemino ædificavit, ut esset index pacis et belli: nam apertus in armis esse civitatem, clausus verò pacatos circà omnes populos, significabat.

Leges quoque plurimas et utiles tulit Numa. Ut verò majorem institutis suis auctoritatem conciliaret, simulavit sibi cum Deâ Ægeriâ esse colloquia nocturna, ejusque monitu se omnia quæ ageret facere. Lucus erat, quem medium fons perenni rigabat aquâ: eò sæpè Numa sine arbitris se inferebat, velut ad congressum Deæ: ita omnium animos religione imbuit, ut fides et jusjurandum, non minùs quàm legum et pœnarum metus cives continerent. Bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minùs civitati profuit quàm Romulus. Morbo extinctus, in Janiculo monte sepultus est. Ita duo deinceps reges, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt. Romulus septem et triginta regnavit annos: Numa tres et quadraginta.

Tullus Hostilius, Romanorum rex tertius.

Mortuo Numâ, Tullus Hostilius rex creatus est. Hic non solùm proximo regi dissimilis, sed etiam Romulo ferocior fuit. Eo regnante, bellum inter Albanos et Romanos exortum est. Ducibus Hostilio et Suffetio placuit, paucorum manibus fata utriusque populi committi. Erant apud Romanos trigemini Horatii, trigemini quoque apud Albanos Curiatii. Cum iis agunt reges, ut pro suâ quisque patriâ dimicent ferro. Fœdus ictum est eâ lege, ut undè victoria, ibi quoque imperium esset. Itaque trigemini arma capiunt, et in medium inter duas acies

procedunt. Consederant utrinque duo exercitus. Datur signum, infestisque armis terni juvenes magnorum exercituum animos gerentes concurrunt.

Ut primo concursu increpuêre arma, horror ingens spectantes perstrinxit. Consertis deindè manibus, statìm duo Romani alius super alium expirantes ceciderunt: tres Albani vulnerati. Ad casum Romanorum conclamavit gaudio exercitus Albanus. Romanos jam spes tota deserebât. Unum Horatium tres Curiatii circumsteterant: is quamvis integer, quia tribus impar erat, fugam simulavit. ut singulos per intervalla secuturos separatìm aggrederetur. Jam aliquantùm spatii ex eo loco, ubi pugnatum est, aufugerat, quum respiciens vidit unum Curiatium haud procul ab se abesse. In eum magno impetu redit, et dùm Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, ut opem ferant fratri, jam Horatius eum occiderat. Alterum deindè, priusquàm tertius posset consequi, interfecit.

Jam singuli supererant, sed nec spe nec viribus pares. Alterius erat intactum ferro corpus, et geminatâ victoriâ ferox animus. Alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahebat corpus. Nec illud prœlium fuit. Romanus exultans, malè sustinentem arma conficit, jacentemque spoliat. Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium accipiunt, et domum deducunt. Princeps ibat Horatius, trium fratrum spolia præ se gerens. Cui obvia fuit soror, quæ desponsa fuerat uni ex Curiatiis, visoque super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, flere et crines solvere cœpit. Movit feroci juveni animum comploratio sororis in tanto gaudio publico: stricto itaque gladio transfigit puellam, simul eam verbis increpans: " Abi hinc cum imma-

turo amore ad sponsum; oblita fratrum, oblita patriæ. Sic eat quæcumque Romana lugebit hostem."

Atrox id visum est facinus patribus plebique, quare raptus est in jus Horatius et apud judices condemnatus. Jam accesserat lictor injiciebatque laqueum. Tùm Horatius ad populum provocavit. Intereà pater Horatii senex proclamabat filiam suam jure cæsam fuisse; et juvenem amplexus, spoliaque Curiatiorum ostentans, orabat populum, ne se orbum liberis faceret. Non tulit populus patris lachrymas, juvenemque absolvit, magis admiratione virtutis quàm jure causæ. Ut tamen cædes manifesta expiaretur, pater, quibusdam sacrificiis peractis, transmisit per viam tigillum, et filium, capite adoperto, velut sub jugum misit; quod tigillum *sororium* appellatum est.

Non diù pax Albana mansit: nam Suffetius, dux Albanorum, quum invidiosum se apud cives videret, quòd bellum uno paucorum certamine finîsset, ut rem corrigeret, Veientes adversùs Romanos concitavit. Ipse ab Tullo in auxilium arcessitus, aciem in collem subduxit, ut fortunam belli experiretur ac sequeretur. Quâ re, Tullus, intellectâ, dixit clarâ voce suo illud jussu Suffetium facere, ut hostes à tergo circumvenirentur. Quo audito, hostes territi victique sunt. Posterâ die Suffetius, quum ad gratulandum Tullo venisset, jussu illius quadrigis religatus est, et in diversa distractus. Deindè Tullus Albam propter ducis perfidiam diruit, et Albanos Romam transire jussit.

Roma interim crevit Albæ ruinis: duplicatus est civium numerus: mons Cælius urbi additus, et quò frequentiùs habitaretur, eam sedem Tullus regiæ cepit, ibique deindè habitavit. Auctarum virium fiduciâ elatus bellum Sabinis indixit: pestilentia

insecuta est: nulla tamen ab armis quies dabatur. Credebat enim rex bellicosus salubriora militiæ quàm domi esse juvenum corpora; sed ipse quoque diuturno morbo est implicitus: tunc fracti simul cum corpore sunt spiritus illi feroces, nullique rei deinceps nisi sacris operam dedit. Memorant Tullum fulmine ictum cum domo conflagrâsse. Tullus magnâ gloriâ belli regnavit annos duos et triginta.

Ancus Marcius, Romanorum rex quartus.

Tullo mortuo, Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit. Numæ Pompilii nepos Ancus Marcius erat, æquitate et religione avo similis. Tunc Latini cum quibus, Tullo regnante, ictum fœdus erat, sustulerunt animos, et incursionem in agrum Romanum fecerunt. Ancus, priusquàm eis bellum indiceret, legatum misit qui res repeteret, eumque morem posteri retinuerunt. Id autem hoc modò fiebat. Legatus, ubi ad fines eorum venit, à quibus res repetuntur, capite velato, ait: "Audi, Jupiter; audite, fines hujus populi. Ego sum publicus nuncius populi Romani: verbis meis fides sit." Deindè peragit postulata. Si non deduntur res, quas exposcit, hastam in fines hostium emittit, bellumque ita indicit. Legatus qui eâ de re mittitur *fecialis*, ritusque belli indicendi *jus feciale* appellatur.

Legato Romano res repetenti superbè responsum est à Latinis; quare bellum hoc modo eis indictum est. Ancus exercitu conscripto profectus, Latinos fudit, et, oppidis deletis, cives Romam traduxit. Quum autem in tantâ hominum multitudine facinora clandestina fierent, Ancus carcerem in mediâ urbe ad terrorem increscentis audaciæ ædificavit: muro

lapideo urbem circumdedit, et Janiculum montem, ponte sublicio in Tiberim facto, urbi conjunxit. Pluribus aliis rebus intra paucos annos confectis, immaturâ morte præreptus, non potuit præstare qualem promiserat regem.

Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, Romanorum rex quintus.

Anco regnante, Lucius Tarquinius urbe Tarquiniis profectus, cum conjuge et fortunis omnibus Romam commigravit. Additur hæc fabula: scilicet ei advenienti aquila pileum sustulit, et super carpentum, ubi Tarquinius sedebat, cum magno clangore volitans, rursùs capiti aptè reposuit; indè sublimis abiit. Tanaquil conjux augurierum perita regnum ei portendi intellexit: itaque virum complexa jussit eum alta sperare. Has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, urbem ingressi sunt, domicilioque ibi comparato, Tarquinius pecuniâ et industriâ dignitatem atque etiam Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, à quo tutor liberis relictus regnum intercepit, et ita administravit, quasi jure adeptus fuisset.

Tarquinius Priscus bellum cum Sabinis gessit, in quo bello equitum centurias numero auxit; nomine mutare non potuit, deterritus, ut ferunt, Accii Navii auctoritate. Accius, eâ tempestate augur inclytus, id fieri posse negabat, nisi aves addixissent; iratus rex, in experimentum artis, eum interrogavit fierine posset quod ipse mente conceperat: Accius, augurio acto, fieri posse respondit. Atqui hoc, inquit rex, agitabam an cotem illam secare novaculâ possem. Potes ergo, inquit augur, et secuisse dic-

annorum, quòd in prælio hostem percussisset, prætextâ et bullâ donavit, undè hæc ingenuorum puerorum insignia esse cœperunt.

Supererant duo Anci filii, qui ægrè ferentes se paterno regno fraudatos esse, regi paraverunt insidias. Ex pastoribus duos ferocissimos deligunt ad patrandum facinus. Ii, simulatâ rixâ, in vestibulo regiæ tumultuantur. Quum eorum clamor penitùs in regiam pervenisset, vocati ad regem pergunt. Primò uterque simul vociferari cœpit, certatìm alter alteri obstrepere. Quum verò jussi essent invicem dicere, unus ex composito rem orditur; dùmque intentus in eum se rex totus averteret, alter elatam securim in ejus caput dejecit, et relicto telo, ambo foràs se proripiunt.

Servius Tullius, Romanorùm rex sextus.

Servius Tullius matre nobili, sed captivâ, natus est. Quum in domo Tarquinii Prisci educaretur, ferunt prodigium visu eventuque mirabile accidisse. Flammæ species pueri dormientis caput amplexa est. Hoc viso Tanaquil summam ei dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjugi suasit, ut eum non secùs ac liberos suos educaret. Is postquàm adolevit, à Tarquinio gener assumptus est; et quum Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanaquil, celatâ ejus morte, populum ex superiori parte ædium allocuta, ait regem, gravi quidem, sed non lethali vulnere accepto, petere, ut, interim dùm convalescit, Servio Tullio dicto audientes essent. Servius Tullius quasi precariò regnare cœpit, sed rectè imperium administravit.

Servius Tullius aliquod urbi decus addere voluit. Jam tùm inclytum erat Dianæ Ephesiæ fanum. Id

communiter à civitatibus Asiæ factum fama fereb Itaque Latinorum populis suasit, ut et ipsi Romæ num Dianæ cum populo Romano ædificarent. Q facto, bos miræ magnitudinis cuidam Latino nata citur, et responsum somnio datum eum popul summam imperii habiturum, cujus civis bovem lam immolâsset. Latinus bovem ad fanum Dia deduxit, et causam sacerdoti Romano exposuit. cerdos callidus dixit eum debere priùs vivo flumi manus abluere. Dùm Latinus ad Tiberim descen sacerdos bovem immolavit. Ita imperium civib sibique gloriam vindicavit.

Servius Tullius filiam alteram ferocem, mit alteram habebat. Duo quoque Tarquinii Prisci f longè dispares moribus erant: Tullia ferox Tarq nio miti nupserat; Tullia verò mitis Tarquinio roci; sed mites, seu fortè, seu fraude, perieru feroces morum similitudo conjunxit. Statìm T quinius Superbus à Tulliâ incitatus, advocato sena regnum paternum repetere cœpit: quâ re audi Servius dùm ad curiam contendit, jussu Tarqui gradibus dejectus, et domum refugiens interfec est. Tullia carpento vecta in forum properav virum è curiâ evocavit, et prima regem salutavit; quo jussa à turbâ decedere, quum domum redir viso patris corpore, mulionem evitantem super sum corpus carpentum agere præcepit. Undè. cus ille *Sceleratus* dictus est. Servius Tullius re navit annos quatuor et quadraginta.

Tarquinius Superbus, Romanorum rex septimus et ultimus.

Tarquinius Superbus regnum sceleste occupavit. Tamen bello strenuus hostes domuit. Urbem Gabios in potestatem redegit fraude Sexti filii. Is quum indignè ferret eam urbem à patre expugnari non posse, ad Gabinos se contulit, patris in se sævitiam querens. Benignè à Gabinis exceptus est, et paulatìm eorum benevolentiam fictis blanditiis alliciendo, dux belli electus est. Tùm è suis unum ad patrem mittit sciscitatum quidnam se facere vellet. Pater nuncio filii nihil respondit, sed in hortum transiit; ibique inambulans, sequente nuncio, altissima papaverum capita baculo decussit. Nuncius fessus expectando redit Gabios. Sextus, cognito silentio patris simul ac facto, intellexit quid vellet pater. Primores civitatis interemit, patrique urbem sine ullâ dimicatione tradidit.

Posteà Tarquinius Superbus Ardeam urbem oppugnavit. Ibi Tarquinius Collatinus sorore regis natus fortè cœnabat apud Sextum Tarquinium cum aliis juvenibus regiis. Incidit de uxoribus mentio: quum unusquisque suam laudaret, placuit experiri. Itaque equis Romam petunt. Regias nurus, in convivio et luxu deprehendunt. Pergunt indè Collatiam. Lucretiam Collatini uxorem inter ancillas in lanificio inveniunt. Ea ergo cæteris præstare judicatur. Paucis interjectis diebus, Sextus Collatiam rediit, et Lucretiæ vim attulit. Illa postero die, advocatis patre et conjuge, rem exposuit, et se ultro, quem sub veste texerat occidit. Conclamant vir paterque, et in exitium regum conjurant. T r

quinio Romam redeunti clausæ sunt urbis portæ, et exilium indictum.

Junius Brutus, Romanorum consul primus.

(Anno urbis conditæ 244.)

Junius Brutus, sorore Tarquinii natus, quum eandem fortunam timeret in quam frater inciderat, qui ob divitias et prudentiam, fuerat ab avunculo occisus, stultitiam finxit, undè Brutus dictus est. Profectus Delphos cum Tarquinii filiis, quos pater ad Apollinem muneribus honorandum miserat, baculo sambuceo aurum inclusum Deo donum tulit. Peractis deindè mandatis patris, juvenes Apollinem consuluerunt quisnam ex ipsis Romæ regnaturus esset. Responsum est eum Romæ summam potestatem habiturum, qui primus matrem oscularetur. Tunc Brutus perindè atque casu prolapsus, terram osculatus est, quòd ea communis sit mater omnium mortalium.

Expulsis regibus, duo consules creati sunt, Junius Brutus et Tarquinius Collatinus, Lucretiæ maritus. At libertas modò parta, per dolum et proditionem penè amissa est. Erant in juventute Romanâ adolescentes aliquot, sodales Tarquiniorum. Hi de accipiendis nocte in urbem regibus colloquuntur, ipsos Bruti consulis filios in societatem consilii assumunt. Sermonem eorum ex servis unus excepit: rem ad consules detulit. Scriptæ ad Tarquinium literæ manifestum facinus fecerunt. Proditores in vincula conjecti sunt, deindè damnati. Stabant ad palum deligati juvenes nobilissimi, sed præ cæteris liberi consulis omnium in se oculos convertebant.

Consules in sedem processêre suam, missique lictores nudatos virgis cædunt, securique feriunt. Supplicii non spectator modò, sed et exactor erat Brutus, qui tunc patrem exuit, ut consulem ageret.

Tarquinius deindè bello aperto regnum recuperare tentavit. Equitibus præerat Aruns Tarquinii filius: rex ipse cum legionibus sequebatur: obviàm hosti consules eunt. Brutus ad explorandum cum equitatu antecessit. Aruns, ubi Brutum agnovit, inflammatus irâ: "Ille est vir, inquit, qui nos patriâ expulit; en ille nostris decoratus insignibus magnificè incedit:" Tùm concitat calcaribus equum atque in ipsum consulem dirigit: Brutus avidè se certamini offert. Adeò infestis animis concurrerunt, ut ambo hastâ transfixi ciderint; fugatus est tamen Tarquinius. Alter consul Romam triumphans rediit. Bruti collegæ funus quantò potuit apparatu fecit. Brutum matronæ ut parentem anno luxerunt.

Horatius Cocles.

Porsenna rex Etruscorum ad restituendum Tarquinios cum infesto exercitu Romam venit. Primo impetu Janiculum cepit. Non usquàm aliàs antè tantus terror Romanos invasit; ex agris in urbem demigrant; urbem ipsam sepiunt præsidiis. Alia urbis pars muris, alia Tiberi objecto tuta videbatur. Pons sublicius iter penè hostibus dedit, nisi unus vir fuisset Horatius Cocles, illo cognomine quòd in alio prælio oculum amiserat. Is pro ponte stetit, et aciem hostium solus sustinuit, donec pons à tergo interrumperetur: ipsâ audaciâ obstupefecit hostes: ponte rescisso, armatus in Tiberim desiliit,

et incolumis ad suos transnavit. Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit; ei tantùm agri datum est, quantùm unâ die circumarari potuisset. Statua quoque in comitio posita.

Mucius Scævola.

Quum Porsenna Romam obsideret, Mucius vir Romanæ constantiæ senatum adiit, et veniam transfugiendi petiit, necem regis repromittens. Acceptâ potestate, in castra Porsennæ venit. Ibi in confertissimâ turbâ prope regium tribunal constitit. Stipendium tunc fortè militibus dabatur; et scriba eum rege pari ferè ornatu sedebat, Mucius illum pro rege deceptus occidit. Apprehensus et ad regem pertractus, dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injecit; hoc supplicii à reâ exigens, quòd in cæde peccâsset. Attonitus miraculo rex juvenem amoveri ab altaribus jussit. Tùm Mucius, quasi beneficium remunerans, ait trecentos, suî similes, adversùs eum conjurâsse. Quâ re ille territus bellum, acceptis obsidibus, deposuit.

Clælia Virgo.

Porsenna Clæliam virginem nobilem inter obsides accepit. Quum ejus castra haud procul ripâ Tiberis locata essent, Clælia, deceptis custodibus, noctu egressa, equum, quem sors dederat, arripuit, et Tiberim trajecit. Quod ubi regi nunciatum est, primò ille incensus irâ Romam legatos misit ad Clæliam obsidem reposcendam. Romani eam ex fœdere restituerunt. Tùm rex virginis virtutem admiratus, eam laudavit, ac parte obsidum donare se

dixit, permisitque ut ipsa quos vellet, legeret. Productis obsidibus, Clælia virgines pueros que elegit, quorum ætatem injuriæ obnoxiam sciebat, et cum iis in patriam rediit. Romani novam in feminâ virtutem novo genere honoris, statuâ equestri, donavêre. In summâ viâ sacrâ fuit posita virgo insidens equo.

Publius Valerius Publicola.

Tarquinius Collatinus se consulatu abdicavit, quòd invisum esset populo Tarquinii nomen. Itaque consul creatus est Publius Valerius, quo adjutore Brutus reges ejecerat. Hic tamen, quia in locum Bruti mortui alterum consulem non subrogaverat, et domum in alto atque munito loco habebat, in suspicionem regni affectati venit. Quo cognito, apud populum questus est, quòd de se tale aliquid timuissent, et misit qui domum suam diruerent. Dempsit etiam secures fascibus, eosque in populi concione submisit, quasi major populi quàm consulis majestas esset. Gratum id multitudini spectaculum fuit. Indè Valerio cognomen Publicolæ datum est. Quum quartùm consul fuisset, mortuus est adeò pauper, ut funeri sumptus deesset. Collectis à populo nummis est sepultus, et annuo matronarum luctu honoratus.

Fabii Trecenti Sex.

Vexabantur incursionibus Veientium Romani. Tùm Fabia gens senatum adit. Consul Fabius pro gente loquitur: "Vos alia bella curate: Fabios hostes Veientibus date: istud bellum privato sumptu gerere nobis in animo est." Ei gratiæ

ingentes actæ sunt. Consul è curiâ egressus, comitante Fabiorum agmine, domum rediit. Manat totâ urbe rumor: Fabios ad cœlum laudibus ferunt; Fabii posterâ die arma capiunt. Nunquàm exercitus neque minor numero, neque clarior famâ et admiratione hominum per urbem incessit. Ibant sex et trecenti milites, omnes patricii omnes unius gentis. Ad Cremeram flumen perveniunt. Is opportunus visus est locus communiendo præsidio. Hostes non semel fusi pacem supplices petunt.

Veientes pacis impetratæ brevì pœnituit. Itaque, redintegrato bello, inierunt consilium insidiis ferocem hostem captandi. Multo successu Fabiis audacia crescebat: quum igitur palati passìm agros popularentur, pecora à Veientibus obviàm acta sunt; ad quæ progressi Fabii, in insidias circa ipsum iter locatas delapsi sunt, et omnes ad unum perierunt. Dies, quo id factum est, inter nefastos relatus fuit: porta quâ profecti fuerant, *Scelerata* est appellata. Unus omninò superfuit ex eâ gente, qui propter ætatem impuberem, domi relictus fuerat. Is genus propagavit ad Quintum Fabium Maximum qui Annibalem morâ fregit.

Aulus Posthumius Dictator.

Tarquinius ejectus ad Mamilium Tusculanum generum suum confugerat: quum ille, concitato Latio, Romanos graviter urgeret, nova Romæ dignitas creata est, quæ Dictatura appellata est, major quàm consulatus. Tunc creatus est magister equitum, qui dictatori etiam obsequeretur. Aulus Posthumius dictator factus, cum hostibus apud Regillum lacum conflixit, ubi quum victoria nutaret, magister

equitum equis frenos detrahi jussit, ut irrevocabili impetu ferrentur: itaque et aciem Latinorum fuderunt, et castra ceperunt. Tarquinius Cumas se contulisse dicitur, in eâque urbe senio et ægritudine esse confectus.

Menenius Agrippa.

(Anno urbis conditæ 261.)

Menenius Agrippa concordiam inter patres plebemque restituit; nam quum plebs à patribus secessisset, quòd tributum et militiam non toleraret, Agrippa, vir facundus, ad plebem missus est; qui intromissus in castra nihil aliud quàm hoc narrâsse fertur: Olim humani artus, quum ventrem otiosum cernerent, ab eo discordârunt, conspirâruntque ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent. At dùm ventrem domare volunt, ipsi quoque defecerunt, totumque corpus ad extremam tabem venit; indè apparuit ventris haud segne ministerium esse, eumque acceptos cibos per omnia membra disserere, et cùm eo in gratiam redierunt. Sic senatus et populus quasi unum corpus discordiâ pereunt, concordiâ valent.

Hâc fabulâ Menenius flexit hominum mentes: plebs in urbem regressa est. Creavit tamen tribunos, qui libertatem suam adversùs nobilitatis superbiam defenderent. Paulò pòst mortuus est Menenius, vir omni vitâ pariter patribus ac plebi carus; post restitutam civium concordiam carior plebi factus. Is tamen in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut eum populus collatis quadrantibus sepeliret, et locum sepulcro senatus publicè daret. Potest consolari pauperes

Menenius, sed multò magis docere locupletes, quàm non sit necessaria solidam laudem cupienti nimis anxia divitiarum comparatio.

Quinctius Cincinnatus.

Æqui consulem Minucium atque exercitum ejus circumsessos tenebant : id ubi Romæ nunciatum est, tantus pavor, tanta trepidatio fuit, quanta si urbem ipsam, non castra, hostes obsiderent : quum autem in altero consule parùm esse præsidii videretur, dictatorem dici placuit, qui rem afflictam restitueret. Quinctius Cincinnatus omnium consensu dictator est dictus. Ille spes unica imperii Romani trans Tiberim quatuor jugerum colebat agrum. Ad quem missi legati nudum eum arantem offenderunt. Salute datâ invicem redditâque, Quinctius togam properè è tugurio proferre uxorem Raciliam jussit, ut senatûs mandata togatus audiret.

Postquàm absterso pulvere ac sudore, togâ indutus processit Quinctius, dictatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant, quantus terror in exercitu sit exponunt. Quinctius, igitur Romam venit, et antecedentibus lictoribus domum deductus est. Postero die profectus, cæsis hostibus, exercitum Romanum liberavit. Urbem triumphans ingressus est. Ducti ante currum hostium duces, militaria signa prælata ; secutus est exercitus prædâ onustus ; epulæ instructæ ante omnium domos. Quinctius, sexto decimo die dictaturâ, quam in sex menses acceperat, se abdicavit, et ad boves rediit triumphalis agricola.

Caius Marcius Coriolanus.

Caius Marcius gentis patriciæ, à captis Coriolis urbe Volscorum Coriolanus dictus est. Patre orbatus adhuc puer sub matris tutelâ adolevit. Sortitus erat à naturâ nobiles ad laudem impetus, sed quia doctrina non accessit, iræ impotens, obstinatæque pervicaciæ fuit. Quum prima stipendia facere cœpisset adolescens, è multis præliis quibus interfuit nunquàm rediit, nisi donatus coronâ aliove militari præmio. In omni vitæ ratione nihil aliud sibi proponebat quàm ut matri placeret: quumque illa audiret filium laudari, aut coronâ donari videret, tùm demùm felicem se putabat. Eâ oblectandâ et colendâ satiari non poterat. Illâ cupiente uxorem duxit: illius in ædibus cum uxore habitavit.

Coriolanum post insignem victoriam ejus operâ maximè partam, Posthumius consul apud milites laudavit: eum militaribus donis onerare voluit; agri centum jugera, decem captivos, totidem ornatos equos, centum boves et argenti pondus quantum sustinere potuisset, offerebat. Coriolanus verò nihil ex his omnibus accepit, præter unius hospitis captivi salutem et equum. Consul factus, gravi annonâ advectum è Siciliâ frumentum magno pretio dandum populo curavit, ut plebs agros, non seditiones coleret. Quâ de causâ damnatus ad Volscos concessit, eosque adversùs Romanos concitavit. Imperator à Volscis factus, ad quartum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit, et agrum Romanum est populatus.

Missi sunt Româ ad Coriolanum oratores de pace, sed atrox responsum retulerunt; iterùm deindè missi, ne in castra quidem recepti sunt. Sacerdotes quoque suis infulis velati ad eum iverunt supplices,

nec magis animum ejus flexerunt: stupebat senatus, trepidabat populus, viri pariter ac mulieres exitium imminens lamentabantur. Tùm Veturia Coriolani mater et Volumnia uxor, duos parvos filios secum trahens, castra hostium petierunt. Ubi matrem aspexit Coriolanus: "O patria, inquit, vicisti iram meam admotis matris meæ precibus, cui tuam in me injuriam condono." Complexus indè suos castra movit, et exercitum ex agro Romano abduxit. Coriolanus posteà à Volscis, ut proditor, occisus esse dicitur.

Lucius Virginius Centurio.

Anno trecentessimo ab urbe conditâ, pro duobus consulibus decemviri creati sunt, qui allatas è Græciâ leges populo proponerent. Unus ex iis Appius Claudius virginem plebeiam adamavit, quam quum Appius non posset pretio ac spe pellicere, clienti suo negotium dedit, ut eam in servitutem deposceret: facilè victurus quum ipse esset et accusator et judex. Lucius Virginius puellæ pater tunc aberat militiæ causâ. Cliens igitur virgini venienti in forum injecit manum, affirmans suam esse servam: eam sequi se jubet; ni faciat, minatur se cunctantem vi abstracturum. Pavidâ puellâ stupente, ad clamorem nutricis fit concursus. Quum ille puellam non posset abducere, eam vocat in jus ipso Appio judice. Intereà missi nuncii ad Virginium properant. Is primâ luce Romam advenit, quum jam civitas in foro expectatione erecta staret. Virginius statìm in forum lachrymabundus et civium opem implorans filiam suam deducit. Appius obstinatum gerens animum in tribunal ascendit, et Virginiam clienti suo addixit.

Tùm pater, ubi nihil usquàm auxilii vidit: "Quæso, inquit, Appi, ignosce patrio dolori, sine me filiam ultimò alloqui." Datâ veniâ, pater filiam in secretum abducit. Ab lanio cultrum arripit, et pectus puellæ transfigit. Tùm ferro sibi viam facit, et respersus cruore ad exercitum profugit. Concitatus exercitus montem Aventinum occupavit; decem tribunos militum creavit; decemviros magistratu se abdicare coëgit, eosque omnes aut morte aut exilio mulctavit: ipse Appius Claudius in carcere necatus est.

Caius Licinius Stolo.

Fabius Ambustus ex duabus filiabus majorem Aulo Sulpitio patricio, minorem Lucinio Stoloni plebeio, conjugem dedit. Aulus Sulpitius tribunus militum erat potestate consulari. Quum in ejus domo sorores Fabiæ inter se tempus sermonibus tererent, fortè incidit, ut Sulpitius de foro domum se reciperet, et ejus lictor forem, ut mos est, virgâ percuteret; minor Fabia moris ejus insueta id expavit: risui sorori fuit miranti sororem id ignorare. Confusam eam quum pater vidisset, sciscitanti confessa est eam esse causam doloris, quod viro plebeio juncta esset. Consolatur filiam Ambustus, polliceturque eosdem honores domi propediem visuram, quos apud sororem videat. Indè consilia inire cœpit cum genero, qui, ubi tribunatum plebis aggressus est, legem tulit ut alter consul ex plebe crearetur. Lex resistentibus patribus lata tamen est, et primus Licinius Stolo consul è plebe factus.

Marcus Furius Camillus.

Quum Marcus Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsideret, ludimagister plurimos et nobilissimos indè pueros, velut ambulandi gratiâ eductos, in castra Romanorum perduxit : quibus Camillo traditis, non erat dubium quin Falisci, deposito bello, sese Romanis dedituri essent ; sed Camillus perfidiam proditoris detestatus, "Non ad similem tuî, inquit, venisti ; sunt belli sicut et pacis jura : arma habemus non adversùs eam ætatem, cui etiam, captis urbibus, parcitur, sed adversùs armatos, qui castra Romana oppugnaverunt." Denudari deindè ludimagistrum jussit, eum manibus post tergum alligatis in urbem reducendum pueris tradidit, virgasque eis dedit, quibus euntem verberarent. Statìm Falisci, beneficio magis quàm armis victi, portas Romanis aperuerunt.

Camillus post multa in patriam merita judicio populi damnatus exsulatum abiit. Urbe egrediens ab Diis precatus esse dicitur, ut si innoxio sibi ea injuria fieret, desiderium suî facerent ingratæ patræ quamprimùm : neque multò postea res evenit. Nam Galli Senones Clusium Etruriæ oppidum obsederunt. Clusini novo bello exterriti ab Romanis auxilium petierunt. Missi sunt Româ tres legati, qui Gallos monerent ut ab oppugnatione desisterent. Ex his legatis unus contra jus gentium in aciem processit, et ducem Senonum interfecit. Quâ re commoti Galli, petitis in deditionem legatis nec impetratis, ad urbem venerunt, et exercitum Romanum apud Alliam fluvium ceciderunt die decimo sexto

calendas Augusti: qui dies inter nefastos relatus, *Alliensis* dictus est.

Galli victores paulò ante solis occasum ad urbem Romam perveniunt. Postquàm hostes adesse nunciatum est, juventus Romana duce Manlio in arcem conscendit; seniores verò domòs ingressi adventum Gallorum obstinato ad mortem animo expectabant. Qui inter eos curules magistratus gesserant, ornati honorum insignibus in vestibulis ædium eburneis sellis insedêre, ut, quum venisset hostis in suâ dignitate morerentur. Interim Galli domos patentes ingressi vident viros ornatu et vultûs majestate Diis simillimos: quum Galli ad eos, veluti simulacra, conversi starent, unus ex his senibus dicitur Gallo barbam suam permulcenti scipionem eburneum in caput incussisse. Iratus Gallus eum occidit: ab eo initium cædis ortum est. Deindè cæteri omnes in sedibus suis trucidati sunt.

Galli deindè impetum facere in arcem statuunt. Primò, militem qui tentaret viam præmiserunt. Tùm nocte sublustri sublevantes invicem et trahentes alii alios in summum saxum evaserunt, tanto silentio ut non solùm custodes fallerent, sed ne canes quidem, sollicitum animal, excitarent. Anseres non fefellêre, quibus in summâ inopiâ Romani abstinuerant, quia aves erant Junoni sacræ; quæ res Romanis saluti fuit. Namque clangore anserum alarumque crepitu excitus Manlius vir bello egregius, cæteros ad arma vocans Gallos ascendentes dejecit: undè mos iste incessit, ut solemni pompà canis in furcâ suffixus feratur; anser verò velut triumphans in lecticâ et veste stragulâ gestetur.

Tunc consensu omnium placuit ab exilio Camillum acciri; missi igitur ad eum legati, ipseque dictator

absens dictus est. Interim fames utrumque exercitum urgebat: at ne Galli putarent Romanos eâ necessitate ad deditionem cogi, multis locis de Capitolio panis jactatus est in hostium stationes. Eâ re adducti sunt Galli, ut haud magnâ mercede obsidionem relinquerent. Pactum est pretium mille pondo auri. Nondùm omni auro appenso Camillus dictator intervenit, collectis Romani exercitûs reliquiis; auferri aurum de medio jubet, denunciatque Gallis, ut se ad prælium expediant. Instruit deindè aciem, et Gallos internecione occidit. Ne nuncius quidem cladis relictus est. Dictator, recuperatâ ex hostibus patriâ, triumphans urbem ingressus est, et à militibus parens patriæ conditorque alter urbis appellatus est.

Titus Manlius Torquatus.

Titus Manlius ob ingenii et linguæ tarditatem à patre rus relegatus fuerat. Quum audîsset patri diem dictam esse à Pomponio tribuno plebis, cepit consilium rudis quidem et agrestis animi, sed pietate laudabile. Cultro succinctus manè in urbem atque à portâ confestim ad Pomponium pergit: introductus cultrum stringit, et super lectum Pomponii stans, se eum transfixurum minatur, nisi ab inceptâ accusatione desistat. Pavidus tribunus, quippè qui cerneret ferrum ante oculos micare, accusationem dimisit. Ea res adolescenti honori fuit, quòd animum ejus acerbitas paterna à pietate non avertisset, ideòque eodem anno tribunus militum factus est.

Quum posteà Galli ad tertium lapidem trans Anienem fluvium castra posuissent, exercitus Romanus ab urbe profectus est, et in citeriore ripâ fluvii constitit. Pons in medio erat: tunc Gallus eximiâ

corporis magnitudine in vacuum pontem processit et quàm maximâ voce potuit: "Quem nunc, inquit, Roma fortissimum habet, is procedat ad pugnam, ut eventus ostendat utra gens bello sit melior." Diù inter primores juvenum Romanorum silentium fuit. Tùm Titus Manlius ex statione ad imperatorem pergit: "Injussu tuo, inquit, imperator, extra ordinem nunquàm pugnaverim, non, si certam victoriam videam. Si tu permittis, volo isti belluæ ostendere me ex eâ familiâ ortum esse, quæ Gallorum agmen ex rupe Tarpeiâ deturbavit:" cui imperator: "Macte virtute, inquit, Tite Manli, esto: perge, et nomen Romanum invictum præsta."

Armant deindè juvenem æquales: scutum capit, Hispano cingitur gladio ad propiorem pugnam habili. Expectabat eum Gallus stolidè lætus, et linguam ab irrisu exerens. Ubi constitêre inter duas acies, Gallus ensem cum ingenti sonitu in arma Manlii dejecit. Manlius verò insinuavit sese inter corpus et arma Galli, atque uno et altero ictu ventrem transfodit: jacenti torquem detraxit, quem cruore respersum collo circumdedit suo. Defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, Romani alacres obviàm militi suo progrediuntur, et gratulantes laudantesque ad imperatorem perducunt. Manlius indè Torquati nomen accepit.

Idem Manlius, posteà consul factus bello Latino ut disciplinam militarem restitueret, edixit ne quis extra ordinem in hostes pugnaret. Fortè filius ejus accessit prope stationem hostium: is qui Latino equitatui præerat, ubi consulis filium agnovit, "Visne, inquit, congredi mecum, ut singularis prælii eventu cernatur quantùm eques Latinus Romano præstet?" Movit ferocem animum juvenis seu ira, seu detrec-

tandi certaminis pudor. Oblitus itaque imperii paterni in certamen ruit, et Latinum ex equo excussum transfixit, spoliisque lectis in castra ad patrem venit. Extemplò filium aversatus consul milites classico advocat: qui postquàm frequentes convenêre: "Quandòquidem, inquit, tu, fili, contra imperium consulis pugnâsti, oportet ut disciplinam pœnâ tuâ restituas. Triste exemplum, sed in posterum salubre juventuti eris. I, lictor, deliga ad palum." Metu omnes obstupuêre; sed, postquàm cervice cæsâ fusus est cruor, in questus et lamenta erupêre. Manlio Romam redeunti seniores tantùm obviàm exierunt: juventus et tunc eum et omni deindè vitâ exsecrata est.

Publius Decius.

P. Decius sub Valerio consule tribunus militum fuit. Quum exercitus Romanus in angustiis clausus esset, Decius conspexit editum collem imminentem hostium castris. Accepto præsidio, verticem occupavit, hostes terruit, et spatium consuli dedit ad subducendum agmen in æquiorem locum. Ipse intempestâ nocte per medias hostium custodias somno oppressas incolumis evasit. Quare ab exercitu donatus est coronâ civicâ, quæ dabatur ei qui obsidione cives liberâsset. Consul fuit bello Latino cum Manlio Torquato. Tunc quum utrique consuli somnio obvenisset eum populum victorem fore, cujus dux in prælio çecidisset, convenit inter eos, ut is cujus cornu in acie laboraret, Diis se Manibus devoveret: inclinante suâ parte Decius se et hostes Diis Manibus devovit. Armatus in equum insiluit, ac se in

medios hostes immisit. Corruit obrutus telis, et victoriam suis reliquit.

Valerius Corvinus.

Bello Gallico, quum Romani in stationibus quieti tempus tererent, Gallus quidam magnitudine atque armis insignis ante alios progressus est; quatiensque scutum hastâ, quum silentium fecisset, unum è Romanis per interpretem provocavit, qui secum ferro decerneret. Marcus erat Valerius tribunus militum adolescens, qui priùs sciscitatus consulis voluntatem, in medium armatus processit: tunc res visu mirabilis accidisse fertur; nam quum jam manum consereret Valerius, repentè in galeâ ejus corvus insedit in hostem versus. Ales non solùm captam semel sedem tenuit, sed quotiescumque certamen initum est, levans se alis, os oculosque Galli rostro et unguibus appetivit. Hostem territum talis prodigii visu, oculisque simul ac mente turbatum Valerius obtruncat. Corvus è conspectu elatus orientem petit. Indè Valerius Corvinus dictus est.

Valerius Corvinus annos tres et viginti natus consul creatus, Samnites bis prælio fudit. Non aliàs dux militi carior fuit, quia nullus militi familiarior. Omnia inter infimos militum munia haud gravatè obibat. In ludo etiam militari, quum velocitatis viriumque certamina inter se æquales ineunt, Valerius ipse cum eis certabat, nec quemquam aspernabatur parem qui se offerret. Semper comis et eodem vultu seu vinceret, seu vinceretur. Quum posteà in exercitu orta esset gravis seditio, parsque militum à cæteris defecisset, et ducem sibi fecisset, adversùs eos Valerius dictator missus est: qui ubi

in conspectum venit, benignè milites allocutus, extemplò omnium iras permulsit, seditionemque compressit : adeò hominum animos conciliat comitas affabilitasque sermonis !

Spurius Posthumius.

(Anno urbis conditæ 433.)

Spurius Posthumius consul, quum bellum adversùs Samnites gereret, à Pontio Thelesino duce hostium in insidias inductus est : is namque simulatos transfugas misit, qui Romanos monerent Luceriam Apuliæ urbem à Samnitibus obsideri. Non erat dubium quin Romani Lucerinis bonis ac fidelibus sociis opem ferrent. Luceriam duæ viæ ducebant, altera longior et tutior, altera brevior et periculosior. Festinatio breviorem elegit. Itaque quum in insidias venissent, qui locus *Furculæ Caudinæ* vocabatur, et fraus hostilis apparuisset, retrò viam quâ venerant repetunt ; at eam hostium præsidio clausam inveniunt : sistunt igitur gradum, et omni spe evadendi ademptâ, intuentes alii alios diù immobiles silent ; deindè erumpunt in querelas adversùs duces, quorum temeritate in eum locum erant adducti. Ita noctem tùm cibi tùm quietis immemores traduxerunt.

Nec Samnites ipsi quid sibi faciendum in re tam lætâ sciebant. Pontius accitum patrem Herennium rogavit quid fieri placeret. Is, ubi audivit inter duos saltus clausum esse exercitum Romanum, dixit aut omnes esse occidendos, ut vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimittendos esse incolumes, ut beneficio obligarentur. Neutra sententia accepta fuit :

intereà Romani necessitate victi legatos mittunt qui pacem petant. Pax concessa est eâ lege, ut omnes sub jugum traducerentur. Itaque paludamenta consulibus detracta, ipsique primi sub jugum missi, deindè singulæ legiones: circumstabant armati hostes exprobrantes illudentesque. Romanis è saltu egressis lux ipsâ morte tristior fuit: pudor fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum cogebat. Serò Romam ingressi sunt, et se in suis quisque ædibus abdiderunt.

Deliberante senatu de pace Caudinâ, Posthumius sententiam dicere jussus: "Turpi sponsione, inquit, quâ me obstrinxi, non tenetur populus Romanus, quandò ejus injussu facta est; nec quidquam ex eâ præter corpus meum debetur Samnitibus. Iis dedite me nudum vinctumque: in me unum sæviant; exsolvam religione populum." Senatus hanc animi magnitudinem admiratus Posthumium laudavit, ejusque sententiam secutus est. Traditus est igitur Posthumius fecialibus, qui eum ad Samnites ducerent. Vestis ei detracta, manus post tergum vinctæ sunt; cumque apparitor, verecundiâ majestatis, Posthumium laxè vinciret: "Quin tu, inquit ipse Posthumius, adducis lorum, ut justa fiat deditio?" Tùm ubi in cœtum Samnitium venit, factâ deditione, Posthumius fecialis femur genu, quantâ potuit vi, percussit, et clarâ voce ait se Samnitem civem esse, illum legatum: fecialem à se contra jus gentium violatum; eò justiùs bellum adversùs Samnites fore. Accepta non fuit à Samnitibus ista deditio, Posthumiusque in castra Romana inviolatus rediit.

Lucius Papirius Cursor.

Lucius Papirius, quum dictatorem se adversis ominibus contra Samnites profectum esse sensisset, ad auspicia repetenda Romam regressus est, ac priùs Quinto Fabio magistro equitum edixit ut sese loco teneret, neu absente se manum cum hoste consereret. Fabius post dictatoris profectionem, opportunitate ductus, acie cum Samnitibus conflixit. Neque meliùs res geri potuisset, si adfuisset dictator. Non miles duci, non dux militi defuit. Viginti millia hostium eo die cæsa traduntur. Haud multò pòst dictator advenit plenus minarum iræque. Statìm advocatâ concione spoliari magistrum equitum, virgasque ac secures expediri jussit. Tùm Fabius militum fidem implorare cœpit. Clamor in totâ concione est ortus; alibi preces, alibi minæ audiebantur. Itaque res in posterum diem est dilata.

Magister equitum noctu clàm ex castris Romam profugit: quem dictator ipse secutus est. Vocato senatu iterata contentio est; prehendi Fabium Papirius jussit. Tùm Fabii pater ad populum provocavit. Populus Romanus ad preces et obtestationem versus, oravit dictatorem ut veniam adolescentiæ Fabii daret. Ipse adolescens ejusque pater procumbere ad genua dictatoris cœperunt, iramque deprecari. Tot precibus cessit Papirius. Is fuit vir non animi solùm vigore, sed etiam corporis viribus excellens. Præcipua pedum pernicitas inerat, quæ cognomen etiam dedit. Idem comis et jocorum studiosus. Quâdam die inambulans ante tabernaculum, prætorem Prænestinum, qui per timorem segniùs suos in prælium duxerat, vocari jussit, et postquàm eum graviter increpuit:

"Lictor, expedi, inquit, secures;" et quum prætorem vidisset metu mortis attonitum: "Agedùm, lictor, inquit, excinde radicem hanc incommodam ambulantibus." Deindè prætorem mulctâ dictâ dimisit.

Publius Valerius Lævinus.

(Anno urbis conditæ 471.)

Tarentinis, quòd Romanorum legatis injuriam fecissent, bellum indictum est. Quibus auxilio venit Pyrrus, rex Epirotarum, qui genus ab Achille ducebat. Contra Pyrrhum missus est consul Lævinus, qui quum exploratores regis cepisset, jussit eos per castra Romana circumduci, tùmque incolumes dimitti, ut ea quæ vidissent Pyrrho renunciarent. Mox commissâ pugnâ, quum jam hostes pedem referrent, rex elephantos in Romanorum agmen agi jussit; tuncque mutata est prælii fortuna. Romanos vastorum corporum moles, terribilisque superadstantium armatorum species turbavit. Equi etiam ad conspectum et odorem belluarum exterriti, sessores aut excutiebant, aut secum in fugam abripiebant. Nox prælio finem fecit.

Pyrrhus captivos Romanos summo honore habuit; occisos sepelivit, quos quum adverso vulnere et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere cerneret, manus ad cœlum tulisse dicitur cum hâc voce: "Ego talibus viris brevì orbem terrarum subegissem." Deindè ad urbem Romam magnis itineribus contendit: omnia igne et ferro vastavit; ad vicesimum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit. Pyrrho obviàm venit Lævinus cum novo exercitu; quo viso, rex ait sibi eandem adversùs Romanos esse fortunam, quam

Herculi adversùs hydram, cui tot capita renascebantur, quot præcisa fuerant: deindè in Campaniam se recepit; missos à senatu de redimendis captivis legatos honorificè accepit; captivos sine pretio reddidit, ut Romani, cognitâ jam ejus virtute, cognoscerent etiam liberalitatem.

Erat Pyrrho utpotè magno et forti viro mitis ac placabilis animus. Solet enim magni animi comes esse clementia: ejus humanitatem experti sunt Tarentini: ii scilicet, quum serò intellexissent se pro socio dominum accepisse, sortem suam liberis vocibus querebantur, et de Pyrrho multa temerè effutiebant, maximè ubi vino incaluerant. Itaque arcessiti ad regem sunt nonnulli, qui de eo in convivio protervè locuti fuerant; sed periculum simplex confessio culpæ discussit. Nam quum rex percontatus fuisset an ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenerant, dixissent? "Et hæc diximus, inquiunt, rex; et nisi vinum defecisset, longè plura et graviora dicturi fuimus." Pyrrhus qui malebat vini, quàm hominum eam culpam videri, subridens eos dimisit.

Pyrrhus igitur, quum putaret sibi gloriosum fore pacem et fœdus cum Romanis post victoriam facere, Romam misit legatum Cineam, qui pacem æquis conditionibus proponeret. Erat is regi familiaris, magnâque apud eum gratiâ valebat. Dicere solebat Pyrrhus, se plures urbes Cineæ eloquentiâ, quàm armorum vi, expugnâsse. Cineas tamen regiam cupiditatem non adulabatur: nam quum in sermone Pyrrhus ei sua consilia aperiret, dixissetque se velle Italiam ditioni suæ subjicere, respondit Cineas: "Superatis Romanis, quid agere destinas, ô rex?" Italiæ vicina est Sicilia, inquit Pyrrhus, nec difficile erit eam armis occupare. Tunc Cineas: "Occu-

patâ Siciliâ, quid posteà acturus es ?" Rex qui nondùm Cineæ mentem perspiciebat : In Africam, inquit, trajicere mihi animus est. Pergit Cineas : " Quid deindè, ô rex ?" Tùm denique. Mi Cinea, ait Pyrrhus, nos quieti dabimus, dulcique otio fruemur. " Quin tu, respondit Cineas, isto otio jam nunc frueris ?"

Romam itaque venit Cineas, et domos principum cum ingentibus donis circumibat. Nusquàm verò receptus est. Non à viris solùm, sed et à mulieribus spreta ejus munera. Introductus deindè in curiam, quum regis virtutem propensumque in Romanos animum verbis extolleret et de conditionum æquitate dissereret, sententia senatûs ad pacem et fœdus faciendum inclinabat ; tùm Appius Claudius senex et cæcus in curiam lecticâ deferri se jussit, ibique gravissimâ oratione pacem dissuasit : itaque responsum Pyrrho à senatu est eum, donec Italiâ excessisset, pacem cum Romanis habere non posse. Senatus quoque vetuit captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus rediderat, ad veterem statum redire priusquàm bina hostium spolia retulissent. Quare legatus ad regem reversus est : à quo quum Pyrrhus quæreret qualem Romam comperisset, respondit urbem sibi templum, senatum verò consessum regum esse visum.

Caius Fabricius.

Caius Fabricius unus fuit ex legatis, qui ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis venerant. Cujus postquàm audivit Pyrrhus magnum esse apud Romanos nomen, ut viri boni et bello egregii, sed admodùm pauperis, eum præ cæteris benignè habuit, eique

munera atque aurum obtulit. Omnia Fabricius repudiavit. Postero die quum illum Pyrrhus vellet exterrere conspectu subito elephantis, imperavit suis ut bellua post aulæum admoveretur Fabricio secum colloquenti. Quod ubi factum est, signo dato, remotoque aulæo repentè bellua stridorem horrendum emisit, et proboscidem super Fabricii caput suspendit. At ille placidus subrisit, Pyrrhoque dixit: "Non me hodiè magis tua commovet bellua, quàm heri tuum aurum pellexit."

Fabricii virtutem admiratus Pyrrhus, illum secretò invitavit ut patriam desereret, secumque vellet vivere, quartâ etiam regni sui parte oblatâ; cui Fabricius respondit: "Si me virum bonum judicas, cur me vis corrumpere? Sin verò malum, cur me ambis?" Anno interjecto, omni spe pacis inter Pyrrhum et Romanos conciliandæ ablatâ, Fabricius consul factus, contra eum missus est. Quumque vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus regis nocte ad Fabricium venit, eique pollicitus est, si præmium sibi proposuisset, se Pyrrhum veneno necaturum. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum, et Pyrrho dici quæ contra caput ejus medicus spopondisset. Tunc rex admiratus eum dixisse fertur: "Ille est Fabricius, qui difficiliùs ab honestate, quàm sol à suo cursu posset averti."

Quum Fabricius apud Pyrrhum legatus esset, Cineam audivit narrantem esse quemdam Athenis, qui se sapientem profiteretur eundemque dicere omnia quæ faceremus ad voluptatem esse referenda. Tunc Fabricium exclamâsse ferunt: "Utinàm id hostibus nostris persuadeatur, quò faciliùs vinci possint, quum se voluptatibus dederint!" Nihil majus ab ejus vitâ alienum quàm voluptas et luxus. Tota

ejus supellex argentea salino uno constabat, et patellâ ad usum sacrorum, quæ tamen ipsa corneo pediculo sustinebatur. Cœnabat ad focum radices et herbas, quas in agro repurgando vulserat, quum legati à Samnitibus ad eum venerunt, magnamque ei pecuniam obtulerunt; quibus respondit: "Quamdiù cupiditatibus imperare potero, nihil mihi istâ pecuniâ opus erit: hanc ad illos reportate qui eâ indigent.

Caius Fabricius cum Rufino viro nobili simultatem gerebat ob morum dissimilitudinem, quum ille pecuniæ contemptor esset, hic verò avarus et furax existimaretur. Quia tamen Rufinus egregiè fortis ac bonus imperator erat, magnumque et grave bellum imminere videbatur, Fabricius auctor fuit, ut Rufinus consul crearetur: quumque is deindè Fabricio gratias ageret, quod se homo inimicus consulem fecisset: "Nihil est, inquit Fabricius, quòd mihi gratias agas, si malui compilari quàm venire." Eundem posteà Fabricius censor factus senatu movit, quòd argenti facti decem pondo haberet. Fabricius omnem vitam in gloriosâ paupertate exegit, adeòque inops decessit, ut undè dos filiarum expediretur non reliquerit. Senatus patris sibi partes desumpsit, et datis ex communi ærario dotibus eas collocavit.

Manius Curius.

Manius Curius contra Samnites profectus eos ingentibus præliis vicit. Romam regressus in concione ait: "Tantùm agri cepi, ut solitudo futura fuerit, nisi tantùm hominum cepissem: tantùm porrò hominum cepi, ut fame perituri fuerint, nisi tantùm agri cepissem." Ex tam opulentâ victoriâ adeò

ditari noluit; ut quum à malevolis interversæ pecuniæ argueretur, gutto ligneo, quo uti ad sacrificia consueverat, in medium prolato juràverit se nihil amplius de prædâ hostili in domum suam intulisse. Legatis Samnitum aurum offerentibus, quum ipse rapas in foco torreret, "Malo, inquit, hæc in fictilibus meis esse, et aurum habentibus imperare." Agri captivi septena jugera populo viritìm divisit: quumque ei senatus jugera quinquaginta assignaret, plus accipere noluit, quàm singulis fuerat datum, dixitque malum esse civem, cui non idem quod aliis satis esse posset.

Posteà Curius consul creatus adversùs Pyrrhum missus est: quumque eâ de causâ delectum haberet, et juniores tædio belli nomina non darent, conjectis in sortem omnibus tribubus, primum nomen urnâ extractum citari jussit. Quum adolescens non responderet, bona ejus hastæ subjecit. Tunc ille ad tribunos plebis cucurrit, de injuriâ sibi factâ graviter querens, eorumque opem implorans. At Curius et bona ejus et ipsum quoque vendidit, dixitque non esse reipublicæ opus eo cive, qui parere nesciret: neque tribuni plebis adolescénti auxilio fuerunt; posteàque res in consuetudinem abiit, ut delectu ritè acto, qui militiam detractaret, in servitutem venderetur. Hoc terrore cæteri adacti nomina promptiùs dederunt.

His copiis Curius Pyrrhi exercitum cecidit, deque eo rege triumphavit. Insignem triumphum fecerunt quatuor elephanti cum turribus suis tùm primùm Romæ visi. Victus rex in Epirum reversus est; sed relicto in urbe Tarentinâ præsidio fidem sui reditûs fecerat. Itaque quum bellum renovaturus putaretur, Manium Curium iterùm consulem

fieri placuit; sed inopinata mors regis Romanos metu liberavit. Pyrrhus enim, dùm Argos oppugnat, urbem jam ingressus, à juvene quodam Argivo lanceâ leviter vulneratus est; mater adolescentis anus paupercula cum aliis mulieribus è tecto domûs prælium spectabat; quæ, quum vidisset Pyrrhum in auctorem vulneris sui magno impetu ferri, periculo filii sui commota protinùs tegulam corripuit, et utrâque manu libratam in caput regis dejecit.

PRIMUM BELLUM
PUNICUM.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAUDEX.

(Anno urbis conditæ 490.)

Appio Claudio consule, cœptum est primum adversùs Pœnos bellum. Quum Messanam Siciliæ urbem Carthaginienses et Hiero rex Syracusanus obsiderent, Appius Claudius ad Messanam liberandam missus est. Consul primò ad explorandos hostes nave piscatoriâ trajecit fretum inter Italiam et Siciliam interjectum. Ad quem venerunt nuncii ab Hannone Pœnorum duce, hortantes ad pacem conservandam. Quum verò consul nullas conditiones admitteret, nisi Pœni ab oppugnatione desisterent, iratus Hanno exclamavit se non esse passurum Romanos vel manus in mari Siculo abluere. Non tamen potuit prohibere, quin Claudius in Siciliam legionem traduceret, et Pœnos Messanâ expelleret. Deindè Hiero apud Syracusas victus est. Qui eo periculo territus Romanorum amicitiam petiit, et in eorum societate posteà constanter permansit.

Caius Duilius.

Caius Duilius Pœnos navali prælio primus devicit. Is quum videret naves Romanas à Punicis velocitate superari, manus ferreas, quas corvos voca-

vêre, instituit. Ea machina Romanis magno usui fuit: nam injectis illis corvis hostilem navem apprehendebant, deindè superjecto ponte in eam insiliebant, et gladio velut in pugnâ terrestri dimicabant; undè Romanis, qui robore præstabant, facilis victoria fuit. Inter pugnandum triginta hostium naves captæ sunt, tredecim mersæ. Duilius victor Romam reversus est, et primus navalem triumphum egit. Nulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quòd invicti terrâ jam etiam mari plurimùm possent. Itaque Duilio consessum est ut per omnem vitam prælucente funali et præcinente tibicine à cœnâ publicè rediret.

Annibal dux classis Punicæ è navi, quæ jam capienda erat, in scapham saltu se demisit, et Romanorum manus effugit. Veritus autem ne in patriâ classis amissæ pœnas daret, civium offensam astutiâ avertit; nam ex illâ infelici pugnâ priusquàm cladis nuncius domum perveniret, quemdam ex amicis Carthaginem misit; qui curiam ingressus: Vos, inquit, consulit Annibal, quum dux Romanorum magnis copiis maritimis instructus advenerit, an cum eo confligere debeat? Acclamavit universus senatus: Non est dubium quin confligendum sit. Tùm ille, Fecit, inquit, et victus est. Ita non potuerunt factum damnare quod ipsi fieri debuisse judicaverant. Sic Annibal victus crucis supplicium effugit: nam eo pœnæ genere dux, re malè gestâ, apud Pœnos afficiebatur.

Aulus Atilius Calatinus.

Atilius Calatinus consul paucis navibus magnam Pœnorum classem superavit: sed posteà quum te-

merè exercitum in vallem iniquam duxisset, ab hostibus circumventus est. Romanos eximia virtus Calpurnii tribuni militum servavit. Is enim ad consulem accessit, eique: "Censeo, inquit, jubeas milites quadringentos ire ad hanc rupem inter medios hostes editam atque asperam, eamque occupare. Futurum enim profectò est ut hostes properent ad occursandum nostris militibus, atque ita circa eam rupem atrox pugna fiat: at tu intereà tempus habebis exercitûs ex loco infesto educendi. Alia nisi hæc salutis via nulla est." Respondit consul: Fidum quidem et providum hoc consilium videtur; sed quisnam erit qui ducat quadringentos illos milites ad eum locum? "Si alium, inquit Calpurnius, neminem reperis, me ad hoc consilium perficiendum uti potes. Ego hanc tibi et reipublicæ animam do."

Consul tribuno gratias egit et quadringentos milites dedit. Quos Calpurnius admonens, quem in locum deduceret, et quo consilio: "Moriamur, inquit, commilitones, et morte nostrâ eripiamus ex obsidione circumventas legiones." Omnes nullâ spe evadendi, sed amore laudis accensi proficiscuntur. Mirati sunt primò hostes eam militum manum ad se venire. Deindè ubi cognitum est eos ad illam rupem obtinendam iter intendere, adversùs illos arma verterunt. Romani repugnant: fit prælium diù anceps. Tandem superat multitudo; quadringenti omnes perfossi gladiis aut missilibus operti cadunt. Consul interìm, dùm ea pugna fit, se in loca edita et tuta subducit.

Virtuti par fuit Calpurnii fortuna: nam ita evenit ut, quum multis locis saucius factus esset, nullum tamen in capite vulnus acciperet. Inter mortuos

multis confossus vulneribus, sed adhuc spirans inventus est; convaluit, sæpèque posteà operam reipublicæ strenuam navavit. Ei merces egregii facinoris data est corona graminea, quâ nulla nobilior corona fuit in præmium virtutis bellicæ apud populum terrarum principem, et quæ ab universo exercitu servato decerni solebat.

Marcus Atilius Regulus.

Marcus Regulus Pœnos magnâ clade affecit. Tunc ad eum Hanno Carthaginiensis venit quasi de pace acturus, sed reverà ut tempus traheret, donec novæ copiæ ex Africâ advenirent. Is ubi ad consulem accessit, exortus est clamor auditaque vox: Idem huic faciendam esse quod paucis antè annis Cornelio Romano à Pœnis factum fuerat. Cornelius porrò per fraudem veluti in colloquium evocatus à Pœnis comprehensus fuerat, et in vincula conjectus. Jam Hanno timere incipiebat, sed periculum callido dicto avertit. "Hoc vos, inquit, si feceritis, nihilō eritis Afris meliores." Consul tacere jussit eos qui par pari referri volebant, et conveniens gravitati Romanæ responsum dedit: "Isto te metu, Hanno, fides Romana liberat." De pace non convenit, quia nec Pœnus seriō agebat, et consul victoriam quàm pacem malebat."

Regulus deindè in Africam primus Romanorum ducum trajecit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta castella expugnavit: neque cum hominibus tantùm, sed etiam cum monstris dimicavit. Nam quum apud flumen Bagradam castra haberet, anguis miræ magnitudinis exercitum Romanum vexabat: multos milites ingenti ore corripuit; plures caudæ verbere

elisit; nonnullos ipso pestilentis halitûs afflatu exanimavit. Neque is telorum ictu perforari poterat; quippè qui durissimâ squamarum loricâ omnia tela facilè repelleret. Confugiendum fuit ad machinas, et advectis balistis, tanquàm arx quædam munita dejiciendus hostis fuit. Tandem saxorum pondere oppressus jacuit; sed cruore suo flumen et vicinam regionem infecit, Romanosque castra movere coëgit. Corium belluæ centum et viginti pedes longum Romam misit Regulus.

Regulo ob res benè gestas imperium in annum proximum prorogatum est. Quod ubi cognovit Regulus, scripsit senatui villicum suum in agello, quem septem jugerum habebat, mortuum esse, et servum occasionem nactum aufugisse ablato instrumento rustico, ideòque se petere ut sibi successor in Africam mitteretur, ne deserto agro non esset undè uxor et liberi alerentur. Senatus, acceptis literis, res quas Regulus amiserat publicâ pecuniâ redimi jussit: agellum colendum locavit, et alimenta conjugi ac liberis præbuit. Regulus deindè crebris præliis Carthaginiensium opes contudit, eosque pacem petere coëgit, quam quum Regulus nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus dare, illi à Lacedæmoniis auxilium petierunt.

Lacedæmonii Xantippum virum belli peritissimum Carthaginiensibus miserunt, à quo Regulus victus est ultimâ pernicie: duo tantùm millia hominum ex omni Romano exercitu remanserunt: Regulus ipse captus, et in carcerem conjectus est. Deindè Romam de permutandis captivis dato jurejurando missus est, ut, si non impetrâsset, rediret ipse Carthaginem: qui quum Romam venisset, inductus in senatum mandata exposuit, et primùm ne sententiam

diceret recusavit, causatus se, quoniam in hostium potestatem venisset, jam non esse senatorem. Jussus tamen sententiam aperire, negavit esse utile captivos Pœnos reddi, quia adolescentes essent et boni duces, ipse verò jam confectus senectute : cujus quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt.

Regulus deindè quum retineretur à propinquis et amicis, tamen Carthaginem rediit : neque verò tunc ignorabat se ad crudelissimum hostem et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, sed jusjurandum conservandum putavit. Reversum Carthaginienses omni cruciatu necaverunt : palpebris enim resectis aliquandiù in loco tenebricoso tenuerunt ; deindè quum sol esset ardentissimus, repentè eductum intueri cœlum coëgerunt ; postremò in arcam ligneam incluserunt, in quâ undique clavi præacuti eminebant. Ita dùm fessum corpus, quocumque inclinaret, stimulis ferreis confoditur, vigiliis et dolore continuo extinctus est. Hic fuit Atilii Reguli exitus ipsâ quoque vitâ, licèt per maximam gloriam diù actâ, clarior et illustrior.

Appius Claudius Pulcher.

Appius Claudius vir stultæ temeritatis, consul adversus Pœnos profectus est. Priorum ducum consilia palàm reprehendebat, seque, quo die hostem vidisset, bellum perfecturum esse jactitabat. Antequàm navale prælium committeret, auspicia habuit : quumque pullarius ei nunciâsset pullos non exire è caveâ neque vesci, irridens jussit eos in aquam mergi, ut saltem biberent, quoniam esse nollent. Quo facto militum animos vana religio incessit : commisso deindè prælio magna clades à Romanis

accepta est; quorum octo millia cæsa sunt, viginti millia capta. Quarè Claudius à populo condemnatus est; ea res calamitati fuit etiam Claudiæ consulis sorori; nam quum illa à ludis publicis rediens turbâ premeretur, dixit: "Utinam frater meus viveret, classemque iterùm duceret," significans optare se ut nimis magna civium frequentia minueretur. Ob istam vocem impiam Claudia quoque damnata est.

Caius Lutatius.

Caius[1] Lutatius consul finem primo bello Punico imposuit. Ei in Siciliam advenienti nunciatum est maximam classem Pœnorum ex Africâ venire: erant autem quadringentæ naves onustæ commeatu quem ad exercitum portabant, cui in Siciliâ præerat Amilcar Carthaginiensis. Dux classis Hanno nobilis Pœnus, cui animus erat naves onere levare, easque deindè acceptis ab Amilcare delectis viris complere. At Lutatius optimum ratus prævertere Hannonis adventum, et cum classe gravi suisque oneribus impeditâ confligere, adversùs eum ad Ægates insulas cursum intendit: nec longa fuit victoriæ mora; nam omnes Carthaginiensium naves brevì aut captæ aut depressæ sunt. Ingens fuit præda: Pœni victi pacem postulârunt, quæ eis hâc conditione concessa est, ut omnibus insulis quæ sunt inter Italiam et Africam decederent, et certum populo Romano vectigal per viginti annos penderent.

SECUNDUM BELLUM PUNICUM.

QUINTUS FABIUS MAXIMUS.

(Anno urbis conditæ 535.)

ANNIBAL Amilcaris filius novem annos natus à patre aris admotus odium in Romanos perenne juravit. Quæ res maximè videtur concitâsse secundum bellum Punicum. Nam, Amilcare mortuo, Annibal causam belli quærens, Saguntum, urbem Romanis fœderatam, evertit. Quapropter Româ missi sunt Carthaginem legati, qui populi Romani querimonias deferrent, et Annibalem mali auctorem sibi dedi postularent. Tergiversantibus Pœnis, Quinctus Fabius legationis princeps, sinu ex togâ facto: "Hìc ego, inquit, porto bellum pacemque; utrum placet, sumite." Pœnis bellum succlamantibus, Fabius, excussâ togâ, bellum dare se dixit. Pœni accipere se responderunt, et quo acciperent animo, eodem se gesturos.

Annibal, superatis Pyrenæis et Alpium jugis, in Italiam venit. Publium Scipionem apud Ticinum amnem, Sempronium apud Trebiam, Flaminium apud Trasimenum profligavit. Adversùs hostem toties victorem missus Quintus Fabius dictator, Annibalis impetum morâ fregit; namque pristinis edoctus cladibus belli rationem mutavit. Per loca alta exercitum ducebat, neque ullo loco fortunæ se committebat: castris, nisi quantùm necessitas coge-

ret, tenebatur miles. Dux neque occasioni rei benè gerendæ deerat, siqua ab hoste daretur, neque ullam ipse hosti dabat. Frumentatum exeunti Annibali opportunus aderat, agmen carpens, palantes excipiens. Ita ex levibus præliis superior discessit, militemque cœpit minùs jam aut virtutis suæ, aut fortunæ pœnitere.

His artibus Annibalem Fabius in agro Falerno incluserat ; sed ille callidus sine ullo exercitûs detrimento se expedivit. Nempè arida sarmenta boum cornibus alligavit, eaque principio noctis incendit : metus flammæ relucentis ex capite boves velut stimulatos furore agebat. Hi ergo accensis cornibus per montes, per sylvas hùc illùc discurrebant. Romani, qui ad speculandum concurrerant, miraculo attoniti constiterunt ; ipse Fabius insidias esse ratus, milites extra vallum egredi vetuit. Intereà Annibal ex angustiis evasit. Dein Annibal, ut Fabio apud suos crearet invidiam, agrum ejus, omnibus circà vastatis, intactum reliquit ; at Fabius omnem ab se suspicionem propulsavit ; nam eundem agrum vendidit, ejusque pretio captivos Romanos redemit.

Haud grata tamen erat Romanis Fabii cunctatio ; eumque pro cauto timidum, pro considerato segnem vocitabant. Augebat invidiam Minucius magister equitum dictatorem criminando : illum in ducendo bello tempus terere, quò diutiùs in magistratu esset, solusque et Romæ et in exercitu imperium haberet. His sermonibus accensa plebs dictatori magistrum equitum imperio æquavit. Quam injuriam æquo animo tulit Fabius, exercitumque suum cum Minucio divisit. Quum posteà Minucius temerè prælium commisisset, ei periclitanti auxilio venit Fabius.

Cujus subito adventu compressus Annibal receptui cecinit, palàm confessus ab se Minucium, à Fabio se victum esse. Eum quoque ex acie redeuntem dixisse ferunt: "Nubes ista, quæ sedere in jugis montium solebat, tandem cum procellâ imbrem dedit." Minucius periculo liberatus Fabium, cui salutem debebat, patrem appellavit, eique deinceps parere non abnuit.

Posteà Annibal Tarento per proditionem potitus est. In eam rem tredecim ferè juvenes nobiles Tarentini conspiraverant. Hi nocte per speciem venandi urbe egressi ad Annibalem, qui haud procul castra habebat, venerunt. Eos laudavit Annibal, monuitque ut redeuntes pascentia Carthaginiensium pecora ad urbem agerent, et prædam veluti ex hoste factam præfecto et custodibus portarum donarent. Id iterùm sæpiùsque ab iis factum, eòque consuetudinis adducta res est, ut quocumque noctis tempore dedissent signum, porta urbis aperiretur. Tunc Annibal eos nocte mediâ cum decem millibus hominum delectis secutus est. Ubi portæ appropinquârunt, nota juvenum vox vigilem excitavit. Duo primi inferebant aprum vasti corporis. Vigil incautus, dùm belluæ magnitudinem miratur, venabulo occisus est. Ingressi Pœni cæteros vigiles sopitos obtruncant. Tùm Annibal cum suo agmine ingreditur. Romani passìm trucidantur. Livius Salinator Romanorum præfectus cum iis, qui cædi superfuerant, in arcem confugit.

Profectus igitur Fabius ad recipiendum Tarentum, urbem obsidione cinxit. Romanos plurimùm adjuvit res levis momenti. Præfectus præsidii Tarentini deperibat amore mulierculæ, cujus frater in exercitu Fabii erat. Miles, jubente Fabio, pro perfugâ

Tarentum transiit, ac per sororem præfecto conciliatus, eum ad tradendam urbem perpulit. Fabius vigiliâ primâ accessit ad eam partem muri quam præfectus custodiebat. Eo adjuvante, Romani muros inscenderunt. Indè proximâ portâ refractâ Fabius cum exercitu intravit. Annibal, auditâ Tarenti oppugnatione, ad opem ferendam festinavit: quumque ei esset nunciatum urbem captam esse: "Et Romani, inquit, suum Annibalem habent: eâdem, quâ ceperamus, arte Tarentum amisimus." Quum posteà Livius Salinator coram Fabio gloriaretur, quòd arcem Tarentinam retinuisset, diceretque eum suâ operâ Tarentum recepisse; "Certè respondit Fabius, Tarentum nunquàm recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses."

Quintus Fabius jam senex filio suo consuli legatus fuit; quumque in ejus castra veniret, filius obviàm patri progressus est; duodecim lictores pro more anteibant. Equo vehebatur senex, nec appropinquante consule descendit. Jam ex lictoribus undecim verecundiâ paternæ majestatis taciti præterierant. Quod quum consul animadvertisset, proximum lictorem jussit inclamare Fabio patri ut ex equo descenderet. Pater tùm desiliens: "Non ego, fili, inquit, tuum imperium contempsi, sed experiri volui an scires consulem agere. Ad summam senectutem vixit Fabius Maximus, dignus tanto cognomine. Cautior quàm promptior habitus est, sed insita ejus ingenio prudentia bello, quod tùm gerebatur, aptissima erat. Nemini dubium est quin rem Romanam cunctando restituerit.

Paulus Æmilius et Terentius Varro.

Annibal in Apuliam pervenerat. Adversùs eum Româ profecti sunt duo consules Paulus Æmilius et Terentius Varro. Paulo solers Fabii cunctatio magis placebat. Varro autem ferox et temerarius acriora sequebatur consilia. Ambo apud vicum, qui *Cannæ* appellabatur, castra posuerunt. Ibi insitam Varronis temeritatem fortuna aliquo levium præliorum successu aluerat: itaque invito collegâ aciem instruxit et signum pugnæ dedit. Victus cæsusque est Romanus exercitus. Nusquàm graviori vulnere afflicta est respublica. Paulus Æmilius telis obrutus cecidit: quem quum mediâ in pugnâ oppletum cruore conspexisset quidam tribunus militum: "Cape, inquit, hunc equum, et fuge, Æmili. Quin tu potiùs, respondit Paulus, abi, nuncia patribus ut urbem muniant, ac priusquàm hostis victor adveniat, præsidiis firment: tu me patere in hâc militum meorum strage expirare." Alter consul cum paucis equitibus fugit.

Annibali victori quum cæteri gratularentur, suaderentque ut quietem ipse sumeret, et fessis militibus daret, unus ex ejus præfectis Maharbal, minimè cessandum ratus, Annibalem hortabatur ut statìm Romam pergeret, die quinto victor in Capitolio epulaturus. Quumque Annibali illud consilium non probaretur, Maharbal adjecit: "Vincere scis, Annibal, sed victoriâ uti nescis." Mora hujus diei satis creditur saluti fuisse urbi et imperio. Postero die, ubi primùm illuxit, ad spolia legenda Pœni insistunt. Jacebant tot Romanorum millia, ut missi fuerint Carthaginem tres modii annulorum, qui ex digitis

equitum et senatorum detracti fuerant. Dein Annibal in Campaniam divertit, cujus deliciis et ipse et exercitûs ardor elanguit.

Nunquàm tantùm pavoris Romæ fuit quantùm ubi acceptæ cladis nuncius advenit. Neque tamen ulla pacis mentio facta est; imò Varroni calamitatis auctori obviàm itum est, et gratiæ ab omnibus ordinibus actæ, quòd de republicâ non desperâsset; qui si Carthaginiensium dux fuisset, temeritatis pœnas omni supplicio dedisset. Dùm Annibal Capuæ segniter et otiosè ageret, Romani interìm respirare cœperunt. Arma non erant; detracta sunt templis et porticibus vetera hostium spolia. Egebat ærarium: opes suas senatus libens in medium protulit, patrumque exemplum imitati sunt equites. Deerant milites: nomina dederunt quidam adhuc prætextati, id est, juniores annis septemdecim, qui satis virium ad ferenda arma habere videbantur: empti sunt publicè et armati servi. Id magis placuit quàm captivos, licèt minore pretio, redimere.

Quum Annibal redimendi suî copiam captivis Romanis fecisset, decem ex ipsis Romam eâ de re missi sunt; nec pignus aliud fidei ab iis postulavit Annibal, quàm ut jurarent, se, si non impetrâssent, in castra redituros. Eos senatus non censuit redimendos, quum id parvâ pecuniâ fieri potuisset, ut militibus Romanis insitum esset aut vincere aut mori. Unus ex iis legatis è castris egressus, velut aliquid oblitus paulò pòst reversus fuerat in castra, deindè comites ante noctem assecutus fuerat. Is ergo, re non impetratâ, domum abiit. Reditu enim in castra se liberatum esse jurejurando interpretabatur. Quod ubi innotuit, jussit senatus illum comprehendi, et vinctum duci ad Annibalem. Ea res

Annibalis audaciam maximè fregit, quŏd senatus populusque Romanus rebus afflictis tam excelso esset animo.

Marcus Claudius Marcellus.

Claudius Marcellus præter Annibalem vinci posse primus docuit. Quum enim ad Nolam Annibal accessisset, spe urbis per proditionem recipiendæ, Marcellus instructâ ante urbis portam acie cum eo conflixit, et Pœnos fudit. Pulsus Annibal exercitum ad Casilinum parvam Campaniæ urbem duxit. Parvum erat in eâ præsidium, et tamen penuria frumenti efficiebat ut nimiùm hominum esse videretur. Annibal primŏ cives verbis benignis ad portas aperiendas cœpit allicere: deindè quum in fide Romanâ perstarent, moliri portas et claustra refringere parat. Tùm ex urbe ingenti cum tumultu erumpunt cohortes duæ intùs instructæ, stragemque Pœnorum faciunt. Pudor Annibalem ab incœpto avertit. Itaque relicto circa Casilinum præsidio, ne omissa res videretur, ipse in hiberna Capuam concessit, partemque majorem hiemis exercitum in tectis habuit.

Mitescente jam hieme, Annibal Casilinum rediit, ubi obsidio continuata oppidanos ad ultimum inopiæ adduxerat. Marcellum cupientem obsessis ferre auxilium Vulturnus amnis inflatus aquis tenebat; at Gracchus, qui cum equitatu Romano Casilino assidebat, farre ex agris undiquè convecto complura dolia implevit, deindè nuncium ad magistratum Casilinum misit, ut exciperet dolia quæ amnis deferret. Insequenti nocte dolia medio missa amne defluxerunt. Æqualiter inter omnes frumentum divisum:

id postero quoque die ac tertio factum est. Re detectâ, Annibal, catenâ per medium flumen injectâ, intercepit dolia. Tùm nuces à Romanis sparsæ, quæ aquâ defluente Casilinum deferebantur, et cratibus excipiebantur. Eo commeatu sociorum necessitas aliquandiù sublevata est

Postremò ad id ventum est inopiæ, ut Casilinates lora manderent detractasque scutis pelles, quas fervidâ molliebant aquâ; nec muribus aliove animali abstinuerunt. Quidam ex his avarus murem captum maluit ducentis denariis vendere, quàm eo ipse vesci, leniendæ famis gratiâ. Utrique venditori nempè et emptori sors merita obtigit; nam avaro fame consumpto non licuit suâ pecuniâ frui; emptor verò cibo comparato vixit. Tandem omne herbarum radicumque genus infimis aggeribus muri eruerunt; et quum hostes locum exarâssent, Casilinates raporum semen injecerunt. Miratus Annibal exclamavit: "Eòne, usquè dùm ea nascantur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum?" Et qui nullam anteà pactionem auribus admiserat, tùm demùm æquas deditionis conditiones non repudiavit.

Posteà quum Sicilia à Romanis ad Pœnos defecisset, Marcellus consul creatus Syracusas, urbem Siciliæ nobilissimam, oppugnavit. Diuturna fuit obsidio; nec eam nisi post tres annos cepit Marcellus. Rem confecisset celeriùs, nisi unus homo eâ tempestate Syracusis fuisset. Is erat Archimedes, mirabilis inventor machinarum, quibus omnia Romanorum opera brevì disturbabat. Captis Syracusis, Marcellus eximiâ hominis prudentiâ delectatus, ut capiti illius parceretur edixit. Archimedes, dùm in pulvere quasdam formas describeret attentiùs, patriam suam captam esse non senserat. Miles prædandi

causâ in domum ejus irrupit, et minantis voce quisnam esset eum interrogavit. Archimedes, propter cupiditatem illud investigandi quod requirebat, non respondit. Quapropter à milite obtruncatus est. Ejus mortem ægrè tulit Marcellus, sepulturæque curam habuit.

Marcellus, receptâ Siciliâ, quum ad urbem venisset, postulavit ut sibi triumphanti Romam inire liceret. Id non impetravit; sed tantùm ut ovans ingrederetur. Pridiè injussu senatûs in monte Albano triumphavit; indè ovans multam præ se prædam in urbem intulit. Cum simulacro captarum Syracusarum perlata sunt multa urbis ornamenta, nobiliaque signa, quibus abundabant Syracusæ; quæ omnia ad ædem Honoris atque Virtutis contulit; nihil in suis ædibus, nihil in hortis posuit. Insequenti anno iterùm adversùs Annibalem missus est. Tumulus erat inter Punica et Romana castra, quem occupare Marcellus cupiebat; at priùs locum ipse explorare voluit. Eò cum paucis equitibus proficiscitur; sed in insidias delapsus est, et lanceâ transfixus occubuit. Annibal inventum Marcelli corpus magnificè sepeliri jussit.

Claudius Nero et Marcus Livius Salinator.

Asdrubal frater Annibalis ex Hispaniâ profectus cum ingentibus copiis in Italiam trajicere parabat. Actum erat de imperio Romano, si jungere se Annibali potuisset. Itaque Româ profecti sunt duo consules Claudius Nero et Livius Salinator; hic in Galliam Cisalpinam, ut Asdrubali ab Alpibus descen-

denti occurreret, ille verò in Apuliam, ut Annibali se opponeret. Fuerant Livio cum Nerone veteres inimicitiæ; tamen ubi ei collega datus est, injuriæ quam gravissimam acceperat oblitus est, et amicitiam cum eo junxit, ne propter privatam discordiam res publica malè administraretur. Eâ gratiæ reconciliatione lætus senatus digredientes in provincias consules prosecutus est. Ii porrò id in mente habebant, ut uterque in suâ provinciâ hostem contineret, neque conjungi aut conferre in unum vires pateretur.

Inter hæc Asdrubal Italiam ingressus, quatuor equites cum literis ad Annibalem misit: qui capti ad Neronem sunt perducti. Consul, cognito Asdrubalis consilio, audendum aliquid improvisum ratus, cum delectis copiis profectus est nocte, et inscio Annibale, penè totam Italiam emensus sex dierum spatio ad castra Livii pervenit; amboque collatis signis Asdrubalem apud Senam vicerunt. Cæsa sunt eo prælio quinquaginta sex hostium millia. Ipse Asdrubal, ne tantæ cladi superesset, concitato equo se in cohortem Romanam immisit, ibique pugnans cecidit. Nero eâ nocte, quæ pugnam secuta est, pari celeritate, quâ venerat, in castra sua rediit, antequàm Annibal eum discessisse sentiret. Caput Asdrubalis, quod servatum cum curâ attulerat, projici ante hostium stationes jussit. Annibal, viso fratris occisi capite, dixisse fertur: "Agnosco fortunam Carthaginis."

Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus.

Publius Cornelius Scipio nondùm annos pueritiæ egressus patrem singulari virtute servavit: nam

quum is in pugnâ apud Ticinum contra Annibalem commissâ graviter vulneratus esset, et in hostium manus jamjam venturus esset, filius, interjecto corpore, Pœnis irruentibus se opposuit, et patrem periculo liberavit. Quæ pietas Scipioni posteà ædilitatem petenti favorem populi conciliavit; quum obsisterent tribuni plebis negantes rationem ejus esse habendam, quòd nondùm ad petendum legitima ætas esset: "Si me, inquit Scipio, omnes Quirites ædilem facere volunt, satis annorum habeo." Tanto indè favore ad suffragia itum est, ut tribuni incœpto destiterint.

Post cladem Cannensem, Romani exercitûs reliquiæ Canusium perfugerant: quumque ibi tribuni militum quatuor essent, tamen omnium consensu ad Publium Scipionem admodùm adolescentem summa imperii delata est. Tunc Scipioni nuntiatum est nobiles quosdam juvenes de Italiâ deserendâ conspirare. Statìm in hospitium Metelli, qui conspirationis erat princeps, se contulit Scipio; quumque concilium ibi juvenum, de quibus allatum erat, invenisset, stricto super capita consultantium gladio: "Jurate, inquit, vos neque rempublicam populi Romani deserturos, neque alium civem Romanum deserere passuros; qui non juraverit, in se hunc gladium strictum esse sciat." Haud secùs pavidi, quàm si victorem Annibalem cernerent, jurant omnes, custodiendosque semetipsos Scipioni tradunt.

Quum Romani duas clades in Hispaniâ accepissent, duoque ibi summi imperatores cecidissent, placuit exercitum augeri, eòque proconsulem mitti; nec tamen quem mitterent satis constabat. Eâ de re indicta sunt comitia. Primò populus expectabat, ut qui se tanto dignos imperio crederent, nomina

profiterentur; sed nemo audebat illud imperium suscipere. Mœsta itaque civitas erat, et propè consilii inops. Subitò Cornelius Scipio quatuor et viginti fermè annos natus, professus est se petere, et in superiore, undè conspici posset, loco constitit: in quem omnium ora conversa sunt. Deindè ad unum omnes Scipionem in Hispaniâ proconsulem esse jusserunt. At postquàm animorum impetus resedit, populum Romanum cœpit facti pœnitere. Ætati Scipionis maximè diffidebant. Quod ubi animadvertit Scipio, advocatâ concione, ita magno elatoque animo disseruit de bello, quod gerendum erat, ut homines curâ liberaverit, speque certâ impleverit.

Profectus igitur in Hispaniam Scipio Carthaginem novam, quâ die venit, expugnavit. Eò congestæ erant omnes penè Africæ et Hispaniæ opes, quibus potitus est. Inter captivos ad eum adducta est eximiæ formæ adulta virgo. Postquàm comperit eam illustri loco inter Celtiberos natam, principique ejus gentis adolescenti desponsam fuisse, arcessitis parentibus et sponso eam reddidit. Parentes virginis, qui ad eam redimendam satis magnum auri pondus attulerant, Scipionem orabant, ut id ab se donum reciperet. Scipio aurum poni ante pedes jussit, vocatoque ad se virginis sponso: "Super dotem inquit, quam accepturus à socero es, hæc tibi à me dotalia dona accedent;" aurumque tollere ac sibi habere jussit. Ille domum reversus, ad referendam Scipioni gratiam, Celtiberos Romanis conciliavit.

Deindè Scipio Asdrubalem victum ex Hispaniâ expulit. Castris hostium potitus, omnem prædam militibus concessít: captivos Hispanos sine pretio domum dimisit; Afros verò vendi jussit. Erat inter eos puer adultus regii generis formâ insigni, quem

percunctatus est Scipio quis et cujas esset, et cur id ætatis in castris fuisset? Respondit puer: "Numida sum; Massivam populares vocant: orbus à patre relictus apud avum maternum Numidiæ regem educatus sum: cum avunculo Masinissâ, qui nuper subsidio Carthaginiensibus venit, in Hispaniam trajeci? prohibitus propter ætatem à Masinissâ, nunquàm antè prælium inii. Eo die quo pugnatum est cum Romanis, inscio avunculo, clàm armis equoque sumpto in aciem exivi: ibi prolapso equo, captus sum à Romanis." Scipio eum interrogavit velletne ad avunculum reverti? Id verò cupere se dixit puer, effusis gaudio lacbrymis. Tùm Scipio eum annulo aureo et equo ornato donavit, datisque, qui tutò deducerent, equitibus dimisit.

Quum Publius Cornelius Scipio se erga Hispanos clementer gessisset, circumfusa multitudo eum regem ingenti consensu appellavit; at Scipio, silentio per præconem facto, dixit: "Nomen imperatoris, quo me mei milites appellârunt, mihi maximum est: regium nomen alibi magnum, Romæ intolerabile est. Si id amplissimum judicatis quod regale est, vobis licet existimare regalem in me esse animum; sed oro vos ut à regis appellatione abstineatis." Sensêre etiam barbari magnitudinem animi, quâ Scipio id aspernabatur quod cæteri mortales admirantur et concupiscunt.

Scipio, receptâ Hispaniâ, quum jam bellum in ipsam Africam transferre meditaretur, conciliandos priùs regum et gentium animos existimavit. Syphacem Maurorum regem primùm tentare statuit. Eum regem totius Africæ opulentissimum magno usui sibi fore sperabat. Itaque legatum cum donis ad eum misit. Syphax amicitiam Romanorum se accipere

annuit, sed fidem nec dare nec accipere, nisi cum ipso coram duce Romano voluit. Scipio igitur in Africam trajecit. Fortè incidit, ut eo ipso tempore Asdrubal ad eundem portum appelleret, Syphacis amicitiam pariter petiturus. Uterque à rege in hospitium invitatus. Cœnatum simul apud regem est, et eodem lecto Scipio atque Asdrubal accubuerunt. Tanta autem inerat comitas Scipioni, ut non Syphacem modò, sed etiam hostem infensissimum Asdrubalem sibi conciliaverit. Scipio, fœdere icto cum Syphace, in Hispaniam ad exercitum rediit.

Masinissa quoque amicitiam cum Scipione jungere jamdudùm cupiebat. Quarè ad eum tres Numidarum principes misit, ad tempus locumque colloquio statuendum. Duos pro obsidibus retineri à Scipione voluit, remisso tertio, qui Masinissam in locum constitutum adduceret. Scipio et Masinissa cum paucis in colloquium venerunt. Ceperat jam antè Masinissam ex famâ rerum gestarum admiratio viri, sed major præsentis veneratio cepit: erat enim in vultu multa majestas; accedebat promissa cæsaries, habitusque corporis non cultus munditiis, sed virilis verè ac militaris, et florens juventa. Propè attonitus ipso congressu Numida gratias de filio fratris remisso agit: affirmat se ex eo tempore eam quæsivisse occasionem, quam tandem oblatam non omiserit; cupere se illi et populo Romano operam navare. Lætus eum Scipio audivit, atque in societatem recepit.

Scipio deindè Romam rediit, et ante annos consul factus est. Ei Sicilia provincia decreta est, permissumque est ut in Africam indè trajiceret. Qui quum vellet ex fortissimis peditibus Romanis trecentorum equitum numerum complere, nec posset illos statìm

armis et equis instruere, id prudenti consilio perfècit. Trecentos juvenes ex omni Siciliâ nobilissimos et ditissimos legit, velut eos ad oppugnandam Carthaginem secum ducturus, eosque jussit quàm celerrimè arma et equos expedire. Edicto imperatoris paruerunt juvenes, sed longinquum et grave bellum reformidabant. Tunc Scipio remisit illis istam expeditionem, si arma et equos militibus Romanis vellent tradere. Læti conditionem acceperunt juvenes Siculi. Ita Scipio sine publicâ impensâ suos instruxit ornavitque equites.

Tunc Scipio ex Siciliâ in Africam vento secundo profectus est. Tantus erat militum ardor, non ut ad bellum duci viderentur, sed ad certa victoriæ præmia. Celeriter naves è conspectu Siciliæ ablatæ sunt, conspectaque brevì Africæ littora. Expositis copiis, Scipio in proximis tumulis castra metatus est. Ibi speculatores hostium in castris deprehensos et ad se perductos nec supplicio affecit, nec de consiliis ac viribus Pœnorum percontatus est : sed circa omnes Romani exercitûs manipulos curavit deducendos : dein interrogavit an ea satis considerâssent quæ jussi erant speculari ; tùm, prandio dato, eos incolumes dimisit. Quâ suî fiduciâ priùs animos hostium, quàm arma contudit.

Scipioni in Africam advenienti Masinissa se conjunxit cum parvâ equitum turmâ. Syphax verò à Romanis ad Pœnos defecerat. Asdrubal Pœnorum dux Syphaxque se Scipioni opposuerunt : at Scipio utriusque castra unâ nocte perrupit et incendit. Syphax ipse captus est, et vivus ad Scipionem pertractus. Quem quum in castra Romana adduci nunciatum esset, omnis, velut ad spetaculum triumphi, multitudo effusa est : præcedebat is vinctus ; seque-

batur nobilium Numidarum turba. Movebat omnes fortuna viri, cujus amicitiam olim Scipio petierat. Regem aliosque captivos Romam misit Scipio : Masinissam, qui egregiè rem Romanam adjuverat, aureâ coronâ donavit.

Hæc clades Carthaginiensibus tantùm terroris intulit, ut Annibalem ex Italiâ ad tuendam patriam revocaverint : qui frendens gemensque ac vix lachrymis temperans, mandatis paruit. Respexit sæpe Italiæ littora, semet accusans quòd non exercitum victorem statìm à pugnâ Cannensi Romam duxisset. Jam Zamam venerat Annibal (quæ urbs quinque dierum iter à Carthagine abest,) indè nuncium ad Scipionem misit, ut colloquendi secum potestatem faceret. Colloquium haud abnuit Scipio. Dies locusque constituitur. Itaque congressi sunt duo clarissimi suæ ætatis duces. Steterunt aliquandiù mutuâ admiratione defixi. Quum verò de conditionibus pacis inter illos non convenisset, ad suos se receperunt, renunciantes armis rem esse dirimendam. Prælium commissum est, victusque Annibal cum quatuor tantùm equitibus fugit.

Carthaginienses metu perculsi, ad pretendam pacem oratores mittunt triginta seniorum principes : qui ubi in castra Romana venerunt, more adulantium procubuêre. Conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit. Veniam civitati petebant non culpam purgantes, sed initium culpæ in Annibalem transferentes. Victis leges imposuit Scipio. Legati, quum nullas conditiones recusarent, Romam profecti sunt, ut quæ à Scipione pacta essent, ea patrum ac populi auctoritate confirmarentur. Ita pace terrâ marique partâ, Scipio, exercitu in naves imposito, Romam reversus est. Ad quem advenien-

tem concursus ingens factus est. Effusa non ex urbibus modò, sed etiam ex agris turba vias obsidebat. Scipio inter gratulantium plausus triumpho omnium clarissimo urbem est invectus, primusque nomine victæ à se gentis est nobilitatus, Africanusque appellatus.

Annibal à Scipione victus, suisque invisus, ad Antiochum Syriæ regem confugit eumque hostem Romanis fecit. Missi sunt Româ legati ad Antiochum, in quibus erat Scipio Africanus, qui cum Annibale collocutus, ab eo quæsivit quem fuisse maximum imperatorem crederet? Respondit Annibal Alexandrum Macedonum regem maximum sibi videri, quòd parvâ manu innumerabiles exercitus fudisset. Interroganti deindè quem secundum poneret, Pyrrhum, inquit, quòd primus castra metari docuit, nemoque illo elegantiùs loca cepit, et præsidia disposuit. Sciscitanti demùm quem tertium duceret, semetipsum dixit. Tùm ridens Scipio: "Quidnam, inquit, igitur tu diceres, si me vicisses? Me verò, respondit Annibal, et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante alios omnes posuissem." Ita improviso assentationis genere, Scipionem è grege imperatorum velut inæstimabilem secernebat.

Decreto adversùs Antiochum bello, quum Syria provincia obvenisset Lucio Scipioni, quia parùm in eo putabatur esse animi, parùm roboris, senatus belli hujus gerendi curam mandari volebat collegæ ejus Caio Lælio. Surrexit tunc Scipio Africanus frater major Lucii Scipionis, et illam familiæ ignominiam deprecatus est: dixit in fratre suo summam esse virtutem, summum consilium, seque ei legatum fore promisit; quod quùm ab eo esset dictum, nihil est de Lucii Scipionis provinciâ commutatum: ita

que frater natu major minori legatus in Asiam profectus est, et tamdiù eum consilio operâque adjuvit donec ei triumphum et cognomen Asiatici peperisset.

Eodem bello filius Scipionis Africani captus fuit, et ad Antiochum deductus. Benignè et comiter adolescentem rex habuit, quamvis ab ejus patre tunc finibus imperii pelleretur. Quum deindè pacem Antiochus à Romanis peteret, legatus ejus Publium Scipionem adiit; eique filium sine pretio redditurum regem dixit, si per eum pacem impetrâsset. Cui Scipio respondit: "Abi, nuncia regi me pro tanto munere gratias agere; sed nunc aliam gratiam non possum referre, quàm ut ei suadeam bello absistere, nullamque pacis conditionem recusare." Pax non convenit; Antiochus tamen Scipioni filium remisit, tantique viri majestatem venerari, quàm dolorem ulcisci maluit.

Victo Antiocho, quum prædæ Asiaticæ ratio à duobus Scipionibus reposceretur, Africanus prolatum à fratre discerpsit librum, quo acceptæ et expensæ summæ continebantur, indignatus scilicet eâ de re dubitari quæ sub ipso legato administrata fuisset, et ad eum modum verba fecit: "Non est quod quæratis, patres conscripti, an parvam pecuniam in ærarium retulerim, qui anteà illud Punico auro repleverim, neque mea innocentia potest in dubium vocari. Quum Africam totam potestati vestræ subjecerim, nihil ex eà præter cognomen retuli. Non igitur me Punicæ, non fratrem meum Asiaticæ gazæ avarum reddiderunt; sed uterque nostrûm magis invidiâ quàm pecuniâ est onustus." Tam constantem defensionem Scipionis universus senatus comprobavit.

Deindè Scipioni Africano duo tribuni plebis diem dixerunt, quasi prædâ ex Antiocho captâ ærarium fraudâsset; ubi causæ dicendæ dies venit, Scipio magnâ hominum frequentiâ in forum est deductus. Jussus causam dicere, sine ullâ criminis mentione, magnificam orationem de rebus à se gestis habuit. "Hâc die, inquit, Carthaginem vici: eamus in Capitolium, et Diis supplicemus." E foro statìm in Capitolium ascendit. Simul se universa concio ab accusatoribus avertit, et secuta Scipionem est, nec quisquam præter præconem, qui reum citabat, cum tribunis mansit. Celebratior is dies favore hominum fuit, quàm quo triumphans de Syphace rege et Carthaginiensibus urbem est ingressus. Indè, ne ampliùs tribunitiis injuriis vexaretur, in Literninam villam concessit, ubi reliquam egit ætatem sine urbis desiderio.

Quum Scipio Africanus Liternii degeret, complures prædonum duces ad eum videndum fortè confluxerunt. Scipio eos ad vim faciendam venire ratus, præsidium servorum in tecto collocavit, aliaque parabat quæ ad eos repellendos opus erant. Quod ubi prædones animadverterunt, abjectis armis, januæ appropinquant, nunciantque se non vitæ ejus hostes, sed virtutis admiratores venisse, conspectum tanti viri expetentes; proindè ne gravaretur se spectandum præbere. Id postquàm audivit Scipio, fores reserari eosque introduci jussit. Illi postes januæ tanquàm religiosissimam aram venerati, cupidè Scipionis dexteram apprehenderunt, ac diù deosculati sunt: deindè positis ante vestibulum donis, læti quòd Scipionem videre contigisset, domum reverterunt. Paulò pòst mortuus est Scipio, moriensque ab uxore petiit ne corpus suum Romam referretur.

Lucius Scipio Asiaticus.

(Anno urbis conditæ 561.)

Lucius Scipio frater Africani infirmo erat corpore; tamen consul, legato fratre, contra Antiochum missus est. Quum in Asiam advenisset, ad duo fermè millia ab hoste castra posuit. Antiochus cœpit aciem instruere, nec Scipio detrectavit certamen. Quum autem duæ acies in conspectu essent, coorta nebula caliginem dedit, quæ nihil admodùm Romanis, eadem plurimùm regiis nocuit; nam humor gladios aut pila Romanorum non hebetabat; arcus verò quibus Antiochi milites utebantur, fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat. Itaque fusus est regis exercitus fugatusque. Ipse Antiochus, cum paucis fugiens in Lydiam concessit. Tùm Asiæ urbes victori se dediderunt. Lucius Scipio Romam reversus, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, et Asiatici cognomen accepit.

Posteà Lucius Scipio simul cum fratre accusatus est acceptæ ab Antiocho pecuniæ, et quamvis contenderet omnem prædam in ærarium fuisse illatam, damnatus tamen est, et in carcerem duci cœptus. Tunc Tiberius Gracchus, licèt Scipionis inimicus, dixit sibi quidem esse cum Scipione simultatem, nec se quidquam gratiæ quærendæ causâ facere; sed non passurum Lucium Scipionem in carcere atque in vinculis esse, jussitque eum dimitti. Gratiæ ingentes à senatu actæ sunt Tiberio Graccho, quòd rempublicam privatis simultatibus potiorem habuisset. Missi deindè quæstores in domum Scipionis, nullum pecuniæ regiæ vestigium repererunt. Lucio Scipioni collata est ab amicis propinquisque ea pecunia quâ mulctatus fuerat; eam verò Scipio noluit accipere.

Publius Scipio Nasica.

Publius Scipio Nasica patrui Scipionis Africani filius, quum adolescens ædilitatem peteret, manumque cujusdam civis Romani rustico opere duratam, more candidatorum, apprehendisset, jocans interrogavit eum, num manibus solitus esset ambulare; quod dictum à circumstantibus exceptum ad populum manavit, causamque repulsæ Scipioni attulit. Namque omnes rusticæ tribus paupertatem sibi ab eo exprobratam judicantes, iram suam adversùs contumeliosum ejus dicterium exercuerunt. Quæ repulsa nobilis adolescentis ingenium ab insolentiâ revocavit, eumque magnum et utilem civem fecit.

Quum Annibal Italiam devastaret, responsum ab oraculo editum esse ferunt, hostem Italiâ pelli vincique posse, si mater Idæa à Pessinunte Romam advecta foret, et hospitio apud civem optimum reciperetur. Legati eâ de re ad Attalum Pergami regem missi sunt. Is legatos comiter acceptos Pessinuntem deduxit. Quærendus deindè fuit vir qui eam ritè hospitio exciperet. Publium Scipionem Nasicam senatus judicavit virum esse in totâ civitate optimum. Idem consul imperatoris nomen à militibus, et triumphum à senatu oblatum recusavit, dixitque satis gloriæ sibi in omnem vitam eo die quæsitum esse, quo vir optimus à senatu judicatus fuerat: hoc titulo, etsi nec consulatus, nec triumphus addatur, satis honoratam Publii Scipionis Nasicæ imaginem fore.

Scipio Nasica censor factus, gravem se ac severum præbuit. Quum equitum censum ageret, equitem quemdam vidit obeso et pingui corpore, equum

verò ejus strigosum et macilentum. "Quidnam causæ est, inquit censor, cur sis tu, quàm equus pinguior? Quoniam, respondit eques, ego me ipse curo, equum verò servus." Minùs verecundum visum est responsum; itaque graviter objurgatus eques, et mulctâ damnatus. Idem Scipio Nasica cum Ennio poëtâ vivebat conjunctissimè. Quum ad eum venisset, eique ab ostio quærenti ancilla dixisset Ennium domi non esse. Nasica sensit illam domini jussu dixisse, et illum intùs esse. Paucis pòst diebus quum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et eum à januâ quæreret, exclamavit ipse Nasica se domi non esse. Tùm Ennius: "Quid! ego non cognosco, inquit, vocem tuam? Hic Nasica: Homo es impudens: ego quum te quærerem, ancillæ tuæ credidi te domi non esse: tu non mihi credis ipsi."

Marcus Porcius Cato.

Marcus Porcius Cato ortus municipio Tusculo, adolescentulus priusquàm honoribus operam daret, rure in prædiis paternis versatus est, deindè Romam demigravit et in foro esse cœpit. Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, Quinto Fabio consule, cui posteà semper adhæsit. Indè castra secutus est Claudii Neronis, ejusque opera magni æstimata est in prælio apud Senam, quo cecidit Asdrubal frater Annibalis. Ab adolescentiâ frugalitatem temperantiamque coluit. Pellibus hædinis pro stragulâ veste utebatur; eodem cibo quo milites vescebatur; aquam in bellicis expeditionibus potabat; si nimio æstu torqueretur, acetum; si vires deficerent, paululùm vilis vini.

Quæstor Scipioni Africano obtigit, et cum eo pa-

rûm amicè vixit. Nam parsimoniæ amans haud probabat sumptus quos Scipio faciebat. Quarè eo relicto, Romam rediit, ibique Scipionis vitam palàm et apertè reprehendit, quasi militarem disciplinam corrumperet. Dictitabat illum cum pallio et crepidis solitum ambulare in Gymnasio, palæstræ operam dare, militum licentiæ indulgere. Quod crimen non verbo, sed facto diluit Scipio. Nam quum eâ de re legati Româ Syracusas missi essent, Scipio exercitum omnem eò convenire et classem expedire jussit, tanquàm dimicandum eo die terrâ marique cum Carthaginiensibus esset: postridie, legatis inspectantibus, pugnæ simulacrum exhibuit. Tùm eis armamentaria, horrea, omnemque belli apparatum ostendit. Reversi Romam legati, omnia apud exercitum Scipionis præclarè se habere renunciârunt.

Eâdem asperitate Cato matronarum luxum insectatus est. Scilicet in medio ardore belli Punici, Oppius tribunus plebis legem tulerat, quâ vetabantur mulieres Romanæ plus semunciâ auri habere, vestimento varii coloris uti, et juncto vehiculo in urbe vehi. Confecto autem bello, et florente republicâ, matronæ pristina ornamenta sibi reddi postulabant; omnes vias urbis obsidebant, virosque ad forum descendentes orabant, ut legem Oppiam abrogarent. Quibus acerrimè restitit Cato, sed frustrà; nam lex fuit abrogata.

Cato creatus consul, in Hispaniam adversùs Celtiberos profectus est. Quos acri prælio vicit, et ad deditionem compulit: eo in bello Cato cum ultimis militum parsimoniâ, vigiliis et labore certavit, nec in quemquam gravius severiusque imperium exercuit, quàm in semetipsum. Quum Hispanos ad defectionem pronos vidêret, cavendum judicavit ne de-

inceps rebellare possent. Id autem effecturus sibi videbatur, si eorum muros dirueret. Sed veritus ne, si id universis civitatibus imperaret communi edicto, non obtemperarent, scripsit ad singulas separatìm ut muros diruerent, epistolasque omnibus simul eodemque die reddendas curavit. Quùm unaquæque sibi soli imperari putaret, universæ paruerunt. Cato Romam reversus de Hispaniâ triumphavit.

Posteà Cato censor factus, severè ei præfuit potestati. Nam et in complures nobiles animadvertit, et imprimis Lucium Flaminium virum consularem senatu movit Cui inter alia facinora illud objecit; Quum esset in Galliâ Flaminius, mulierem, cujus amore deperibat, ad cœnam vocavit, eique fortè inter cœnandum dixit multos capitis damnatos in vinculis esse, quos securi percussurus esset. Tùm illa negavit se unquàm vidisse quemquam securi ferientem, et pervelle id videre. Statìm Flaminius unum ex his, qui in carcere detinebantur, adduci jussit, et ipse securi percussit. Tam perditam libidinem eò magis notandam putavit Cato, quòd cum probro privato conjungeret imperii dedecus. Quid enim crudelius quàm inter pocula et dapes ad spectaculum mulieris humanam victimam mactare, et mensam cruore respergere?

Quum in senatu de tertio Punico bello ageretur, Cato jam senex delendam Carthaginem censuit, negavitque eâ stante salvam esse posse rempublicam. Quum autem id, contradicente Scipione Nasicâ, non facilè patribus persuaderet, deinceps quoties de re aliquâ sententiam dixit in senatu, addidit semper: "Hoc censeo, et Carthaginem esse delendam." Tandem in curiam intulit ficum præcocem, et excus-

sâ togâ effudit; cujus quum pulchritudinem patres admirarentur, interrogavit eos Cato quandò ex arbore lectam putarent? Illis ficum recentem videri affirmantibus: atqui, inquit, tertio abhinc die scitote decerptam esse Carthagine; tam propè ab hoste absumus. Movit ea res patrum animos, et bellum Carthaginiensibus indictum est.

Fuit Cato ut senator egregius ita bonus pater: quum ei natus esset filius, nullis negotiis nisi publicis impediebatur quominùs adesset matri infantem abluenti et faciis involventi. Illa enim proprio lacte filium alebat. Ubi aliquid intelligere potuit puer, eum pater ipse in literis instituit, licèt idoneum et eruditum domi servum haberet. Nolebat enim servum filio maledicere, vel aurem vellicare, si tardior in discendo esset; neque etiam filium tanti beneficii, hoc est doctrinæ, debitorem esse servo. Ipse itaque ejus ludimagister, ipse legum doctor, ipse lanista fuit. Conscripsit manu suâ grandibus literis historias, ut etiam in paternâ domo ante oculos proposita haberet veterum instituta et exempla.

Quum posteà Catonis filius in exercitu Pompilii tiro militaret, et Pompilio visum esset unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quoque filium dimisit, sed quum is amore pugnandi in exercitu remansisset, Cato pater ad Pompilium scripsit ut, si filium pateretur in exercitu remanere, secundo eum obligaret militiæ sacramento, quia, priore amiso, cum hostibus jure pugnare non poterat. Extat quoque Catonis patris ad filium epistola, in quâ scribit se audivisse eum missum factum esse à Pompilio imperatore, menetque eum ut caveat ne prælium ineat. Negat enim jus esse, qui miles non sit, eum pugnare cum hoste.

Agriculturâ plurimùm delectabatur Cato, malebatque agrorum et pecorum fructu, quàm fœnore ditescere. Quum ab eo quæreretur quid maximè in re familiari expediret? Respondit, benè pascere. Quid secundum? Satis benè pascere. Quid tertium? Malè pascere. Quid quartum? Arare. Et quum ille qui quæsierat dixisset, quid fœnerari? Tùm Cato, Quid, inquit, hominem occidere? Scripsit ipse villas suas, ne tectorio quidem fuisse perlitas, atque posteà addidit: "Neque mihi ædificatio, neque vas, neque vestimentum ullum est pretiosum; si quid est, quo uti possim, utor; si non est, facilè careo. Suo quemque uti et frui per me licet: mihi vitio quidam vertunt, quòd multis egeo; at ego illis vitio tribuo quòd nequeunt egere."

Injuriarum patientissimus fuit Cato. Quum ei causam agenti, protervus quidam, pingui salivâ quantùm poterat attractâ, in frontem mediam inspuisset, tulit hoc leniter, "Et ego, inquit, ô homo! affirmabo falli eos qui te negant os habere." Ab alio homine improbo contumeliis proscissus: "Iniqua, inquit, tecum mihi est pugna: tu enim probra facilè audis, et dicis libenter; mihi verò et dicere ingratum, et audire insolitum." Dicere solebat acerbos inimicos meliùs de quibusdam mereri, quàm eos amicos qui dulces videantur; illos enim sæpè verum dicere, hos nunquàm.

Cato ab adolescentiâ usque ad extremam ætatem inimicitias, reipublicæ causâ, suscipere non destitit; ipse à multis accusatus, non modò nullum existimationis detrimentum fecit, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit. Quartum et octogesimum annum agens, ab inimicis capitali crimine accusatus suam ipse causam peroravit, nec quisquam, aut memo-

riam ejus tardiorem, aut lateris firmitatem imminutam, aut os hæsitatione impeditum, animadvertit. Non illum enervavit, nec afflixit senectus : eâ ætate aderat amicis, veniebat in senatum frequens. Græcas etiam literas senex didicit. Quandò obreperet senectùs, vix intellexit. Sensìm sine sensu ætas ingravescebat ; nec subitò fracta est, sed diuturnitate quasi extincta. Annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit è vitâ.

Titus Quinctius Flaminius.

Titus Quinctius Flaminius filius ejus, qui apud Transimenum periit, consul missus est adversùs Philippum Macedonum regem, qui Annibalem pecuniâ et copiis juverat, Athenienses que populi Romani socios armis lacessiverat. Contraxerant autem bellum cum Philippo Athenienses haudquaquàm dignâ causâ. Duo juvenes Acarnanes non initiati templum Cereris cum cæterâ turbâ ingressi sunt. Facilè eos sermo prodidit. Perducti ad antistites templi, etsi manifestum erat eos per errorem ingressos, tanquàm ob infandum scelus interfecti sunt : Acarnanes suorum nece commoti, ad vindicandos illos auxilium à Philippo petierunt, qui terram Atticam igne ferroque vastavit, urbes complures cepit, Athenas ipsas oppugnavit.

Quinctius exercitu conscripto maturiùs quàm soliti erant priores consules profectus, in Græciam magnis itineribus contendit. Tunc caduceator ab rege venit, locum ac tempus colloquendi postulans. Flaminius victoriæ quàm pacis avidior, tamen ad constitutum tempus venit in colloquium, postulavitque ut Philippus omni Græciâ decederet. Accensus in-

dignatione rex exclamavit: "Quid victo imperares gravius, Tite Quincti?" Et quum quidam ex circumstantibus oculis æger adjecisset: "Aut bello vincendum, aut melioribus parendum esse. Apparet id quidem, inquit Philippus, etiam cæco," jocans in ejus valetudinem oculorum. Erat quippè Philippus dicacior naturâ, quàm regem decet, et ne inter seria quidem satis risu temperans. Dein, re infectâ, se ex colloquio proripuit. Eum Flaminius bis prælio fudit castrisque exuit.

Quinctius Flaminius Græciæ veterem statum reddidit, ut legibus suis viveret, et antiquâ libertate frueretur. Aderat ludorum Isthmiorum tempus, ad quod spectaculum Græcia universa convenerat. Tùm præco in mediam arenam processit, tubâque silentio facto, hæc verba pronunciavit: "Senatus, populusque Romanus et Titus Quinctius Flaminius imperator, Philippo rege et Macedonibus devictis, omnes Græciæ civitates liberas esse jubet." Auditâ voce præconis, majus gaudium fuit quàm quantùm homines possent capere: vix satis credebat se quisque audivisse; alii alios intuebantur mirabundi: revocatus præco, quum unusquisque non audire tantùm, sed videre etiam libertatis suæ nuncium averet, iterùm pronunciavit eadem. Tùm tantus clamor ortus est, ut certò constet aves, quæ supervolabant, attonitas paventesque decidisse.

Quinctio Flaminio triumphus à Senatu decretus est. Posteà quum Prusias Bithyniæ rex legatos Romam misisset, casu accidit ut legati apud Flaminium cœnarent, atque ibi de Annibale mentione factâ, ex his unus diceret eum in Prusiæ regno esse. Id postero die Flaminius senatui detulit. Patres, qui vivo Annibale nunquàm metu vacui erant, legatos in

Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flaminium, qui Annibalem sibi dedi poscerent. A primo colloquio Flaminii, ad domum Annibalis custodiendam, milites à rege missi sunt. Annibal septem exitus è domo fecerat, ut semper aliquod iter fugæ præparatum haberet. Postquàm nunciatum est ei milites regios in vestibulo esse, conatus est postico occulto fugere: ubi verò id quoque obseptum sensit, et omnia clausa esse, hausto, quod sub annuli gemmâ habebat, veneno absumptus est.

Lucius Paulus Æmilius Macedonicus.

(Anno urbis conditæ 582.)

Paulus Æmilius ejus qui ad Cannas cecidit filius erat. Consul sortitus est Macedoniam provinciam, in quâ Perseus Philippi filius paterni in Romanos odii hæres bellum renovaverat. Quum adversùs Perseum profecturus esset, et domum suam ad vesperum rediret, filiolam suam Tertiam, quæ tunc erat admodùm parva, osculans, animadvertit tristiculam: Quid est, inquit, mea Tertia, quid tristis es? Mi pater, inquit illa, Perse periit (Erat autem mortua catella eo nomine). Tùm ille arctiùs puellam complexus: Accipio omen, inquit, mea filia. Ita ex fortuito dicto quasi spem certam clarissimi triumphi animo præsumpsit. Ingressus deindè Macedoniam, rectâ ad hostem perrexit.

Quum duæ acies in conspectu essent, Sulpicius Gallus, tribunus militum, Romanum exercitum magno metu liberavit. Is enim, quum lunæ defectionem nocte sequenti futuram præsciret, ad concionem vocatis militibus dixit: "Nocte proximâ, ne quis id

pro portento accipiat, ab horâ secundâ usque ad quartam luna defectura est. Id, quia naturali ordine et statis fit temporibus, et sciri antè et prædici potest. Itaque quemadmodùm nemo miratur lunam nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescentem exiguo cornu fulgere, sic mirum non est eam obscurari, quandò umbrâ terræ conditur." Quapropter Romanos non movit illa defectio; Macedones verò eadem, ut triste prodigium, terruit.

Paulus Æmilius cum Perseo acerrimè dimicavit tertio nonas Septembris. Macedonum exercitus cæsus fugatusque est: rex ipse cum paucis fugit. Fugientes persecutus est Æmilius usque ad initium noctis. Tùm se in castra victor recepit. Reversum gravis cura angebat, quòd filium in castris non invenisset. Is erat Publius Scipio, posteà Africanus deletâ Carthagine appellatus, qui decimum septimum tunc annum agens, dùm acriùs sequitur hostes, in partem aliam turbâ abreptus fuerat. Mediâ tandem nocte in castra rediit. Tunc, recepto sospite filio, pater tantæ victoriæ gaudium sensit. Victus Perseus in templum confugerat, ibique in angulo obscuro delitescebat: deprehensus, et cum filio natu maximo ad consulem perductus est.

Perseus pullâ veste amictus castra ingressus est. Non aliàs ad ullum spectaculum tanta multitudo occurrit. Rex captivus progredi præ turbâ non poterat, donec consul lictores misit, qui submovendo circumfusos iter ad prætorium facerent. Paulus Æmilius, ubi audivit Perseum adesse, consurrexit, progressusque paulùm introeunti regi manum porrexit: ad genua procumbentem erexit; introductum in tabernaculum suo lateri assidere jussit. Deindè eum interrogavit, quâ inductus injuriâ bel-

lum contra populum Romanum tam infesto animo suscepisset? Rex, nullo dato responso, terram intuens diù flevit. Tùm consul: "Bonum, inquit, animum habe: populi Romani clementia non modò spem tibi, sed propè certam fiduciam salutis præbet."

Postquàm Perseum consolatus est Paulus Æmilius, sermonem ad circumstantes Romanos convertit: "Videtis, inquit, exemplum insigne mutationis rerum humanarum: vobis hæc præcipuè dico, juvenes, ideò neminem decet in quemquam superbè agere, nec præsenti credere fortunæ." Eo die Perseus à consule ad cœnam invitatus est, et alius omnis ei honor habitus est, qui haberi in tali fortunâ poterat. Deindè quum ad consulem multarum gentium legati gratulandi causâ venissent, Paulus Æmilius ludos magno apparatu fecit, lautùmque convivium paravit: quâ in re curam et diligentiam adhibebat, dicere solitus et convivium instruere et ludos parare viri ejusdem esse, qui sciret bello vincere.

Confecto bello, Paulus Æmilius regiâ nave ad urbem est subvectus. Completæ erant omnes Tiberis ripæ obviàm effusâ multitudine. Fuit ejus triumphus omnium longè magnificentissimus. Populus, extructis per forum tabulatis in modum theatrorum, spectavit in candidis togis. Aperta templa omnia et sertis coronata thure fumabant. In tres dies distributa est pompa spectaculi. Primus dies vix suffecit transvehendis signis tabulisque; sequenti die translata sunt arma, galeæ, scuta, loricæ, pharetræ, argentum aurumque. Tertio die, primo statìm manè ducere agmen cœpêre tibicines, non festos solemnium pomparum modos, sed bellicum sonantes, quasi in aciem procedendum foret. Deindè agebantur pingues cornibus auratis et vittis redimiti boves centum et viginti.

Sequebantur Persei liberi, comitante educatorum et magistrorum turbâ, qui manus ad spectatores cum lachrymis miserabiliter tendebant, et pueros docebant implorandam suppliciter victoris populi misericordiam. Ponè filios incedebat cum uxore Perseus stupenti et attonito similis. Indè quadringentæ coronæ aureæ portabantur, ab omnibus ferè Græciæ civitatibus dono missæ. Postremò ipse in curru Paulus auro purpurâque fulgens eminebat, qui magnam quum dignitate aliâ corporis, tùm senectâ ipsâ majestatem præ se ferebat. Post currum inter alios illustres viros, filii duo Æmilii; deindè equites turmatim et cohortes peditum suis quæque ordinibus. Paulo à senatu et à plebe concessum est, ut in ludis Circensibus veste triumphali uteretur, eique cognomen Macedonici inditum.

Tantæ huic lætitiæ gravis dolor admixtus est. Nam Paulus Æmilius, duobus filiis in adoptionem datis, duos tantùm nominis hæredes domi retinuerat. Ex his minor, fermè duodecim annos natus, quinque diebus ante triumphum patris, major autem triduò post triumphum decessit. Erat porrò Æmilius liberorum amantissimus; eos erudiendos curaverat non solùm Romanâ veteri disciplinâ, sed etiam Græcis literis. Optimos adhibuerat magistros, eorumque exercitiis omnibus sæpe interfuerat, quum eum respublica aliò non vocaret. Eum tamen casum fortiter tulit, et in oratione, quam de rebus à se gestis apud populum habuit: "Optavi, inquit, ut si quid adversi immineret ad expiandam nimiam felicitatem, id in domum meam potiùs quàm in rempublicam recideret. Nemo jam ex tot liberis superest, qui Pauli Æmilii nomen ferat; sed hanc privatam

calamitatem vestra felicitas, et secunda fortuna publica consolatur."

Paulus Æmilius omni Macedonum gazâ, quæ fuit maxima, potitus erat: tantam in ærarium populi Romani pecuniam invexerat, ut unius imperatoris præda finem attulerit tributorum; at hic non modò nihil ex thesauris regiis concupivit, sed ne ipse quidem spectare eos dignatus est. Per alios homines cuncta administravit, nec quidquam in domum suam intulit præter memoriam nominis sempiternam: mortuus est adeò pauper, ut dos ejus uxori, nisi vendito, quem unum reliquerat, fundo non potuerit exsolvi. Exequiæ ejus non tàm auro et ebore quàm omnium benevolentiâ et studio fuerunt insignes. Macedoniæ principes, qui tunc Romæ erant legationis nomine, humeros suos funebri lecto spontè subjecerunt. Quem enim in bello ob virtutem timuerant, eundem in pace ob justitiam diligebant.

Caius Popilius Lænas.

Paulo Æmilio consule, Romam venerunt legati à Ptolemæo rege Ægypti, qui, pulso fratre majore, Alexandriam tenebat. Nam Antiochus rex Syriæ, per speciem reducendi regnum majoris Ptolemæi, Ægyptum invadere conabatur. Jam navali prælio vicerat minorem Ptolemæum et Alexandriam obsidebat; nec procul abesse videbatur quin regno opulentissimo potiretur. Legati sordidati, barbâ et capillo promisso, cum ramis oleæ ingressi curiam procubuerunt. Oratio fuit etiam miserabilior quàm habitus. Orabant senatum ut opem regno Ægypti ferret. Moti patres legatorum precibus, extemplò legationem miserunt, cujus princeps Caius Popilius

Lænas, ad bellum inter fratres componendum. Jussus est Popilius adire priùs Antiochum, deindè Ptolemæum, eisque denunciare ut bello absisterent; qui secùs fecisset, eum pro hoste à senatu habitum iri.

Propè Alexandriam Antiocho occurrerunt legati, quos advenientes Antiochus amicè salutavit, et Popilio dextram porrexit; at Popilius suam regi noluit porrigere, sed tabellas, in quibus erat senatusconsultum, ei tradidit, atque statìm legere jussit. Quibus perlectis, Antiochus dixit se, adhibitis amicis, consideraturum quid faciendum sibi esset. Indignatus Popilius, quòd rex aliquam moram interponeret, virgâ, quam manu gerebat, regem circumscripsit; ac priùs, ait, quàm hoc circulo excedas, da responsum, quod senatui referam. Obstupefactus Antiochus, quum parumper hæsitâsset, *Faciam*, inquit, *quod censet senatus.* Tùm demùm Popilius dextram regi tanquàm socio et amico porrexit. Eâdem die, quum Antiochus excessisset Ægypto, legati concordiam inter fratres auctoritate suâ firmaverunt. Clara ea legatio fuit, quòd Ægyptus Antiocho adempta, redditumque regnum patrium stirpi Ptolemæi fuerat.

Publius Scipio Æmilianus.

Publius Scipio Æmilianus Pauli Macedonici filius adoptione Scipionis Africani nepos, à tenerâ ætate Græcis literis a Polybio præstantis ingenii viro eruditus est. Ex ejus doctrinâ tantos fructus tulit, ut non modò æquales suos, sed etiam majores natu omni virtutum genere superaret. Temperantiæ et continentiæ laudem ante omnia comparare studuit;

quod quidem tunc difficile erat. Mirum enim est quo impetu ad libidines et epulas juvenes Romani eo tempore ferrentur. At Scipio contrarium vitæ institutum secutus, publicam modestiæ et continentiæ famam est adeptus. Polybium semper domi militiæque secum habuit: semper inter arma ac studia versatus; aut corpus periculis, aut animum disciplinis exercuit.

Scipio Æmilianus primùm in Hispaniâ, Lucullo duce, militavit; eoque in bello egregia fuit ejus opera. Nam rex quidam barbarus, miræ proceritatis splendidis armis ornatus, sæpè Romanos provocabat, si quis singulari certamine secum vellet congredi. Quumque nemo contra eum exire auderet, suam Romanis ignaviam cum irrisu et ludibrio exprobrabat. Non tulit indignitatem rei Scipio, progressusque ad hostem, consertâ pugnâ eum prostravit, pari Romanorum lætitiâ et hostium terrore, quòd ingentis corporis virum ipse exiguæ staturæ dejecisset. Scipio multò majus etiam adiit periculum in expugnatione urbis, quam tunc obsidebant Romani: nam ipse primus murum conscendit, viamque aliis militibus aperuit. Ob hæc præclarè gesta, Lucullus dux juvenem pro concione laudatum murali coronâ donavit.

TERTIUM BELLUM

PUNICUM.

(Anno urbis conditæ 620.)

TERTIO bello Punico, quum clarum esset Scipionis nomen, juvenis adhuc factus est consul, eique Africæ provincia extra sortem data est, ut quam urbem avus ejus concusserat, eam nepos everteret. Tunc enim Romani, suadente Catone, deliberatum habebant Carthaginem diruere. Carthaginiensibus igitur imperatum est ut, si salvi esse vellent, ex urbe migrarent, sedemque alio in loco à mari remoto constituerent. Quod ubi Carthagine auditum est, ortus statìm est ululatus ingens, clamorque, bellum esse gerendum, satiusque esse extrema omnia pati, quàm patriam relinquere. Quum verò neque naves neque arma haberent, in usum novæ classis tecta domosque resciderunt; aurum et argentum pro ære ferroque conflatum est: viri, fœminæ, pueri, senes simul operi instabant: non die, non noctu labor intermissus. Ancillas primò totonderunt, ut ex earum crinibus funes facerent; mox etiam matronæ ipsæ capillos suos ad eundem usum contulerunt.

Scipio exercitum ad Carthaginem admovit, eamque oppugnare cœpit: quæ urbs, quanquàm summâ vi defenderetur, tandem expugnata est. Rebus desperatis, quadraginta millia hominum se victori tradiderunt. Dux ipse Asdrubal, insciâ uxore, ad genua Scipionis cum ramis oleæ supplex procubuit.

Quum verò ejus uxor se à viro relictam vidisset, diris omnibus eum devovit; tùm duobus liberis dextrâ lævâque comprehensis, à culmine domûs se in medium flagrantis urbis incendium immisit. Deletâ Carthagine, Scipio victor Romam reversus est. Splendidum egit triumphum, Africanusque est appellatus. Ita cognomen Africani Carthago capta Scipioni majori, eadem eversa Scipioni minori peperit.

Posteà Scipio iterùm consul creatus, contra Numantinos in Hispaniam profectus est. Ibi multiplex clades priorum ducum inscitiâ à Romanis accepta fuerat. Scipio, ubi primùm advenit, corruptum licentiâ exercitum ad pristinam disciplinam revocavit. Omnia deliciarum instrumenta à castris ejecit. Qui miles extra ordinem fuisset deprehensus, eum virgis cædebat: jumenta omnia vendi jussit, ne oneribus portandis usui essent: militem quemque triginta dierum frumentum ac septenos vallos ferre coëgit. Cuidam propter onus ægrè incedenti dixit: "Quum te gladio vallare sciveris, tunc vallum ferre desinito." Ita redacto in disciplinam exercitu, urbem Numantiam obsedit. Numantini fame adacti se ipsi trucidaverunt. Captam urbem Scipio delevit, et de eâ triumphavit.

Scipio censor fuit cum Mummio viro nobili, sed segniore. Tribu movit quemdam, qui ordines ducens prælio non interfuerat. Quumque ille quæreret cur notaretur, qui custodiæ causâ in castris remansisset, Scipio respondit: "Non amo nimiùm diligentes." Equum ademit adolescenti, qui in obsidione Carthaginis, vocatis ad cœnam amicis, diripiendam sub figurâ urbis Carthaginis placentam in mensâ posuerat: quærentique causam: "Quia,

inquit Scipio, me prior Carthaginem diripuisti." Contrà Mummius Scipionis collega neque ipse notabat quemquam, et notatos à collegâ, quos poterat, ignominiæ eximebat. Undè Scipio, quum ei cupienti censuram ex majestate reipublicæ gerere impedimento esset Mummii segnities, in senatu ait: "Utinam mihi collegam dedissetis, aut non dedissetis!"

In Scipione Æmiliano etiam multa privatæ vitæ dicta factaque celebrantur. Caio Lælio familiariter usus est. Ferunt cum eo Scipionem sæpè rusticatum fuisse, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere solitos esse, quum rus ex urbe, tanquàm è vinculis, evolavissent. Vix audeo dicere de tantis viris; sed ita narratur conchas eos ad littus maris legere consuevisse, et ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere. Mortuo Paulo Æmilio, Scipio cum fratre hæres relictus, animum verè fraternum in eum ostendit; nam universam ei hæreditatem tradidit, quòd illum videret re familiari minùs quàm se instructum. Pariter, defunctâ matre, omnia bona materna sororibus concessit, quanquàm nulla pars hæreditatis ad eas lege pertineret.

Quum in concione interrogaretur quid sentiret de morte Tiberii Gracchi, qui populi favorem pravis largitionibus captaverat, palàm respondit eum jure cæsum videri. Quo responso exacerbata concio acclamavit: tùm Scipio clamorem ortum à vili plebeculâ animadvertens: "Taceant, inquit, quibus Italia noverca est, non mater." Quum magis etiam obstreperet populus, ille vultu constanti: Hostium, inquit, armatorum toties clamore non territus, quî possum vestro moveri!" Tunc constantiâ et auctoritate viri perculsa plebs conticuit. Deindè quasi vim sibi mox inferendam animo præsagiret, malam

sibi rependi gratiam laborum pro republicâ susceptorum ab ingratis civibus questus est. Maximâ patrum frequentiâ domum deductus est.

Postridiè quum domum se validus receperat, Scipio repentè in lectulo exanimis est inventus. De tanti viri morte nulla habita est quæstio, ejusque corpus velato capite est elatum, ne livor in ore appareret. Metellus, licèt Scipionis inimicus hanc necem adeò graviter tulit, ut, eâ auditâ in forum advolaverit, ibique mœsto vultu clamaverit: "Concurrite, cives; mœnia urbis nostræ eversa sunt: Scipioni intra suos penates quiescenti nefaria vis illata est." Idem Metellus filios suos jussit funebri ejus lecto humeros subjicere, eisque dixit: "Nunquàm à vobis id officium majori viro præstari poterit." Scipionis patrimonium tam exiguum fuit, ut triginta duas libras argenti, duas et selibras auri tantùm reliquerit.

Quum duo consules, quorum alter inops erat, alter autem avarus, in senatu contenderent uter in Hispaniam ad bellum gerendum mitteretur, ac magna inter patres esset dissentio, rogatus sententiam Scipio Æmilianus: "Neutrum, inquit, mihi mitti placet; quia alter nihil habet, alteri nihil est satis." Scilicet ad rem benè gerendam judicabat pariter abesse debere et inopiam et avaritiam. Alioquin maximè verendum est, ne publicum munus quæstui habeatur, et præda communis in privatum imperatoris lucrum convertatur. Longè ab hâc culpâ alienus fuit Scipio; nam post duos consulatus et totidem triumphos officio legationis fungens, septem tantùm servos secum duxit. E Carthaginis et Numantiæ spoliis comparare plures certè potuerat; sed nihilo locupletior Carthagine eversâ fuit, quàm antè. Itaque

quum per populi Romani socios et exteras nationes iter faceret, non mancipia ejus, sed victoriæ numerabantur, nec quantùm auri et argenti, sed quantùm dignitatis atque gloriæ secum ferret, æstimabatur.

Tiberius Gracchus et Caius Gracchus.

Tiberius Gracchus et Caius Gracchus Scipionis Africani ex filiâ nepotes erant. Horum adolescentia bonis artibus et magnâ omnium spe floruit. Ad egregiam quippè indolem accedebat optima educatio. Extant Corneliæ matris epistolæ, quibus apparet eos non solùm in gremio matris educatos fuisse, sed etiam ab eâ sermonis elegantiam hausisse. Maximum matronis ornamentum esse liberos benè institutos meritò putabat sapientissima illa mulier; quum Campana matrona, apud illam hospita, ornamenta sua, quæ erant illâ ætate pretiosissima, ostentaret ei muliebriter, Cornelia traxit eam sermone, quousquè à scholâ redirent liberi; quos reversos hospitæ exhibens: "En hæc, inquit, mea ornamenta." Nihil quidem istis adolescentibus neque à naturâ neque à doctrinâ defuit; sed ambo rempublicam, quam tueri potuissent, impiè pertubare maluerunt.

Tiberius Gracchus, quum esset tribunus plebis, à senatu descivit: populi favorem profusis largitionibus sibi conciliavit; agros plebi dividebat; dabat civitatem omnibus Italicis; provincias novis coloniis replebat: quibus rebus viam sibi ad regnum parare videbatur. Quarê convocati patres deliberabant quidnam faciendum esset. Tiberius in Capitolium venit, manum ad caput referens; quo signo salutem suam populo commendabat: hoc nobili-

tas ita accepit quasi diadema posceret. Tùm Scipio Nasica, quum esset consobrinus Tiberii Gracchi, patriam cognationi prætulit, sublatâque dexterâ proclamavit: "Qui rempublicam salvam esse volunt me sequantur;" dein Gracchum fugientem persecutus in eum irruit, suâque manu eum interfecit. Mortui Tiberii corpus in flumen projectum est.

Caium Gracchum idem furor, qui fratrem Tiberium, invasit; seu vindicandæ fraternæ necis, seu comparandæ regiæ potentiæ causâ, vix tribunatum adeptus est, quum pessima cœpit inire consilia. maximas largitiones fecit · ærarium effudit; legem de frumento plebi dividendo tulit. Perniciosis Gracchi consiliis, quantâ poterant contentione, obsistebant omnes boni, in quibus maximè Piso vir consularis. Is, quum multa contra legem frumentariam dixisset, lege tamen latâ, ad frumentum cum cæteris accipiendum venit; Gracchus animadvertit in concione Pisonem stantem; eum sic compellavit, audiente populo Romano. "Quî tibi constas, Piso, quum eâ lege frumentum petas, quam dissuasisti?" Cui Piso: "Nolim quidem, Gracche, inquit mea bona tibi viritìm dividere liceat: sed si facies, partem petam." Quo responso apertè declaravit vir gravis et sapiens lege quam tulerat Gracchus patrimonium publicum dissipari.

Decretum à senatu latum est, ut videret consul Opimius ne quid detrimenti respublica caperet; quod decretum, nisi in maximo discrimine, ferri non solebat. Caius Gracchus, armatâ-familiâ, Aventinum occupaverat. Quamobrem consul, vocato ad arma populo, Caium aggressus est, qui pulsus, dùm à templo Dianæ desilit, talum intorsit, et quum jam à satellitibus Opimii comprehenderetur, jugulum

servo præbuit, qui dominum et mox semetipsum suâ per domini corpus interemit. Consul promiserat se pro capite Gracchi aurum repensurum esse; quarè Septimuleius quidam lanceâ præfixum Caii caput attulit, eique æquale auri pondus persolutum est. Aiunt etiam illum priùs cervice perforatâ, cerebroque exempto, plumbum infudisse, quò gravius efficeretur.

Occiso Tiberio Graccho, quum senatus consulibus mandâsset ut in eos qui cum Tiberio consenserant animàdverteretur, Blosius quidam Tiberii amicus pro se deprecatum venit: hancque, ut sibi ignosceretur, causam afferebat, quòd tanti Gracchum fecisset, ut quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putaret. Tùm consul: Quid? ait, si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, obsecuturusne voluntati illius fuisses propter istam, quam jactas, familiaritatem? "Nunquàm, inquit Blosius, id quidem voluisset; sed, si voluisset, paruissem." Nefaria est ista vox: nulla enim est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris.

Lucius Mummius Achaicus.

Quum Corinthii adversùs Romanos rebellâssent, eorumque legatis injuriam fecissent, Lucius Mummius consul, conscripto exercitu, Corinthum profectus est. Corinthii, velut nihil negotii bello Romano suscepissent, omnia neglexerant. Prædam, non prælium cogitantes, vehicula duxerant ad spolia Romanorum reportanda. Conjuges liberosque ad spectaculum certaminis in montibus posuerunt. Quam vecordiam celerrima pœna consecuta est; nam prælio ante oculos suorum commisso cæsi, lugubre his

spectaculum et gravem luctûs memoriam reliquerunt. Conjuges et liberi eorum de spectatoribus captivi facti præda victorum fuêre. Urbs ipsa Corinthus direpta primùm, deindè tubâ præcinente diruta est; populus omnis sub coronâ venditus; dux eorum victus domum refugit eamque incendit; conjugem interfecit, et in ignem præcipitavit; ipse veneno interiit.

Erat Corinthi magna vis signorum tabularumque pretiosarum, quibus Mummius urbem et totam replevit Italiam, nihil verò in domum suam intulit: sed harum rerum adeò rudis et ignarus erat Mummius, ut, quum eas tabulas Romam portandas locaret, edixerit conducentibus, si eas perdidissent, novas esse reddituros. Una eximii pictoris tabella ludentibus aleâ militibus alvei vicem præstitit. Quæ tabella deindè, quum præda venderetur, ab Attalo rege sex millibus nummorum empta est. Mummius pretium admiratus, ex alieno judicio pulchritudinem tabellæ suspicatus est, atque venditionem rescidit et tabellam jussit Romam deferri.

Quintus Metellus Macedonicus.

Quintus Metellus à domitâ Macedoniâ dictus Macedonicus, missus est adversùs Pseudo-Philippum, hominem humili loco natum, qui se Persei regis filium mentiebatur, eâque fraude Macedoniam occupaverat. Fabulam autem hujusmodi finxerat: prædicabat se ex Perseo rege ortum, et ab eo fidei cujusdam viri Cretensis commissum, ut in belli casus, quod tunc ille cum Romanis gerebat, aliquod veluti semen stirpis regiæ reservaretur; datum ei insuper libellum signo Persei impressum, quem puero tra-

deret, quum ad puberem ætatem venisset. Mortuo Perseo, se Adrumeti educatum usque ad duodecimum ætatis annum, ignarum fuisse generis sui, eumque existimavisse patrem à quo educaretur. Ab eo tandem morti proximo detectam fuisse originem suam, sibique libellum traditum. Erat præterea jeveni forma, quæ Persei filium non dedeceret. Hunc Metellus bis prælio fudit, et die triumphi ante currum egit.

Posteà Quintus Metellus bellum in Hispaniâ contra Celtiberos gessit; et quum urbem, quæ erat caput gentis, obsideret, jamque admotâ machinâ, partem muri, quæ sola convelli poterat, brevi dijecturus videretur, humanitatem certæ victoriæ prætulit. Vir quidam in obsessâ civitate nobilis, nomine Rethogenes, ad Metellum transierat, relictis in oppido filiis. Irati cives Rethogenis filios machinæ ictibus objecerunt. Nihil motus periculo filiorum pater hortabatur Metellum ut ne oppugnatione desisteret: at Metellus obsidionem maluit solvere, quàm pueros in conspectu patris crudeli nece interfici: atque hujus mansuetudinis fructum tulit; namque multæ aliæ urbes admiratione hujus facti se spontè ei dediderunt.

Metellus, quum urbem Contebriam viribus expugnare non posset, ad fallendum hostem convertit animum, et viam reperit, quâ propositum ad exitum perduceret. Itinera magno impetu ingrediebatur, deindè alias atque alias regiones petebat: modò hos occupabat montes, modò ad illos transgrediebatur. Quum interim et suis et hostibus ignota esset causa cur sic sua mutaret consilia, à quodam amico interrogatus quid ita incertum belli genus sequeretur? "Absiste, inquit Metellus, ista quærere; namque

tunicam meam exurerem, si eam consilium meum scire existimarem." Postquàm verò et exercitum suum ignorantiâ et hostes errore implicavit, quum aliò cursum direxisset, subitò ad Contebriam reflexit, eamque inopinatam et attonitam oppressit.

Raram Metelli Macedonici felicitatem multi scriptores concelebrant: ea quidem ipsi omnia contigerunt, quæ beatam vitam videntur efficere. Fortuna eum nasci voluit in urbe terrarum principe: parentes nobilissimos dedit; adjecit animi eximias dotes et corporis vires, quæ tolerandis laboribus sufficere possent; multa decora in ejus domum congessit: nam quum ipse consul, censor etiam augurque fuisset, et triumphâsset, tres filios consules vidit, è quibus unum etiam et censorem et triumphantem, quartum autem prætorem; tres quoque filias benè nuptas. Hunc autem vitæ cursum consentaneus finis excepit: nam Metellum ultimæ senectutis spatio defunctum, et leni mortis genere inter oscula complexusque natorum extinctum, filii et generi humeris suis per urbem sustulerunt, et rogo imposuerunt.

Quintus Metellus Numidicus.

Quintus Metellus consul cum Jugurthâ Numidarum rege bellum gessit: is à Micipsâ adoptatus, duos ejus filios fratres suos interfecerat, ut solus Numidiæ imperio potiretur. Micipsa in amicitiâ et societate populi Romani semper permanserat. Postquam igitur Romæ cognitum est nefarium Jugurthæ scelus, placuit illud ulcisci. Metellus cum exercitu in Africam navigavit, et cum hoste manus conseruit. Quâ in parte Jugurtha affuit; ibi aliquandiù certatum est, neque hic ullum boni ducis aut militis officium

prætermisit. Cæteri verò ejus milites primo congressu pulsi fugatique sunt; Jugurtha in oppidum munitum perfugit. Paucis pòst diebus Metellus eum insecutus, iterùm prælio fudit; Numidiam vastavit, urbes amplas et munitissimas cepit; quæ victoria ei nomen Numidici fecit.

Posteà Quintus Metellus censor factus est, ejusque egregia fuit censura, et omnis vita plena gravitatis. Quum ab inimicis accusatus, causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, et ipsius tabulæ circumferentur judicibus inspiciendæ, nemo ex illis fuit, qui non removeret oculos, et se totum averteret, ne quisquam dubitare videretur verumne an falsum esset, quod ille retulerat in tabulas. Quum Saturninus tribunus plebis legem senatûs majestati adversam et reipublicæ perniciosam tulisset, Metellus in eam legem jurare noluit, eâque de causâ in exilium actus est. Honestum Rhodi secessum invenit, ibique literis operam dedit. Ita vir fortissimus de civitate maluit decedere, quàm de sententiâ, eique salus patriæ dulcior, quàm conspectus fuit.

Metelli filius precibus et lachrymis à populo impetravit, ut pater ab exilio revocaretur. Is fortè ludos spectabat, quum ei redditæ sunt literæ, quibus scriptum erat, maximo senatûs et populi consensu reditum illi in patriam datum esse. Nihil eo nuncio moveri visus est: non priùs è theatro abiit, quàm spectaculum ederetur; non lætitiam suam proximè sedentibus ullâ ex parte ostendit, sed summum gaudium intra se continuit, parique vultu in exilium abiit, et fuit restitutus; adeò moderatum inter secundas et adversas res gessit animum! Tantus verò ad eum advenientem concursus est factus, ut dies totus consumptus sit in gratulationibus illum ad

portam urbis excipientium ; indè in Capitolium ascendentem, et lares repetentem universa propemodùm civitas deduxit.

Marcus Æmilius Scaurus.

Marcus Æmilius Scaurus nobili familiâ ortus est, sed paupere. Nam pater ejus, quamvis patricius, ob rei familiaris inopiam carbonarium negotium exercuisse dicitur. Filius ipse dubitavit primò utrùm honores peteret, an argentariam faceret ; sed quum eloquentiâ valeret, ex eâ gloriam et opes peperit. Consul factus, severum se pro tuendâ militari disciplinâ præbuit ; cujus disciplinæ exemplum admiratione dignum referebat ipse in iis libris, quos de vitâ suâ scripserat. Quum in eo loco, ubi posuerat castra, arbor esset maturis fructibus onusta, postridiè abeunte exercitu, arbor intactis fructibus relicta est. Idem Publio Decio prætori, quòd se transeunte sederet, et assurgere jussus non paruisset, vestem scidit, sellam fregit, et ne quis ad eum in jus iret, edixit.

Marcus Scaurus, ut in tuendâ militari disciplinâ, sic in puniendâ filii sui ignaviâ fuit severus. Quum enim in quodam prælio Romani equites pulsi, deserto imperatore, Romam pavidi repeterent, in quibus erat ipse Scauri filius, misit pater, qui ei dicerent se libentiùs occursurum esse filii in acie interfecti ossibus, quàm visurum reducem reum tam turpis fugæ, adeòque conspectum irati patris degeneri filio esse vitandum, si quid verecundiæ in animo superesset. Non tulit juvenis ignominiæ dolorem, et mœrore confectus interiit.

Marcus Scaurus, quum esset summâ senectute et

adversâ valetudine, pristinum animi vigorem retinuit. Varius quidam patriâ Hispanus, vetus Scauri inimicus, senem opprimere conatus est. Accusabat eum acceptæ ab hostibus pecuniæ ad prodendam rempublicam. Scaurus nobilissimis juvenibus innixus descendit in forum, datâque respondendi facultate, paucis verbis ita causam egit; "Varius Hispanus ait Marcium Scaurum senatûs principem ab hoste corruptum esse, et populi Romani imperium prodidisse; Marcus verò Scaurus princeps senatûs negat se esse huic culpæ affinem: testis nemo est; utri vos potiùs credendum putatis?" Quâ dicti gravitate periculum intentatum propulsavit. Nam statim populus accusatorem ab illâ actione depulit.

Publius Rutilius Rufus.

Publius Rutilius Rufus vitæ innocentiâ enituit: quum nemo esset in civitate illo integrior, omni honore dignus est habitus, et consul factus. Quum eum amicus quidam rem injustam aliquandò rogaret, et Rutilius constanter negaret. Indignatus amicus dixit: "Quid igitur mihi opus est tuâ amicitiâ, si quod rego non facis? Imò, respondit Rutilius, quid mihi tuâ, si propter te aliquid inhonestè facere me oporteat?" Sciebat quippe vir sanctus tàm contra officium esse amico tribuere, quod æquum non sit, quàm non tribuere id quod rectè possumus; atque si fortè amici à nobis postulent, quæ honesta non sunt, religionem et fidem esse amicitiæ anteponendam.

Rutilius tamen in invidiam equitum Romanorum venit, quòd ab eorum injuriis Asiam, cui tunc præ-

erat, defendisset : quarè ab iis repetundarum accusatus est. Rutilius innocentiâ fretus senatoris insignia non deposuit ; judicibus non supplicavit : ne ornatiùs quidem causam suam dici voluit, quàm simplex veritatis ratio ferebat ; itaque damnatus est, et Mitylenas exulatum abiit. Illi Asiam petenti omnes hujus provinciæ civitates legatos miserunt. Hospitio eum, opibus, omni auxilio juverunt. Quum Rutilium quidam consolaretur, et diceret instare arma civilia, brevìque futurum ut omnes exules reverterentur : "Quid tibi, inquit Rutilius, malì feci, ut mihi pejorem reditum optares, quàm exitum? Malo patria meo exilio erubescat, quàm reditu mœreat."

Marcus Livius Drusus.

Marcus Livius Drusus patre consulari genitus, relictum sibi patrimonium profusis largitionibus dissipavit, adeò ut ipse profiteretur nemini se ad largiendum quidquam reliquisse præter cœlum et cœnum. Undè quum pecuniâ egeret, multa contra dignitatem fecit. Tribunus plebis primò senatûs causam suscepit ; sed audax et vehemens, ut propositum assequeretur, leges perniciosas tulit ; quibus quum Philippus consul obsisteret, ei Drusus in comitio ita collum obtorsit, ut plurimus sanguis effiueret è naribus ; vique additâ contumeliâ non cruorem, sed muriam de turdis esse dixit. Philippus enim deliciarum amans turdorumque imprimis edax habebatur. Alium etiam virum consularem iisdem legibus pariter adversantem ait Drusus se de saxo Tarpeio præcipitaturum.

Nec observantior erga senatum fuit Drusus : nam

quum senatus ad eum misisset ut in curiam veniret: "Quarè, inquit Drusus, non ipse senatus ad me venit in Hostiliam propinquam rostris?" Paruitque tribuno senatus: quibus rebus factum est, ut Drusus nec senatui, nec plebi placeret. Undè quum è foro magnâ hominum frequentiâ stipatus rediret, in atrio domûs suæ cultello percussus est; cultellus lateri ejus affixus relictus est, auctor verò necis in turbâ latuit: Drusus intra paucas horas decessit. Quem ne morti quidem proximum ea deseruit superbia, quæ eum in exitium impulerat; quum enim extremum jam redderet spiritum, circumstantium multitudinem intuens: "Ecquando, inquit, amici, similem meî civem habebit respublica?"

Hunc vitæ finem habuit juvenis clarissimus quidem, sed quem sua semper inquietum ac turbulentum fecerat ambitio: ipse queri solitus est sibi uni, nè puero quidem, ferias unquàm contigisse; nam adhuc prætextatus per ambitionem cœpit reos judicibus commendare: laudantur tamen Drusi quædam facta dictaque; quum Philippo consuli insidiæ pararentur, ejusque vita in maximo esset periculo, Drusus, re cognitâ, Philippum licèt inimicum monuit, ut sibi caveret. Extat etiam Drusi vox egregia: quum enim domum ædificaret, promitteretque architectus, si quinque talenta sibi darentur, ita se eam ædificaturum, ut nemo in eam despicere posset: "Imò, inquit Drusus, decem dabo, si eam ita componas ut quidquid agam, non à vicinis tantùm, sed ab omnibus etiam civibus possit perspici."

Caius Marius.

Caius Marius humili loco natus militiæ tirocinium in Hispaniâ, duce Scipione, posuit: erat imprimis Scipioni carus ob singularem virtutem, et impigram ad pericula et labores alacritatem. Scipio, quum inspicere voluisset quemadmodùm ab unoquoque equi curarentur, Marii equum validum et bene curatum invenit; quam diligentiam imperator plurimùm laudavit. Quâdam die quum fortè post cœnam Scipio cum amicis colloqueretur, dixissetque aliquis, si quid Scipioni accidisset, ecquemnam alium similem imperatorem habitura esset respublica? Scipio, percusso leniter Marii humero, "Fortassis istum, inquit." Quo dicto excitatus Marius dignos rebus, quas posteà gessit, spiritus concepit.

Marius legatus Metello in Numidiâ, criminando eum adeptus est consulatum, et in ejus locum suffectus. Bellum Jugurthinum à Metello prosperè cœptum confecit. Jugurtha ad Getulos profugerat, eorumque regem Bocchum adversùs Romanos concitaverat. Marius Getulos et Bocchum agressus fudit. Castellum in excelsâ rupe positum, ubi regii thesauri erant, non sine multo labore expugnavit. Bocchus bello defessus legatos ad Marium misit, pacem orantes. Sylla quæstor à Mario ad regem remissus, qui Boccho persuasit ut Jugurtham Romanis traderet. Jugurtha igitur vinctus ad Marium deductus est, quem Marius triumphans ante currum egit, et in carcerem cœnosum inclusit, quò quum Jugurtha veste detractâ ingrederetur, os diduxit ridentis in modum, et stupens similisque desipienti exclamavit: "Proh! quàm frigidum est vestrum balneum."

Marius post expeditionem Numidicam iterùm consul creatus est, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutones decretum est. Hi novi hostes ab extremis Germaniæ finibus profugi, novas sedes quærebant. Galliâ exclusi, in Italiam transgressi sunt; nec primum impetum barbarorum tres duces Romani sustinuerant; sed Marius primò Teutones sub ipsis Alpium radicibus assecutus prælio oppressit: vallem fluviumque medium hostes tenebant undè militibus Romanis nulla aquæ copia: aucta necessitate virtus causa victoriæ fuit; namque Marius sitim metuentibus ait digitum protendens: "Viri estis: en illic aquam habebitis." Itaque tam acriter pugnatum est, tantaque cædes hostium fuit, ut Romani victores de cruento flumine non plus aquæ biberent, quàm sanguinis barbarorum.

Deletis Teutonibus, Caius Marius in Cimbros convertitur: hi ex aliâ parte Italiam ingressi, Athesim flumen non ponte nec navibus, sed ingestâ obrutum sylvâ transiluerant; quibus occurrit Marius. Tùm Cimbri legatos ad consulem miserunt, agros sibi suisque fratribus postulantes. Ignorabant scilicet Teutonum cladem. Quum Marius ab iis quæsivisset quos illi fratres dicerent; Teutones nominaverunt. Ridens Marius: "Omittite, inquit, fratres; tenent hi acceptam à nobis terram in æternumque tenebunt." Legati sensêre se ludibrio haberi, ultionemque Mario minati sunt statìm atque Teutones advenissent. "Atqui adsunt, inquit Marius, decetque vos hinc non discedere, nisi salutatis vestris fratribus." Tùm vinctos adduci jussit Teutonum duces qui in prælio capti fuerant.

His rebus auditis, Cimbri castris egressi ad pugnam prodierunt. Marius aciem ita instituit, ut

pulvis in oculos et ora hostium ferretur. Incredibili strage prostrata est illa Cimbrorum multitudo. Cæsa traduntur centum et octoginta hominum millia. Nec minor cum uxoribus pugna, quàm cum viris fuit: illæ enim objectis undiquè plaustris altæ desuper, quasi è turribus, pugnabant lanceis contisque. Victæ tamen legationem ad Marium miserunt libertatem orantes, quam quum non impetrâssent, suffocatis elisisque infantibus, aut mutuis concidêre vulneribus, aut vinculo è crinibus suis facto, ab arboribus jugisque plaustrorum subrectis pependerunt. Ferunt unam conspectam fuisse, quæ pedibus suis duos filios, seipsam verò ex arbore suspenderat.

PRIMUM CIVILE
BELLUM.

TUNC Romæ primum civile bellum ortum est. Quum enim Sylla consul contra Mithridatem regem Ponti missus fuisset, ei Marius illud imperium eripuit, fecitque ut loco Syllæ ipse imperator crearetur; quâ re commotus Sylla cum exercitu Romam venit, eam armis occupavit. Mariumque expulit. Marius in palude aliquandiù delituit; sed ibi paulò pòst deprehensus, et, ut erat, nudo corpore cœnoque oblitus, injecto in collum loro raptus est, et in custodiam conjectus. Missus etiam est ad eum occidendum servus publicus, natione Cimber, quem Marius vultûs majestate deterruit. Quum enim hominem ad se gladio stricto venientem vidisset: "Tu-ne, inquit, Marium audebis occidere?" Ille attonitus ac tremens, abjecto ferro, fugit. Marius posteà, ab iis etiam, qui priùs eum occidere voluerant, è carcere emissus est.

Marius acceptâ naviculâ in Africam trajecit, et in agrum Carthaginiensem pervenit. Ibi quum in locis solitariis sederet, venit ad eum lictor Sextilii prætoris, qui hanc provinciam administrabat. Marius ab eo, quem nunquàm læserat, aliquod humanitatis officium expectabat; at lictor decedere eum provinciâ jussit, nisi vellet in se animadverti. Torvis oculis eum intuens Marius nullum dabat responsum. Interrogavit igitur eum lictor, ecquid prætori vellet renunciari? Cui Marius; "Abi, inquit, n-

cia te vidisse Caium Marium in Carthaginis magnæ ruinis sedentem." Duplici exemplo insigni eum admonebat de inconstantiâ rerum humanarum, quum et urbis maximæ excidium, et viri clarissimi casum ob oculos poneret.

(Anno urbis conditæ 666.)

Profecto ad bellum Mithridaticum Syllâ, in Italiam rediit Marius efferatus magis calamitate quàm domitus. Cum exercitu Romam ingressus, eam cædibus et rapinis vastavit; omnes adversæ factionis nobiles variis suppliciorum generibus affecit: quinque dies, totidemque noctes ista scelerum omnium duravit licentia. Hoc tempore admiranda sanè fuit populi Romani abstinentia: quum enim Marius objecisset domos occisorum diripiendas, nemo fuit qui ullam ex his rem attingeret; quæ populi misericordia erat tacita quædam Marii crudelitatis vituperatio. Tandem Marius senio et laboribus confectus in morbum incidit, et ingenti omnium lætitiâ vitam finivit. Cujus viri si expendantur cum virtutibus vitia, haud facilè dictu erit, utrùm in bello hostibus, an in otio civibus fuerit infestior: quam enim rempublicam contra hostes virtute servaverat, eam togatus ambitione evertit.

Erat Mario ingenuarum artium et liberalium studiorum contemptor animus. Quum ædem Honoris de manubiis hostium vovisset, spretâ peregrinorum marmorum nobilitate, artificumque Græcorum peritiâ, eam vulgari lapide per artificem Romanum curavit ædificandam. Græcas etiam literas aspernabatur, quòd, inquiebat, suis doctoribus parùm ad virtutem prodessent; at idem fortis, validus et ad-

versùs dolorem confirmatus. Quum ei varices in crure secarentur, vetuit se alligari. Acrem tamen fuisse doloris morsum ipse ostendit; nam medico alterum crus postulanti noluit præbere, quòd majorem esse remedii quàm morbi dolorem judicaret.

Lucius Cornelius Sylla.

Lucius Cornelius Sylla patricio generè natus, bello Jugurthino quæstor Marii fuit. Vitam anteà ludo, vino, libidineque inquinatam duxerat; quapropter Marius molestè tulit, quòd, sibi gravissimum bellum gerenti, tam delicatus quæstor sorte obtigisset. Ejusdem tamen postquàm in Africam venit, virtus enituit. Bello Cimbrico legatus consulis bonam operam navavit. Consul ipse deindè factus, pulso in exilium Mario adversùs Mithridatem profectus est; ac primùm illius regis præfectos duobus præliis profligavit; dein transgressus in Asiam, Mithridatem ipsum fudit, et oppressisset, nisi adversùs Marium festinans, qualemcumque pacem maluisset componere. Mithridatem tamen pecuniâ mulctavit; Asiâ aliisque provinciis, quas occupaverat, decedere coëgit, eumque paternis finibus contentum esse jussit.

Sylla propter motus urbanos cum victore exercitu Romam properavit. Eos qui Mario favebant omnes superavit; nihil illâ victoriâ fuit crudelius. Sylla dictator creatus novo et inaudito exemplo tabulam proscriptionis proposuit quâ nomina eorum qui occidendi essent continebantur: quumque omnium esset orta indignatio, postridiè plura etiam adjecit nomina. Ingens cæsorum fuit multitudo. Sævitiæ causam avaritia etiam præbuit, multòque

plures propter divitias, quàm propter odium victoris necati sunt. Civis quidam innoxius, cui fundus in agro Albano erat, legens proscriptorum nomina, se quoque adscriptum vidit: "Væ, inquit misero, mihi; me fundus Albanus persequitur." Neque longè progressus, à quodam agnitus et percussus est.

Depulsis prostratisque inimicorum partibus, Sylla felicem se edicto appellavit; quumque ejus uxor geminos eodem partu tunc edidisset, puerum Faustum puellamque Faustam nominari voluit. Tùm repentè, contra omnium expectationem, dictaturam deposuit, dimissisque lictoribus, diù in foro deambulavit. Stupebat populus eum privatum videns cujus modò tam formidolosa fuerat potestas: quodque non minùs mirandum fuit, sua ei privato non solùm salus, sed etiam dignitas constitit, qui cives innumeros occiderat. Unus tantùm fuit adolescens qui auderet queri, et recedentem usque ad fores domûs maledictis incessere. Cujus injurias Sylla patienti animo tulit; sed domum ingrediens dixit: "Hic adolescens efficiet ne quis posthàc tale imperium deponat."

Sylla deindè in villam profectus, rusticari et venando vitam ducere cœpit. Ibi morbo pediculari correptus interiit, vir ingentis animi, cupidus voluptatum, sed gloriæ cupidior; literis Græcis atque Latinis eruditus, et virorum literatorum adeò amans, ut sedulitatem etiam mali cujusdam poëtæ aliquo præmio dignam duxerit: nam quum ille epigramma ipsi obtulisset, jussit Sylla præmium ei statìm dari, eâ tamen lege ne quid posteà scriberet. Ante victoriam laudandus, in iis verò quæ secuta sunt nunquàm satis vituperandus: urbem enim et Italiam civium sanguine inundavit. Non solùm in vivos sæviit, sed ne mortuis quidem pepercit; nam Caii Marii, cujus,

etsi posteà inimicus, aliquandò tamen quæstor fuerat, erutos cineres in flumen projecit. Quà crudelitate rerum præclarè gestarum gloriam corrupit.

Lucius Lucullus.

Lucius Lucullus ingenio, doctrinâ et virtute claruit. In Asiam quæstor profectus, huic provinciæ per multos annos cum laude præfuit. Posteà consul factus ad Mithridaticum bellum à senatu missus, opinionem omnium, quæ de virtute ejus erat, vicit : nam ab eo laus imperatoria non admodùm expectabatur, qui adolescentiam in pacis artibus consumpserat ; sed incredibilis quædam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit tardam et indocilem usûs disciplinam. Totum iter consumpsit partìm in percontando à peritis, partìm in rebus gestis legendis. Habebat porrò admirabilem quamdam rerum memoriam ; undè factum est, ut in Asiam doctus imperator venerit, quum esset Româ profectus rei militaris rudis.

Lucullus eo bello magnas ac memorabiles res gessit : Mithridatem sæpè multis locis fudit : Tigranem regem maximum in Armeniâ vicit, ultimamque bello manum magis noluit imponere, quàm non potuit ; sed alioqui per omnia laudabilis, et bello penè invictus pecuniæ cupidini nimiùm deditus fuit, quam tamen ideò expetebat, ut deindè per luxuriam effunderet : itaque postquàm de Mithridate triumphâsset, abjectâ omnium rerum curâ, cœpit delicatè ac molliter vivere, otioque et luxu diffluere ; magnificè et immenso sumptu villas ædificavit, atque ad earum usum mare ipsum vexavit. Nam in quibusdam locis moles mari injecit, in aliis verò, suffossis montibus

mare in terras induxit; undè eum haud infacetè Pompeius vocabat Xerxem togatum. Xerxes enim Persarum rex, quum pontem in Hellesponto fecisset, et ille tempestate ac fluctibus esset disjectus, jussit mari trecentos flagellorum ictus infligi, et compedes dari.

Habebat Lucullus villam prospectu et ambulatione pulcherrimam, quò quum venisset Pompeius, id unum reprehendit, quòd ea habitatio esset quidem æstate peramœna, sed hieme minùs commoda videretur: cui Lucullus: "Putasne inquit, me minùs sapere quàm hirundines, quæ adveniente hieme sedem commutant?" Villarum magnificentiæ respondebat epularum sumptus: quum aliquandò modica ei, utpotè soli, cœna esset posita, coquum graviter objurgavit, eique excusanti ac dicenti se non debuisse lautum parare sonvivum, quòd nemo esset ad cœnam invitatus: "Quid ais, inquit iratus Lucullus, an nesciebas Lucullum hodiè cœnaturum esse apud Lucullum?"

Quintus Sertorius.

Quintus Sertorius ignobili loco natus, prima stipendia bello Cimbrico fecit, in quo honos ei virtutis causâ habitus est. In primâ adversùs Cimbros pugnâ licèt vulneratus, et equo amisso, Rhodanum flumen rapidissimum nando trajecit, loricâ et scuto retentis. Egregia etiam fuit ejus opera bello Sociali: dùm enim nullum periculum refugit, alter ei oculus effossus est; idque ille non dehonestamentum oris, sed ornamentum meritò arbitrabatur: dicebat enim cætera bellicæ fortitudinis insignia, ut armillas, coronasve, nec semper nec ubiquè gestari; se verò,

quotiescumque in publicum prodiret, suæ virtutis pignus, vulnus scilicet ob rempublicam acceptum in ipsâ fronte ostentare, nec quemquam sibi occurere, qui non esset laudum suarum admirator.

Postquàm Sylla ex bello Mithridatico in Italiam reversus, cœpit dominari, Sertorius qui partium Marianarum fuerat, in Hispaniam se contulit. Ibi virtutis admiratione et imperandi moderatione Hispanorum simul ac Romanorum, qui in iis locis consederant, animos sibi conciliavit, magnoque exercitu collecto, quos adversùs eum Sylla miserat duces profligravit. Missus deindè à Syllâ Metellus à Sertorio fusus quoque ac fugatus est. Pompeium etiam, qui in Hispaniam venerat, ut Metello opem ferret, levibus præliis lacessivit Sertorius. Is enim non minùs cautus quàm acer imperator universæ dimicationis discrimen vitabat, quòd imparem se universo Romanorum exercitui sentiret; interim verò hostem crebris damnis fatigabat.

Quum aliquandò Sertorii milites pugnam inconsultè flagitarent, nec jam eorum impetus posset cohiberi, Sertorius duos in eorum conspectu equos constituit, prævalidum alterum, alterum verò admodùm exilem, et imbecillum: deindè equi infirmi caudam à robusto juvene totam simul abrumpi jussit; validi autem equi singulos pilos ab imbecillo sene paulatìm velli. Irritus adolescentis labor risum omnibus movit; senex autem, quamvis tremulâ manu, id perfecit quod imperatum sibi fuerat. Quumque milites non satis intelligerent quorsùm ea res spectaret, Sertorius ad eos conversus: "Equi caudæ, inquit, similis est hostium exercitus: qui partes aggreditur, facilè potest opprimere; contrà nihil proficiet qui universum conabitur prosternere."

Erat Sertorio cerva candida eximiæ pulchritudinis, quæ ipsi magno usui fuit, ut obsequentiores haberet milites. Hanc Sertorius assuefecerat se vocantem audire et euntem sequi. Dianæ donum esse omnibus persuasit, seque ab eâ moneri quæ facto opus essent. Si quid durius vellet imperare, se à cervâ monitum prædicabat, statìmque libentes parebant. Cerva in quâdam hostium incursione amissa est ac periisse credita ; quod ægerrimè tulit Sertorius. Multis pòst diebus à quodam homine inventa est. Sertorius eum. qui id sibi nunciabat, tacere jussit. cervamque repentè in locum, ubi jus reddere solebat, immitti. Ipse vultu hilari in publicum progressus, dixit sibi in quiete visam esse cervam, quæ perierat, ad se reverti. Tunc emissa ex composito cerva, ubi Sertorium conspexit, læto saltu ad tribunal fertur, ac dexteram sedentis ore lambit ; undè clamor factus, ortaque omnium admiratio est.

Victus posteà à Pompeio Sertorius pristinos mores mutavit, et ad iracundiam deflexit. Multos ob suspicionem proditionis crudeliter interfecit ; undè odio esse cœpit exercitui. Romani molestè ferebant, quòd Hispanis magis quàm sibi confideret, hosque haberet corporis custodes. In hâc animorum ægritudine non deserebant Sertorium, quem necessarium sibi ducem judicabant, sed eum amare desierant. Deindè in Hispanos quoque sæviit Sertorius, quòd ii tributa non tolerarent ; ipse etiam Sertorius, curis jam et laboribus fessus, ad obeunda ducis munia segnior, ad luxum et libidines declinavit. Quarè, alienatis omnium animis, jussa imperatoris contemnebantur ; tandem factâ adversùs eum conjuratione, Sertorius in convivio à suis est interfectus.

Cnæus Pompeius Magnus.

Cnæus Pompeius stirpis senatoriæ adolescens, in bello civili se et patrem consilio servavit. Pompeii pater suo exercitui ob avaritiam erat invisus ; itaque facta est in eum conspiratio. Terentius quidam, Cnæi Pompeii contubernalis, eum occidendum susceperat, dùm alii tabernaculum patris incenderent. Quæ res juveni Pompeio cœnanti nunciata est. Ipse nihil periculo motus, solito hilariùs bibit, et cum Terentio eàdem, quâ anteà, comitate usus est. Deindè cubiculum ingressus, clàm subduxit se tentorio, et firmam patri circumposuit custodiam. Terentius tùm, districto ense, ad lectum Pompeii accessit, multisque ictibus stragula percussit. Ortâ mox seditione, Pompeius se in media conjecit agmina, militesque tumultuantes precibus et lachrymis placavit, ac suo duci reconciliavit.

Pompeius eodem bello civili partes Syllæ secutus, ita egit, ut ab eo maximè diligeretur. Annos tres et viginti natus, ut Syllæ auxilio veniret, paterni exercitûs reliquias collegit, statìmque dux peritus extitit. Illius magnus apud milites amor, magna apud omnes admiratio fuit ; nullus ei labor tædio, nulla defatigatio molestiæ erat. Cibi vinique temperans, somni parcus, inter milites corpus exercebat. Cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis luctâ certabat. Tùm ad Syllam iter intendit, non per loca devia, sed palàm incedens, tres hostium exercitus aut fudit, aut sibi adjunxit. Quem ubi Sylla ad se accedere audivit, egregiamque sub signis juventutem aspexit, desiliit ex equo Pompeiumque salutavit imperatorem : deinceps ei

venienti solebat assurgere de sellâ et caput aperire; quem honorem nemini nisi Pompeio tribuebat.

Posteà Pompeius in Siciliam profectus est, ut eam à Carbone Syllæ inimico occupatam reciperet. Carbo comprehensus, et ad Pompeium ductus est. Quem Pompeius, postquàm acerbè in eum invectus fuisset, ad supplicium duci jussit. Tunc ille, qui ter consul fuerat, demissè ac muliebriter mortem extimuit; voce flebili petiit, ut sibi alvum levare liceret; sicque brevem miserrimæ vitæ usuram rapuit, donec miles moræ impatiens caput in sordido loco sedentis amputavit. Longè moderatior fuit Pompeius erga Sthenium Siculæ cujusdam civitatis principem. Quum enim in eam civitatem animadvertere decrevisset, quæ sibi adversata fuerat, exclamavit Sthenius, eum iniquè facturum si ob culpam unius omnes plecteret. Interroganti Pompeio, quisnam ille unus esset? "Ego, inquit Sthenius, qui meos cives ad id induxi." Tam liberâ voce delectatus Pompeius, omnibus et Sthenio ipsi pepercit.

Transgressus indè in Africam Pompeius, Iarbam Numidiæ regem, qui Marii partibus favebat, bello persecutus est. Intra dies quadraginta hostem oppressit, et Africam subegit adolescens quatuor et viginti annorum. Tùm ei literæ à Syllâ redditæ sunt, quibus jubebatur exercitum dimittere, et cum unâ tantùm legione successorem expectare. Id ægrè tulit Pompeius: paruit tamen, et Romam reversus est. Revertenti incredibilis multitudo obviàm ivit. Sylla quoque eum lætus excepit, et Magni cognomine appellavit: nihilominùs Pompeio triumphum petenti restitit; neque eâ re à proposito deterritus est Pompeius; ausus que est dicere plures solem orientem adorare, quàm occidentem; quo dicto innuebat

Syllæ potentiam minui, suam verò crescere. Eâ voce auditâ, Sylla juvenis constantiam admiratus, exclamavit; *Triumphet, triumphet.*

Metello jam seni et bellum in Hispaniâ segniùs gerenti collega datus est Pompeius, ibique adversùs Sertorium vario eventu dimicavit. In quodam prælio maximum subiit periculum; quum enim in eum vir vastâ corporis magnitudine impetum fecisset, Pompeius manum hostis amputavit, sed multis in eum concurrentibus, vulnus in femore accepit, et à suis fugientibus desertus in hostium potestate erat. At præter spem evasit; illi scilicet equum Pompeii auro phalerisque eximiis instructum ceperant. Dùm verò prædam inter se altercantes partiuntur, Pompeius illorum manus effugit. Altero prælio, quum Metellus Pompeio laboranti auxilio venisset, fususque esset Sertorii exercitus, is dixisse fertur; "Nisi ista anus supervenisset, ego hunc puerum verberibus castigatum Romam dimisissem." Metellum anum appellabat, quia is jam senex ad mollem et effœminatam vitam deflexerat; tandem, Sertorio interfecto, Pompeius Hispaniam recepit.

Quum piratæ maria omnia infestarent, et quasdam etiam Italiæ urbes diripuissent, ad eos opprimendos, cum imperio extraordinario missus est Pompeius. Nimiæ viri potentiæ obsistebant quidam ex optimatibus, et imprimis Quintus Catullus; qui quum in concione dixisset esse quidem præclarum virum Cnæum Pompeium, sed non esse uni omnia tribuenda, adjecissetque; "Si quid ei acciderit, ecquemnam in ejus loco substituetis?" Acclamavit universa concio; "Te ipsum, Quinte Catulle." Tam honorifico civium testimonio victus Catullus è concione discessit. Pompeius, disposito per omnes maris

recessus navium præsidio, brevì terrarum orbem illâ peste liberavit; prædones multis locis victos fudit; eosdem in deditionem acceptos in urbibus et agris procul à mari collocavit. Nihil hâc victoriâ celerius; nam intra quadragesimum diem piratas toto mari expulit.

Confecto bello piratico, Cnæus Pompeius contra Mithridatem profectus est, et in Asiam magnâ celeritate contendit. Prælium cum rege conserere cupiebat, neque opportuna dabatur pugnandi facultas, quia Mithridates interdiù castris se continebat, noctu verò haud tutum erat congredi cum hoste in locis ignotis. Quâdam tamen nocte Mithridatem Pompeius aggressus est. Luna magnó fuit Romanis adjumento; nam quum eam Romani à tergo haberent, umbræ corporum longiùs projectæ ad primos usque hostium ordines pertinebant; undè decepti regii milites, in umbras tanquàm in propinquum hostem tela mittebant. Victus Mithridates in Pontum profugit. Adversùs eum filius Pharnaces rebellavit, quia, occisis à patre fratribus, vitæ suæ ipse timebat. Mithridates à filio obsessus venenum sumpsit, quod quum tardiùs subiret, quia adversùs venena multis anteà medicaminibus corpus firmaverat, à milite Gallo volens interfectus est.

Pompeius deindè Tigranem Armeniæ regem, qui Mithridatis partes secutus fuerat, ad deditionem compulit: quem tamen ad genua procumbentem erexit, benignis verbis recreavit, et in regnum restituit; æquè pulchrum esse judicans et vincere reges et facere. Tandem rebus Asiæ compositis in Italiam rediit. Ad urbem venit, non, ut plerique timuerant, armatus, sed dimisso exercitu, et tertium triumphum biduo duxit. Insignis fuit multis novis inusitatisque

ornamentis hic triumphus; sed nihil illustrius visum est, quàm quòd tribus triumphis tres orbis partes devictæ causam præbuerunt: Pompeius enim, quod anteà contigerat nemini, primò ex Africâ, iterùm ex Europâ, tertiò ex Asiâ triumphavit, felix opinione hominum futurus, si quem gloriæ, eundem vitæ finem habuisset, neque adversam fortunam esset expertus jam senex.

SECUNDUM CIVILE
BELLUM.

(Anno urbis conditæ 705.)

POSTEA orta est inter Pompeium et Cæsarem gravis dissentio, quòd hic superiorem, ille verò parem ferre non posset: et indè bellum civile exarsit. Cæsar cum infesto exercitu in Italiam venit. Pompeius, relictâ urbe ac deindè Italiâ ipsâ, Thessaliam petiit, et cum eo consules senatusque omnis: quem insecutus Cæsar apud Pharsaliam acie fudit. Victus Pompeius ad Ptolemæum Alexandriæ regem, cui tutor à senatu datus fuerat, profugit; sed ille Pompeium interfici jussit. Latus Pompeii sub oculis uxoris et liberorum mucrone confossum est, caput abscissum, truncus in Nilum conjectus. Dein caput velamine involutum ad Cæsarem delatum est, qui eo viso lachrymas fudit, et illud multis pretiosissimisque odoribus cremandum curavit.

Is fuit viri præstantissimi post tres consulatus et totidem triumphos vitæ exitus. Erant in Pompeio multæ ac magnæ virtutes, ac præcipuè admiranda frugalitas. Quum ei ægrotanti præcepisset medicus, ut turdum ederet, negarent autem servi eam avem usquàm æstivo tempore posse reperiri, nisi apud Lucullum, qui turdos domi saginaret, vetuit Pompeius turdum indè peti, medicoque dixit; "Ergo nisi Lucullus perditus deliciis esset, non viveret Pompeius?" Aliam avem, quæ parabilis esset, sibi jussit apponi.

Viris doctis magnum honorem habebat Pompeius. Ex Syriâ decedens, confecto bello Mithridatico, quum Rhodum venisset, nobilissimum philosophum Posidonium cupiit audire: sed quum is diceretur tunc graviter ægrotare, quòd maximis podagræ doloribus cruciabatur, voluit saltem Pompeius eum visere. Mos erat ut, consule ædes aliquas ingressuro, lictor fores virgâ percuteret, admonens consulem adesse: at Pompeius vetuit fores Posidonii percuti, honoris causâ. Quem ut vidit et salutavit, molestè se ferre dixit, quòd eum non posset audire. At ille: "Tu verò, inquit, potes, nec committam ut dolor corporis efficiat ut frustrà tantus vir ad me venerit." Itaque cubans graviter et copiosè disseruit de hoc ipso: "nihil esse bonum, nisi quod honestum esset, et nihil malum dici posse, quod turpe non esset. Quum verò dolor interdùm acriter eum pungeret, sæpè dixit: "Nihil agis, dolor, quamvis sis molestus: nunquàm te esse malum confitebor."

Caius Julius Cæsar.

Caius Julius Cæsar nobilissimâ genitus familiâ, annum agens sextum et decimum, patrem amisit; paulò pòst Corneliam duxit uxorem, cujus quum pater esset Syllæ inimicus, voluit Sylla Cæsarem compellere, ut eam dimitteret; neque id potuit efficere. Ob eam causam Cæsar bonis spoliatus, quum etiam ad mortem quæreretur, mutatâ veste, noctu elapsus est ex urbe et, quanquàm tunc quartanæ morbo laboraret, propè per singulas noctes latebras commutare cogebatur: sic quoque comprehensus à Syllæ liberto, vix datâ pecuniâ evasit. Postremò per proximos suos veniam impetravit, diù repugnante Syllâ,

qui quam deprecantibus ornatissimis viris denegâsset, atque illi pertinaciter contenderent, expugnatus tandem dixit eum, quem salvum tantoperè cuperent, aliquandò optimatum partibus, quas simul defendissent, exitio futurum, multosque in eo puero inesse Marios.

Cæsar, mortuo Syllâ et compositâ seditione civili, Rhodum secedere statuit, ut per otium Apollonio, tunc clarissimo dicendi magistro operam daret; sed in itinere à piratis captus est, mansitque apud eos quadraginta dies. Ita porrò per illud omne spatium se gessit, ut piratis terrori pariter ac venerationi esset; atque ne iis suspicionem ullam daret, qui oculis tantummodò eum custodiebant, nunquàm aut nocte, aut die excalceatus est. Interim comites servosque dimiserat ad expediendas pecunias quibus redimeretur. Viginti talenta piratæ postulaverant; ille verò quinquaginta daturum se spopondit. Quibus numeratis, expositus est in littore. Cæsar liberatus confestìm Miletum, quæ urbs proximè aberat, properavit: ibique contractâ classe stantes adhuc in eodem loco prædones noctu adortus, aliquot naves, mersis aliis, cepit, piratasque ad deditionem redactos eo affecit supplicio, quod illis sæpè per jocum minatus fuerat, dùm ab iis detineretur; crucibus illos suffigi jussit.

Julius Cæsar quæstor factus in Hispaniam profectus est: quumque Alpes transiret, et ad conspectum pauperis cujusdam vici comites ejus per jocum inter se disputarent, an illìc etiam esset ambitioni locus, seriò dixit Cæsar malle se ibi primum esse quàm Romæ secundum. Ita animus dominationis avidus à primâ ætate regnum concupiscebat, semperque in ore habebat hos Euripidis, Græci poëtæ, ver-

sus: *Nam si violandum est jus, regnandi gratiâ violandum est: aliis rebus pietatem colas.* Quum verò Gades, quod est Hispaniæ oppidum, venisset, visâ Alexandri Magni imagine, ingemuit, et lachrymas fudit; causam quærentibus amicis: "Nonne, inquit, idonea dolendi causa est, quòd nihildùm memorabile gesserim, eam ætatem adeptus, quâ Alexander jam terrarum orbem subegerat."

Julius Cæsar in captandâ plebis gratiâ, et ambiendis honoribus patrimonium effudit: ære alieno oppressùs ipse dicebat sibi opus esse millies sestertiûm, ut haberet nihil. His artibus consulatum adeptus est; collegaque ei datus Marcus Bibulus, cui Cæsaris consilia haud placebant. Inito magistratu, Cæsar legem Agrariam tulit, hoc est de dividendo egenis civibus agro publico: cui legi quum senatus repugnaret, Cæsar rem ad populum detulit. Bibulus collega in forum venit, ut legi ferendæ obsisteret, sed tanta commota est seditio, ut in caput consulis cophinus stercore plenus effunderetur, fascesque frangerentur. Tandem Bibulus à satellitibus Cæsaris foro expulsus, domi se continere per reliquum anni tempus coactus est, curiâque abstinere. Intereà unus Cæsar omnia ad arbitrium in republicâ administravit: undè quidam homines faceti, quæ eo anno gesta sunt, non ut mos erat, consulibus Cæsare et Bibulo acta esse dicebant, sed Julio et Cæsare, unum consulem nomine et cognomine pro duobus appellantes.

Julius Cæsar functus consulatu, Galliam provinciam sorte obtinuit. Gessit autem novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, hæc ferè. Galliam in provinciæ Romanæ formam redegit; Germanos, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, primus Romanorum ponte fabricato aggressus, maximis affecit cladibus. Bri-

tannos anteà ignotos vicit, iisque pecunias et obsides imperavit: quo in bello multa Cæsaris facta egregia narrantur. Inclinante in fugam exercitu, rapuit è manu militis fugientis scutum, et in primam aciem volitans, pugnam restituit. In alio prælio aquiliferum terga vertentem faucibus comprehendit, in contrariam partem retraxit, dextramque ad hostem protendens: "Quorsùm tu, inquit, abis? Illìc sunt cum quibus dimicamus." Quo facto militibus animos addidit.

Cæsar, quum adhuc in Galliâ detineretur, ne imperfecto bello discederet, postulavit ut sibi liceret, quamvis absenti, secundum consulatum petere; quod ei à senatu est negatum. Eâ re commotus in Italiam rediit, armis injuriam acceptam vindicaturus, plurimisque urbibus occupatis, Brundusium contendit, quò Pompeius consulesque confugerant. Tunc summæ audaciæ facinus Cæsar edidit: à Brundusio Dyrrachium inter oppositas classes gravissimâ hieme transmisit, cessantibusque copiis quas subsequi jusserat, quum ad eas arcessendas frustrà misisset, moræ impatiens, castris noctu egreditur clàm solus naviculam conscendit obvoluto capite, ne agnosceretur. Mare adverso vento vehementer flante intumescebat; in altum tamen protinùs dirigi navigium jubet; quumque gubernator penè obrutus fluctibus adversæ tempestati cederet; "Quid times? ait: Cæsarem vehis."

Deindè Cæsar Thessaliam petiit, ubi Pompeium Pharsalico prælio fudit, fugientem persecutus est, eumque in itinere cognovit occisum fuisse. Tùm bellum Ptolemæo Pompeii interfectori intulit, à quo sibi quoque insidias parari videbat; quo victo, Cæsar in Pontum transiit, Pharnacemque Mithridatis

filium rebellantem aggressus, intra quintum ab adventu diem, quatuor verò, quibus in conspectum venerat, horis, uno prælio profligavit. Quam victoriæ celeritatem inter triumphandum notavit, inscripto inter pompæ ornamenta trium verborum titulo, *Veni, vidi, vici.* Sua deinceps Cæsarem ubiquè comitata est fortuna. Scipionem et Jubam Numidiæ regem, reliquias Pompeianarum partium in Africâ refoventes, devicit. Pompeii liberos in Hispaniâ superavit. Clementer usus est victoriâ, et omnibus qui contra se arma tulerant pepercit. Regressus in urbem quinquies triumphavit.

Bellis civilibus confectis, Cæsar dictator in perpetuum creatus agere insolentiùs cœpit: senatum ad se venientem sedens excepit, et quemdam ut assurgeret monentem irato vultu respexit; quum Antonius, Cæsaris in omnibus expeditionibus comes, et tunc in consulatu collega, ei in sellâ aureâ sedenti pro rostris diadema, insigne regium, imponeret, non visus est eo facto offensus. Quarè conjuratum est in eum à sexaginta et ampliùs viris, Cassio et Bruto ducibus conspirationis. Quum igitur Cæsar Idibus Martiis in senatum venisset, assidentem specie officii circumsteterunt, illicòque unus è conjuratis quasi aliquid rogaturus, propiùs accessit, renuentique togam ab utroque humero apprehendit. Deindè clamantem: " Ista quidem vis est," Cassius vulnerat paulò infra jugulum. Cæsar Cassii brachium arreptum graphio trajecit, conatusque prosilire aliud vulnus accepit. Quum Marcum Brutum, quem loco filii habebat, in se irruentem vidisset, dixit: " Tu, quoque, fili mi!" Dein ubi animadvertit undiquè se strictis pugionibus peti, togâ caput obvolvit, atque ita tribus et viginti plagis confossus est.

Erat Cæsar excelsâ staturâ, nigris vegetisque oculis, capite calvo: quam calvitii deformitatem ægrè ferebat, quòd sæpè obtrectantium jocis esset obnoxia. Itaque ex omnibus honoribus sibi à senatu populoque decretis non aliud recepit aut usurpavit libentiùs, quàm jus laureæ perpetuò gestandæ. Eum vini parcissimum fuisse ne inimici quidem negârunt: undè Cato dicere solebat unum ex omnibus Cæsarem ad evertendam rempublicam sobrium accessisse. Armorum et equitandi peritissimus erat; laboris ultra fidem patiens: in agmine nonnunquàm equo, sæpiùs pedibus anteibat, capite detecto, sive sol, sive imber esset. Longissimas vias incredibili celeritate confecit, ita ut persæpè nuncios de se prævenerit, neque eum morabantur flumina, quæ vel nando vel innixus inflatis utribus trajiciebat.

Marcus Cato Uticensis.

Marcus Cato, adhuc puer, invictum animi robur ostendit. Quum in domo Drusi avunculi sui educaretur, Latini de civitate impetrandâ Romam venerunt. Popedius Latinorum princeps, qui Drusi hospes erat, Catonem puerum rogavit, ut Latinos apud avunculum adjuvaret. Cato vultu constanti negavit id sé facturum. Iterùm deindè ac sæpiùs, interpellatus in proposito perstitit. Tunc Popedius puerum in excelsam ædium partem levatum tenuit, et abjecturum indè se minatus est, nisi precibus obtemperaret; neque hoc metu à sententiâ eum potuit dimovere. Tunc Popedius exclamâsse fertur: "Gratulemur nobis, Latini, hunc esse tam parvum; si enim senator esset, ne sperare quidem jus civitatis nobis liceret.

Cato, quum salutandi gratiâ ad Syllam à pædagogo duceretur, et in atrio cruenta proscriptorum capita vidisset, Syllæ crudelitatem execratus est; seque eodem esse animo significavit, quo puer alius nomine Cassius, qui tunc publicam scholam cum Fausto Syllæ filio frequentabat. Quum enim Faustus proscriptionem paternam in scholâ laudaret, diceretque se, quum per ætatem posset, eandem rem esse facturum, ei sodalis gravem colaphum impegit.

Insignis fuit et ad imitandum proponenda Catonis erga fratrem benevolentia. Quum enim interrogaretur quem omnium maximè diligeret, respondit, fratrem. Iterùm interrogatus quem secundum maximè diligeret; iterùm fratrem respondit. Quærenti tertiò idem responsum dedit, donec ille à percunctando desisteret. Crevit cum ætate ille Catonis in fratrem amor: ab ejus latere non discedebat: ei in omnibus rebus morem gerebat. Annos natus viginti nunquàm sine fratre cœnaverat, nunquàm in forum prodierat, nunquàm iter susceperat. Diversum tamen erat utriusque ingenium: In utroque probi mores erant, sed Catonis indoles severior.

Cato, quum frater, qui erat tribunus militum, ad bellum profectus esset, ne eum desereret, voluntaria stipendia fecit. Accidit posteà ut Catonis frater Asiam proficisci cogeretur, et iter faciens in morbum incideret: quod ubi audivit Cato, licèt tunc gravis tempestas sæviret, neque parata esset magna navis, solvit è portu Thessalonicæ exiguâ naviculâ cum duobus tantùm amicis tribusque servis, et penè haustus fluctibus tandem præter spem incolumis evasit. At fratrem modò defunctum vitâ reperit. Tunc questibus et lachrymis totum se tradidit: mortui corpus quàm magnificentissimo pe-

tuit funere extulit, et marmoreum tumulum extrui curavit suis impensis. Vela deindè facturus, quum suaderent amici, ut fratris reliquias in alio navigio poneret, animam se priùs quàm illas relicturum respondit, atque ita solvit.

Cato quæstor in insulam Cyprum missus est ad colligendam Ptolemæi regis pecuniam, à quo populus Romanus hæres institutus fuerat. Intergerrimâ fide eam rem administravit. Summa longè major, quàm quisquam sperare potuisset, redacta est. Ferè septem millia talentorum navibus imposuit Cato: atque ut naufragii pericula vitaret, singulis vasis, quibus inclusa erat pecunia, corticem suberis longo funiculo alligavit, ut si fortè mersum navigium esset, locum amissæ pecuniæ cortex supernatans indicaret. Catoni advenienti senatus et tota fermè civitas obviàm effusa est, nec erat res triumpho absimilis. Actæ sunt Catoni à senatu gratiæ, præturaque illi et jus spectandi ludos prætextato extra ordinem data. Quem honorem Cato noluit accipere, iniquum esse affirmans sibi decerni, quod nulli alii tribueretur.

Quum Cæsar consul legem reipublicæ perniciosam tulisset, Cato solus, cæteris exterritis, huic legi obstitit. Iratus Cæsar Catonem extrahi curiâ, et in vincula rapi jussit: at ille nihil de libertate linguæ remisit, sed in ipsâ ad carcerem viâ de lege disputabat, civesque commonebat ut talia molientibus adversarentur. Catonem sequebantur mœsti patres, quorum unus objurgatus à Cæsare, quòd, nondùm misso senatu, discederet; "Malo, inquit, esse cum Catone in carcere, quàm tecum in curiâ." Expectabat Cæsar, dum ad humiles preces Cato sese demitteret: quod ubi frustrà à se sperari intellexit, pudore victus, unum à tribunis misit qui Catonem dimitteret.

Cato Pompeii partes bello civili secutus est, eoque victo, exercitûs reliquias in Africam cum ingenti itinerum difficultate perduxit. Quum verò ei summum à militibus deferretur imperium, Scipioni, quòd vir esset consularis, parere maluit. Scipione etiam devicto, Uticam Africæ urbem petivit, ubi filium hortatus est ut clementiam Cæsaris experiretur ; ipse verò cœnatus deambulavit, et cubitum iturus, arctiùs diutiùsque in complexu filii hæsit, deindè ingressus cubiculum, ferro sibi ipse mortem conscivit. Cæsar, auditâ Catonis morte, dixit illum gloriæ suæ invidisse, quòd sibi laudem servati Catonis eripuisset. Catonis liberos, eisque patrimonium incolume servavit.

Marcus Tullius Cicero.

Marcus Tullius Cicero equestri genere, Arpini, quod est Volscorum oppidum, natus est. Ex ejus avis unus verrucam in extremo naso sitam habuit ciceris grano similem, indè cognomen Ciceronis genti inditum. Quum id Marco Tullio à nonnullis probro verteretur ; " Dabo operam, inquit, ut istud cognomen nobilissimorum nominum splendorem vincat." Quum eas artes disceret quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem solet informari, ingenium ejus ita eluxit, ut eum æquales è scholâ redeuntes medium, tanquàm regem, circumstantes deducerent domum : imò eorum parentes pueri famâ commoti, in ludum literarium ventitabant, ut eum viserent. Ea res tamen quibusdam rustici et inculti ingenii stomachum movebat, qui cæteros pueros graviter objurgabant, quòd talem condiscipulo suo honorem tribuerent.

Tullius Cicero adolescens eloquentiam et libertatem suam adversùs Syllanos ostendit. Chrysogonum quendam Syllæ libertum acriter insectatus est, quòd dictatoris potentiâ fretus bona civium invadebat. Ex quo veritus invidiam Cicero, Athenas petivit, ubi Antiochum philosophum studiosè audivit. Indè eloquentiæ gratiâ Rhodum se contulit, ubi Molone, rhetore tùm disertissimo, magistro usus est. Qui, quum Ciceronem dicentem audivisset, flevisse dicitur, quòd prævideret per hunc Græcos à Romanis ingenii et eloquentiæ laude superatum iri. Romam reversus, quæstor in Siciliâ fuit. Nullius verò quæstura aut gratior, aut clarior fuit: quum in magnâ annonæ difficultate ingentem frumenti vim indè Romam mitteret. Siculos initio offendit; posteà verò, ubi diligentiam, justitiam et comitatem ejus experti fuerunt, majores quæstori suo honores, quàm ulli unquàm prætori detulerunt.

Cicero consul factus Sergii Catilinæ conjurationem singulari virtute, constantiâ curâque compressit. Is nempè indignatus, quòd in petitione consulatûs repulsam passus esset, et furore amens, cum pluribus viris nobilibus Ciceronem interficere, senatum trucidare, urbem incendere, ærarium diripere constituerat. Quæ tam atrox conjuratio à Cicerone detecta est. Catilina metu consulis Româ ad exercitum, quem paraverat, profugit; socii ejus comprehensi in carcere necati sunt. Senator quidam filium supplicio mortis ipse affecit. Juvenis scilicet ingenio, literis et formâ inter æquales conspicuus, pravo consilio amicitiam Catilinæ secutus fuerat, et in castra ejus properabat: quem pater ex medio itinere retractum occidit, his eum verbis in-

crepans: "Non ego te Catilinæ adversùs patriam, sed patriæ adversùs Catilinam genui."

Non ideò Catilina ab incœpto destitit, sed infestis signis Romam petens, cùm exercitu cæsus est. Adeò acriter dimicatum est, ut nemo hostium prælio superfuerit: quem quisque in pugnando ceperat, eum, amissâ animâ, tegebat locum. Ipse Catilina longè à suis inter eorum quos occiderat cadavera cecidit, morte pulcherrimâ, si pro patriâ suâ sic occubuisset: senatus populusque Romanus Ciceronem patriæ patrem appellavit: ea res tamen Ciceroni posteà invidiam creavit, adeò ut abeuntem magistratu verba facere ad populum vetuerit quidam tribunus plebis, quòd cives indictâ causâ damnavisset, sed solitum duntaxat juramentum præstare ei permiserit. Tùm Cicero magnâ voce: "Juro, inquit, rempublicam atque urbem Romam meâ unius operâ salvam esse:" quâ voce delectatus populus Romanus et ipse juravit verum esse Ciceronis juramentum.

Paucis pòst annis Cicero reus factus est à Clodio tribuno plebis eâdem de causâ, quòd nempè cives Romanos necavisset. Tunc Mœstus senatus, tanquàm in publico luctu, vestem mutavit. Cicero, quum posset armis salutem suam defendere, maluit urbe cedere, quàm suâ causâ cædem fieri. Proficiscentem omnes boni flentes prosecuti sunt. Dein Clodius edictum proposuit, ut Marco Tullio igni et aquâ interdiceretur: Illius domum et villas incendit; sed vis illa diuturna non fuit; mox enim maximo omnium ordinum studio Cicero in patriam revocatus est. Obviàm ei redeunti ab universis itum est. Domus ejus publicâ pecuniâ restituta est. Posteà Cicero Pompeii partes secutus à Cæsare victore veniam accepit. Quo interfecto, Octavium hære-

dem Cæsaris fovit atque ornavit, ut eum Antonio rempublicam vexanti opponeret; sed ab illo deindè desertus est et proditus.

Antonius, initâ cum Octavio societate, Ciceronem jamdiù sibi inimicum proscripsit. Quâ re auditâ, Cicero transversis itineribus fugit in villam quæ à mari proximè aberat, indèque navem conscendit, in Macedoniam transiturus. Quum verò jam aliquoties in altum provectum venti adversi retulissent, et ipse jactationem navis pati non posset, regressus ad villam: "Moriar, inquit, in patriâ sæpè servatâ." Mox adventantibus percussoribus, quum servi parati essent ad dimicandum fortiter, ipse lecticam, quâ vehebatur, deponi jussit, eosque quietos pati quod sors iniqua cogeret. Prominenti ex lecticâ et immotam cervicem præbenti caput præcisum est. Manus quoque abscissæ: caput relatum est ad Antonium, ejusque jussu inter duas manus in rostris positum. Fulvia Antonii uxor, quæ se à Cicerone læsam arbitrabatur, caput manibus sumpsit, in genua imposuit, extractamque linguam acu confixit.

Cicero dicax erat, et facetiarum amans, adeò ut ab inimicis solitus sit appellari Scurra consularis. Quum Lentulum generum suum exiguæ staturæ hominem vidisset longo gladio accinctum: "Quis, inquit, generum meum ad gladium alligavit?" Matrona quædam juniorem se, quàm erat, simulans dictitabat se triginta tantùm annos habere. Cui Cicero: "Verum est, inquit, nam hoc viginti annos audio." Cæsar, altero consule mortuo die Decembris ultimâ, Caninium consulem horâ septimâ in reliquam diei partem renunciaverat: quem quum plerique irent salutatum de more: "Festinemus, inquit Cicero, priusquàm abeat magistratu." De eodem Caninio

scripsit Cicero: "Fuit mirificâ vigilantiâ Caninius, qui toto suo consulatu somnum non viderit."

Marcus Brutus.

Marcus Brutus ex illâ gente, quæ Româ Tarquinios ejecerat, oriundus, Athenis philosophiam, Rhodi eloquentiam didicit. Sua eum virtus valdè commendavit: ejus pater, qui Syllæ partibus adversabatur, jussu Pompeii interfectus fuerat; undè Brutus cum eo graves gesserat simultates: bello tamen civili Pompeii causam, quòd justior videretur, secutus est, et dolorem suum reipublicæ utilitati posthabuit. Victo Pompeio, Brutus à Cæsare servatus est, et prætor etiam factus. Posteà quum Cæsar superbiâ elatus senatum contemnere, et regnum affectare cœpisset, populus jam præsenti statu haud lætus vindicem libertatis requirebat. Subscripsêre quidam primi Bruti statuæ: *Utinam viveres!* Item ipsius Cæsaris statuæ: "Brutus, quia reges ejecit, primus consul factus est: hic, quia consules ejecit, postremò rex factus est." Inscriptum quoque est Marci Bruti prætoris tribunali: *Dormis, Brute!*

Marcus Brutus, cognitâ populi Romani voluntate, adversùs Cæsarem conspiravit. Pridiè quàm Cæsar est occisus, Porcia Bruti uxor consilii conscia cultellum tonsorium, quasi unguium resecandorum causâ, poposcit, eoque velut fortè è manibus elapso se ipsa vulneravit. Clamore ancillarum vocatus in cubiculum uxoris Brutus objurgare eam cœpit, quòd tonsoris officium præripere voluisset; at Porcia ei secretò dixit: "Non casu, sed de industriâ, mi Brute, hoc mihi vulnus feci: experiri enim volui, an satis mihi animi esset ad mortem oppetendam, si tibi pro-

positum ex sententiâ parùm cessisset." Quibus verbis auditis, Brutus ad cœlum manus et oculos sustulisse dicitur, et exclamavisse: "Utinam dignus tali conjuge maritus videri possim!"

Interfecto Cæsare, Antonius vestem ejus sanguinolentám ostentans, populum veluti furore quodam adversùs conjuratos inflammavit. Brutus itaque in Macedoniam concessit, ibique apud urbem Philippos adversùs Antonium et Octavium dimicavit. Victus acie, quùm in tumulum se nocte recepisset, ne in hostium manus veniret, uni comitum latus transfodiendum præbuit. Antonius, viso Bruti cadavere, ei suum injecit purpureum paludamentum, ut in eo sepeliretur. Quod quum posteà subreptum audivisset, requiri furem, et ad supplicium duci jussit. Cremati corporis reliquias ad Serviliam Bruti matrem deportandas curavit. Non eadem fuit Octavii erga Brutum moderatio: is enim avulsum Bruti caput Romam ferri jussit, ut Caii Cæsaris statuæ subjiceretur.

Octavius Cæsar Augustus.

Octavius Juliæ Caii Cæsaris sororis nepos, patrem quadrimus amisit. A majore avunculo adoptatus, eumin Hispaniam profectum secutus est. Deindè ab eo Apolloniam missus est, ut liberalibus studiis vacaret. Auditâ avunculi morte, Romam rediit, nomen Cæsaris sumpsit, collectoque veteranorum exercitu, opem Decimo Bruto tulit, qui ab Antonio Mutinæ obsidebatur. Quum autem urbis aditu prohiberetur, ut Brutum de omnibus rebus certiorem faceret, primò literas laminis plumbeis inscriptas misit, quæ per urinatorem sub aquâ fluminis defere-

bantur; ad id posteà columbis usus est: iis nempè diù inclusis et fame affectis literas ad collum alligabat, easque à proximo mœnibus loco emittebat. Columbæ lucis cibique avidæ, summa ædificia petentes, à Bruto excipiebantur, maximè quum ille, deposito quibusdam in locis cibo, columbas illùc devolare instituisset.

Octavius bellum Mutinense, duobus præliis confecit, in quorum altero non ducis modo, sed militis etiam functus est munere: nam aquilifero graviter vulnerato, aquilam humeris subiit, et in castra reportavit. Posteà reconciliatâ cum Antonio gratiâ, junctisque cum ipso copiis, ut Caii Cæsaris necem ulcisceretur, ad urbem hostiliter accessit, indè quadringentos milites ad senatum misit, qui sibi cònsulatum nomine exercitûs deposcerent. Cunctante senatu, centurio legationis princeps, rejecto sagulo, ostendens gladii capulum, non dubitavit in curiâ dicere: "Hic faciet, si vos non feceritis." Cui respondisse Ciceronem ferunt: "Si hoc modo petiêritis Cæsari consulatum, auferetis." Quod dictum ei deindè exitio fuit: invisus enim esse cœpit Cæsari, quòd libertatis esset amantior.

Octavius Cæsar nondùm viginti annos natus consulatum invasit, novamque proscriptionis tabulam proposuit: quæ procriptio Syllanâ longè crudelior fuit: ne teneræ quidem ætati pepercit. Puerum quemdam nomine Atilium Octavius coëgit togam virilem sumere, ut tanquàm vir proscriberetur. Atilius, protinùs ut è Capitolio descendit, deducentibus ex more amicis, in tabulam relatus est. Desertum deindè à comitibus ne mater quidem præ metu recepit. Puer itaque fugit, et in sylvis aliquandiù delituit. Quum verò inopiam ferre non posset, è latebris ex-

ivit, seque prætereuntibus indicavit, à quibus interfectus est. Alius puer etiam impubes, dùm in ludum literarium iret, cum pædagogo, qui pro eo corpus objecerat, necatus est.

Octavius, initâ cum Antonio societate, Marcum Brutum Cæsaris interfectorem bello persecutus est. Quod bellum quanquàm æger atque invalidus, duplici prælio transegit, quorum priore castris exutus vix fugà evasit; altero victor se gessit acerbiùs. In nobilissimum quemque captivum sæviit, adjectâ etiam supplicio verborum contumeliâ. Uni suppliciter precanti sepulturam respondit jam illam in volucrum et ferarum potestate futuram. Ambo erant captivi pater et filius; quum autem Octavius nollet, nisi uni, vitam concedere, eos sortiri jussit utri parceretur. Pater, qui se pro filio ad mortem subeundam obtulerat, occisus est; nec servatus filius, qui præ dolore voluntariâ occubuit nece: neque ab hoc tristi spectaculo oculos avertit Octavius, sed utrumque spectavit morientem.

Octavius ab Antonio iterùm abalienatus est, quòd is, repudiatâ Octaviâ sorore, Cleopatram Ægypti reginam duxisset uxorem: quæ mulier cum Antonio luxu et deliciis certabat. Gloriata est aliquandò se centies sestertiûm unâ cœnâ adsumpturam. Antonio id fieri posse neganti magnificam apposuit cœnam, sed non tanti sumptûs quanti promiserat. Irrisa igitur ab Antonio jussit sibi afferri vas aceto plenum: expectabat Antonius quidnam esset actura. Illa gemmas pretiosissimas auribus appensas habebat; protinùs unam detraxit, et aceto dilutam absorbuit. Alteram quoque simili modo parabat absumere, nisi prohibita fuisset.

ACTIACA PUGNA.

(Anno urbis conditæ 721.)

OCTAVIUS cum Antonio apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est, navali prælio dimicavit, victum et fugientem Antonium persecutus, Ægyptum petit, obsessâque Alexandriâ, quò Antonius cum Cleopatrâ confugerat, brevì potitus est. Antonius, desperatis rebus, quum in solio regali sedisset regio diademate cinctus, necem sibi conscivit. Cleopatrà verò, quam Octavius magnoperè cupiebat vivam comprehendi triumphoque servari, aspidem sibi in cophino inter ficus afferendam curavit, eamque ipsa brachio applicuit: quod ubi cognovit Octavius, medicos vulneri remedia adhibere jussit. Admovit etiam psyllos, qui venenum exugerent, sed frustrà. Cleopatræ mortuæ communem cum Antonio sepulturam tribuit.

Tandem Octavius, hostibus victis, solusque imperio potitus, clementem se exhibuit. Omnia deinceps in eo plena mansuetudinis et humanitatis. Multis ignovit à quibus sæpè graviter læsus fuerat, quo in numero fuit Metellus unus ex Antonii præfectis. Quum is inter captivos senex, squalidus, sordidatusque processisset, agnovit eum filius ejus, qui Octavii partes secutus fuerat, statìmque exiliens, patrem complexus, sic Octavium allocutus est: "Pater meus hostis tibi fuit; ego miles: non magis ille pœnam, quàm ego præmium meriti sumus. Aut igitur me propter illum occidi jube, aut illum propter me vivere. Delibera, quæso, utrum sit moribus tuis convenientius." Octavius postquàm pau-

lùm addubitavisset, misericordiâ motus hominem sibi infensissimum propter filii merita servavit.

Octavius in Italiam rediit, Romamque triumphans ingressus est. Tùm bellis toto orbe compositis, Jani gemini portas suâ manu clausit, quæ tantummodò bis anteà clausæ fuerant, primò sub Numâ rege, iterùm post primum Punicum bellum. Tunc omnes præteritorum malorum oblivio cepit, populusque Romanus præsentis otii lætitiâ perfruitus est. Octavio maximi honores à senatu delati sunt. Ipse Augustus cognominatus est et in ejus honorem mensis Sextilis eodem nomine est appellatus, quòd illo mense bellis civilibus finis esset impositus. Equites Romani natalem ejus biduo semper celebrârunt; senatus populusque Romanus universus cognomen Patris patriæ maximo consensu ei tribuerunt. Augustus præ gaudio lachrymans respondit his verbis: "Compos factus sum votorum meorum; neque aliud mihi optandum est, quàm ut hunc consensum vestrum ad ultimum vitæ finem videre possim."

Dictaturam, quam populus magnâ vi offerebat, Augustus genu nixus, dejectâque ab humeris togâ, deprecatus est. Domini appellationem semper exhorruit, eamque sibi tribui edicto vetuit, imò de restituendâ republicâ non semel cogitavit; sed reputans, et se privatum non sine periculo fore, et rempublicam plurium arbitrio commissum iri, summam retinuit potestatem: id verò studuit, ne quem novi statûs pœniteret. Benè de iis etiam, quos adversarios expertus fuerat, et sentiebat et loquebatur. Legentem aliquandò unum è nepotibus invenit: quumque puer territus volumen Ciceronis, quod manu tenebat, veste tegeret, Augustus librum ce-

pit, eoque statim reddito: "Hic vir, inquit, fili mi, doctus fuit et patriæ amans."

Pedibus sæpè per urbem incedebat, summâque comitate adeuntes excipiebat; undè quum quidam libellum supplicem porrigens, præ metu et reverentiâ nunc manum proferret, nunc retraheret; "Putasne, inquit jocans Augustus, assem te elephanto dare?" Eum aliquandò convenit veteranus miles, qui vocatus in jus periclitabatur, rogavitque ut sibi adesset. Statim Augustus unum è comitatu suo elegit advocatum, qui litigatorem commendaret. Tùm veteranus exclamavit: "At non ego, te periclitante bello Actiaco, vicarium quæsivi. sed ipse pro te pugnavi;" simulque detexit cicatrices. Erubuit Augustus, atque ipse venit in advocationem.

Quum post Actiacam victoriam Augustus Romam ingrederetur, occurrit ei inter gratulantes opifex quidam corvum tenens, quem instituerat hæc dicere: *Ave, Cæsar victor, imperator.* Augustus avem officiosam miratus, eam viginti millibus nummorum emit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illâ liberalitate pervenerat. affirmavit Augusto illum habere et alium corvum, quem afferri postulavit. Allatus corvus verba quæ didicerat expressit: *Ave, Antoni victor, imperator.* Nihil eâ re exasperatus Augustus jussit tantummodò corvorum doctorem dividere acceptam mercedem cum contubernali. Salutatus similiter à psittaco, emi eum jussit.

Exemplo incitatus sutor quidam, corvum instituit ad parem salutationem; sed, quum parùm proficeret, sæpè ad avem non respondentem dicebat: *Opera et impensa periit.* Tandem corvus cœpit, proferre dictatam salutationem: quâ auditâ dùm transiret, Augustus respondit: "Satis domi talium salu-

tatorum habeo." Tùm corvus illa etiam verba adjecit, quibus dominum querentem audire solebat: *Opera et impensa periit:* ad quod Augustus risit, atque avem emi jussit quanti nullam adhuc emerat.

Solebat quidam Græculus descendenti è palatio Augusto honorificum aliquod epigramma porrigere. Id quum frustrà sæpè fecisset, et tamen rursùm eundem facturum Augustus videret, suâ manu in chartâ breve exaravit Græcum epigramma, et Græculo venienti ad se obviàm misit. Ille legendo laudare cœpit, mirarique tàm voce quàm vultu, gestuque. Dein quum accessit ad sellam quâ Augustus vehebatur, demissâ in pauperem crumenam manu, paucos denarios protulit, quos principi daret; dixitque se plus daturum fuisse, si plus habuisset. Secuto omnium risu, Græculum Augustus vocavit, eique satis grandem pecuniæ summam numerari jussit.

Augustus ferè nulli se invitanti negabat. Exceptus igitur à quodam cœnâ satis parcâ et penè quotidianâ, hoc tantùm insusurravit: "Non putabam me tibi esse tam familiarem." Quum aliquandò apud Pollionem quemdam cœnaret, fregit unus ex servis vas crystallinum: rapi illum protinùs Pollio jussit, et ne vulgari morte periret, abjici murænis, quas ingens piscina continebat. Evasit è manibus puer, et ad pedes Cæsaris confugit, non recusans mori, sed rogans ne piscium esca fieret. Motus novitate crudelitatis Augustus, servi infelicis patrocinium suscepit: quum autem veniam à viro crudeli non impetraret, crystallina vasa ad se afferri jussit; omnia manu suâ fregit; servum manumisit, piscinamque compleri præcepit.

Augustus in quâdam villâ ægrotans noctes inquietas agebat, rumpente somnum ejus crebro noctuæ cantu; quâ molestiâ quum liberari se vehementer cupere significâsset, miles quidam aucupii peritus noctuam prehendendam curavit, vivamque Augusto attulit, spe ingentis præmii; cui Augustus mille nummos dari jussit: at ille minùs dignum præmium existimans, dicere ausus est: *Malo ut vivat*, et avem dimisit. Imperatori nec ad irascendum causa deerat, nec ad ulciscendum potestas. Hanc tamen injuriam æquo animo tulit Augustus, hominemque impunitum abire passus est.

Augustus amicitias non facilè admisit, et admissas constanter retinuit; imprimis familiarem habuit Mæcenatem equitem Romanum, qui eâ, quâ apud principem valebat gratiâ, ita semper usus est, ut prodesset omnibus, quibus posset, noceret nemini. Mira erat ejus ars et libertas in flectendo Augusti animo, quum eum irâ incitatum videret. Jus aliquandò dicebat Augustus, et multos morte damnaturus videbatur. Aderat tùnc Mæcenas, qui circumstantium turbam perrumpere, et ad tribunal propiùs accedere conatus est; quum id frustrà tentâsset, in tabellâ scripsit hæc verba: *Surge tandem, carnifex*: eamque tabellam ad Augustum projecit, quâ lectâ, Augustus statìm surrexit, et nemo est morte mulctatus.

Habitavit Augustus in ædibus modicis neque laxitate neque cultu conspicuis, ac per annos ampliùs quadraginta in eodem cubiculo hieme et æstate mansit. Supellex quoque ejus vix privatæ elegantiæ erat. Idem tamen Romam, quam pro majestate imperii non satis ornatam invenerat, adeò excoluit, ut jure sit gloriatus marmoream se relinquere, quam lateritiam accepisset. Raro veste aliâ usus est quàm

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confectâ ab uxore, sorore, filiâ, neptibusque. Altiuscula erant ejus calceamanta, ut procerior quàm erat videretur. Cibi minimi erat atque vulgaris. Secundarium panem et pisciculos minutos et ficus virides maximè appetebat.

Augustus non ampliùs quàm septem horas dormiebat, ac ne eas quidem continuas, sed ita ut in illo temporis spatio ter aut quater expergisceretur. Si interruptum somnum recuperare non posset, lectores arcessebat, donec resumeret. Quum audisset senatorem quemdam, licèt ære alieno oppressum, arctè et graviter dormire solitum, culcitram ejus magno pretio emit: mirantibus dixit: "Habenda est ad somnium culcitra, in quâ homo qui tantùm debebat dormire potuit."

Exercitationes campestres equorum et armorum statìm post bella civilia omisit, et ad pilam primò folliculumque transiit: mox animi laxandi causâ, modò piscabatur hamo, modò talis nucibusque ludebat cum pueris minutis, quos facie et garrulitate amabiles undiquè conquirebat. Aleâ multum delectabatur; idque ei vitio datum est. Tandem afflictâ valetudine in Campaniam concessit, ubi remisso ad otium animo, nullo hilaritatis genere abstinuit. Supremo vitæ die, petito speculo, capillum sibi comi jussit et amicos circumstantes percontatus est num vitæ mimum satis commodè egisset; adjecit et solitam clausulam; "Edite strepitum, vosque omnes cum glaudio applaudite." Obiit Nolæ sextum et septuagesimum annum agens.

FINIS.

INDEX.

Dictionary

OF ALL THE WORDS WHICH OCCUR IN THIS BOOK.

ABBREVIATIONS.

m.	masculine;	*acc.*	accusative;
f.	feminine;	*abla.*	ablative;
n.	neuter;	*compa.*	comparative;
c. g.	common gender;	*super.*	superlative;
adj.	adjective;	*part.*	participle;
pron.	pronoun;	*perf.*	perfect;
adv.	adverb;	*v. a.*	verb active;
præp.	preposition;	*v. d.*	verb deponent:
conj.	conjunction;	*v. imper.*	verb impersonal;
inter.	interjection;	*v. incep.*	verb inceptive;
indec.	indeclinable;	*v. n.*	verb neuter;
irreg.	irregular;	*v. def.*	verb defective;
indic.	indicative;	*v. freq.*	verb frequentative;
gen.	genitive;	*v. irreg.*	verb irregular;
dat.	dative;		

A, AB, Abs, *præp. governing the abla.* from, by. *A* is used before words beginning with a consonant, *Ab* before those beginning with vowels. *Abs* before *q* and *t* and in composition before *c* and *t*. *A*, *Ab* and *Abs* in composition have various significations; *privation*, as amens, without understanding; *removal*, as abigo, to drive away; *separation*, as abrumpo, to break off

Abaliēno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to convey lands from one to another, to disinherit, to alienate; of ab and alieno

Abdĭco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to disown, to renounce, to abdicate, to reject; of ab and dico, āre

Abdīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to refuse, to forebode; of ab and dico, ĕre

Abdo, dĕre, didi, dĭtum, *v. a.* to hide, to conceal, to separate; of ab and do

Abdūco, ducĕre, duxi, ductum, *v. a.* to lead away, to withdraw; of ab and duco

Abeo, īre, ivi, ĭtum, *v. n.* to depart, to go away; of ab and eo

Abesse, to be absent; infinitive of absum

Abhinc, *adv.* from hence, in time to come; of ab and hinc

Abiens, *gen.* abeuntis, going away; *pres. part.* of abeo

Abjectus, a, um, *adj.* dispirited, low, abject; also cast off, *perf. part.* of abjicio

Abjicio, jicĕre, jēci, jectum, *v. a.* to throw away, to lay aside; of ab and jacio

Ablatus, taken away; *perf. part.* of aufero

Abluo, luĕre, lui, lūtum, *v. a.* to wash away, to expiate, to purify; of ab and lavo

Abnuo, nuĕre, nui, nūtum, *v. a.* to deny, to refuse, to hinder; of ab and nuo
Abrĭpio, ripĕre, ripui, reptum, *v. a.* to take or snatch away by force; of ab and rapio
Abrŏgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to abrogate, to abolish, to repeal; of ab and rogo
Abrumpo, rumpĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *v. a.* to break off, to cut asunder; of ab and rumpo
Abs, *præp.* *See* A
Abscindo, scindĕre, scidi, scissum, *v. a.* to cut off; of ab and scindo
Absens, entis, absent, distant; *participial adj.* from absum
Absimilis, is, e, *adj.* very unlike; of ab and similis
Absisto, sistĕre, stiti, stitum, *v. n.* to depart from any place or thing, to cease; of ab and sisto
Absolvo, solvĕre, solvi, solūtum, *v. a.* to absolve, to acquit, to discharge, to finish; of ab and solvo
Absŏrbeo, sorbēre, ui & psi, ptum, *v. a.* to absorb, to sup, to suck in, to carry away violently; of ab and sorbeo
Absque, *præp.* cum *abla.* without, except
Abstergeo, ēre, si, sum, *v. a.* to wipe clean, to wipe away
Abstinentia, æ, *f.* abstinence, inoffensiveness; from abstineo
Abstĭneo, ēre, ui, abstentum, *v. a.* to abstain from, to keep from; of abs and teneo
Abstrabo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to drag, to draw away, to free; of abs and traho
Abstŭli, I have taken away; *indic. perf.* of aufero
Absum, abesse, abfui,——, *v. n.* and *irreg.* to be absent, to be wanting, to be distant; of ab and sum
Absūmo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to consume, to spend; of ab and sumo
Abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. n.* to abound, to overflow; of ab and undo
Ac, *conj.* and. Ac non, neither. Ac after juxta, idem, perinde quasi signifies the same as *ut*; as, est animus idem *ac* fuit, my mind is the same *as* it was. Ac after aliter, alius, secus generally *than*; as, aliter non scribam *ac* sentio, I will not write otherwise *than* I think

Acarnān, nis, *m.* an inhabitant of Acarnia
Acarnia, æ, *f.* a part of Epirus in Greece; also, a city near Syracuse in Sicily, where there was an ancient temple to Jupiter Olympus
Acca, æ, *f.* Acca, a woman's name. Acca Laurentia was the nurse of Romulus and Remus
Accēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to draw near, to accede, to approach, to agree to, to be added to; of ad and cedo
Accĕlĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* & *n.* to hasten, to make haste; of ad and celero
Accendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to set on fire, to excite, to stir up; of ad and candeo
Accepi, I have received; *indic. perf.* of accipio
Acceptus, a, um, received, entertained, submitted to; *perf. part.* of accipio
Accerso. *See* Arcesso
Accessi, I have been added to, I have approached; *indic. perf.* of accedo
Accĭdo, ĕre, accidi,——, to fall down to, to come to, to happen; of ad and cado
Accīdo, cidĕre, cidi, cisum, *v. a.* to cut, to weaken; of ad and cædo
Accieo, ēre, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to send for, to fetch; of ad and cieo
Accingo, cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum, *v. a.* to gird to, to prepare for; of ad and cingo
Accipio, cipĕre, cepi, ceptum, *v. a.* to receive, to take to, to accept of; of ad and capio. Eum bene accepit, he treated him well
Accitus, ûs, *m.* a sending for; also accitus, a, um, sent for, *part.* of accieo
Accius, ii, *m.* Accius, a Roman augur
Acclāmo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to shout, to huzza by way of honour or rejoicing, to cry out against; of ad and clamo
Accŭbo, āre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to lie down, to sit at table; of ad and cubo
Accumbo, ĕre, accubui, accubitum, *v. n.* to lie down, to sit down at meat; of ad and cubo
Accurro, ĕre, ri, sum, *v. n.* to run to; of ad and curro
Accūsātio, ōnis, *f.* an accusation, a blaming; from accuso
Accūsātor, ōris, *m.* an accuser; from accuso

Accuso, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to accuse, to impeach, to blame; of ad and causor

Acer or acris, is, e, *adj.* sharp, sour; likewise courageous; acrior, acerrimus

Acerbè, *adv.* sharply, severely, biùs, bissimè; from acerbus

Acerbo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to aggravate, to heighten, to encourage; from acervus

Acerbitas, atis, *f.* sharpness, sourness, grief; from acerbus

Acerbus, a, um, *adj.* unripe, sour, sad; ior, issimus; from acer

Acerrimè, *adv.* very earnestly, very stoutly; *superlative* of acriter

Acervus, i, *m.* an heap, an accumulation

Acētum, i, *n.* vinegar, raillery, gall or indignation

Achaicus, i, *m.* Achaicus, the surname of one of the Roman consuls

Achilles, is, *m.* Achilles, the son of Peleus king of Thessaly and (as it is fabled) of Thetis a goddess of the sea. When he was a child it is said that his mother dipped him in the river Styx, which rendered him invulnerable in every part, except in the heel, by which she held him

Acies, ēi, *f.* the sharp edge or point of any thing, the sight of the eye, an army in battle-array; also a battle

Acquiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, *v. n.* to rest, to acquiesce, to be pleased with; of ad and quiesco

Acrior, or, us, *adj.* sharper; *comp.* of acer

Acriter, *adv.* sharply, valiantly; acriùs, acerrime; from acer

Actiacus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Actium

Actium, i, *n.* Actium, a city in Epirus, a country of ancient Greece, celebrated for a sea fight fought in its vicinity, in which Anthony was defeated

Actio, ōnis, *f.* an action or operation; from ago

Actor, ōris, *m.* an actor, a doer, a performer; from ago

Actus, a, um, done, led, driven; *perf. part.* of ago

Acuo, ĕre, i, tum, *v. a.* to sharpen, to stimulate, to excite; from acus

Acus, ûs, *f.* a needle, *dat.* and *abla. plur.* acubus

Acus, ĕris, *n.* chaff

Acutè, *adv.* sharply, ingeniously; iùs, issimè; from acutus

Acūtus, a, um, *adj.* and *part.* made sharp, acute, ingenious; ior, issimus; from acuo

Ad, *prep.* cum *accus.* to, before, at, near, towards. Ad seems sometimes to be taken adverbially, as ad duo millia cæsa sunt, there were slain about 2000. Ad in composition, is frequently changed into ac, af, ag, al, &c. for good sound's sake, as, acquiescĕre, to rest; afferre, to bring to

Adāctus, a, um, forced, driven, brought under; *perf. part.* of adigo

Adāmo, āre āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to love greatly; of ad and amo

Addīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to approve or ratify, as used by the augurs, to sell, to give over, to devote, to condemn; of ad and dico

Addo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *v. a.* to add, to give over and above, to adjoin; of ad and do

Addubito, āre, āvi, atum, *v. n.* to be in some doubt; of ad and dubito

Addūco, ĕre, xi, tum, *v. a.* to bring to, to prevail with, to induce; of ad and duco

Ademptus, a, um, taken away, lost; *perf. part.* of adimo

Adeò, *adv.* so, to that degree, indeed, insomuch that. Atque adeo, but what is more; of ad and eò

Adeo, īre, īvi, & ii, ĭtum, *v. n.* to go to, to speak, to, to address by writing, to undergo, to undertake. Adire in jus, to go to law; of ad and eo

Adēptus, a, um, having obtained; *perf. part.* of adipiscor

Adesse, to be present; *infin. pres.* of adsum

Adhæreo, ēre, si, sum *v. n.* to stick to, to adhere; of ad and hæreo

Adhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *v. a.* to admit, to call or send for, to use, to attend, to apply. ☞The signification of this verb often depends on the noun which follows it, as, adhibere auxilium, to help; blanditias, to flatter; cibum, to eat; potum, to drink; consolationem, to comfort; consuetudinem, to accustom, &c. of ad and habeo

Adhuc, *adv.* hitherto, as yet, still more besides; of ad and huc.

Adjaceo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to lie near to, to border upon; of ad and jaceo
Adigo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *v. a.* to drive, to bring to, to force; of ad and ago
Adjicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, *v. a.* to cast unto, to add, to apply, of ad and jacio
Adimo. ĕre, ēmi, emptum, *v. a.* to take away; of ad and emo
Adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus, *v. d.* to get, to arrive at, to reach, to obtain
Aditus, ûs, *m.* a way or passage, an access, an avenue; from adeo
Adjūmentum, i, *n.* help, aid, assistance; from adjuvo
Adjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to join to, to add, to associate, to apply; of ad and jungo
Adjūtor, ōris, *m.* an assistant, an helper; from adjuvo
Adjuvo, āre, vi, ūtum, *v. a.* to assist, to back or favour; of ad and juvo
Administro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to administer, to manage, to govern; of ad and ministro
Admīrābilis, is, e, *adj.* wonderful, admirable; from admiror
Admīrātio, ōnis, *f.* admiration, wonder; from admiror
Admīrātor, ōris, *m.* an admirer; from admiror
Admiror, āri, atus, *v. d.* to admire, to wonder at; of ad and miror
Admisceo, ēre, admiscui, admistum, or admixtum, *v. a.* to mingle with, to mix; of ad and misceo
Admistus or admixtus, a, um, mixed or mingled; *perf. part.* of admisceo
Admitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *v. a.* to admit, to commit, to listen, to inneculate or ingraft; of ad and mitto
Admŏdum, *adv.* very, very much, as yet, for some time, yes, truly; of ad and modus
Admŏneo ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to admonish, to put in mind; of ad and moneo
Admŏveo, ēre, i, admōtum, *v. a.* to move or bring to, to close, to apply; of ad and moveo
Adŏleo, ēre, ui, and, evi, ultum, *v. n.* to burn, to worship by burnt offerings, to grow; of ad and oleo
Adŏlescens, entis, *c. g.* a young man or woman till arrived at full age; but Roman writers apply it sometimes to persons who have attained the age of 40 years; from adolesco
Adŏlescentia, æ, *f.* the age succeeding childhood, youth; from adolesco
Adŏlescentulus, i, *m.* a youth, a stripling; from adolesco
Adŏlesco, ĕre, ēvi, ultum, *v. incept. n.* to grow, to increase, to burn or blaze; from adoleo
Adŏpĕrio, īre, ui, tum, *v. a.* to cover all over; of ad and operio
Adoptio, ōnis, *f.* adoption, likewise a grafting; from adopto
Adopto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to adopt, to assume, to be ingrafted into; of ad and opto
Adŏrior, īri, tus, *v. d.* to assault, to accost, to attempt; of ad and orior
Adōro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to adore, to salute with profound reverence; of ad oro
Adrumētum, i, *n.* Adrumetum, a town of Africa, on the Mediterranean built by the Phœnicians
Adscribo. *See* Ascribo
Adsto. *See* Asto
Adsum, adesse, adfui or affui, *v. n.* to be present, to come, to stay, to be ready, to assist
Adsumo. *See* Assumo
Advĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to import, to carry by sea or land; of ad and veho
Advĕnio, īre, i, tum, *v. n.* to come to, to accrue; of ad and venio
Advento, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to come, to approach, to draw near; from advenio
Adventus, ûs, *m.* an arrival, a coming; from advenio
Adversarius, i, *m.* and Adversaria, æ, *f.* an enemy, a foe; from adversor
Adversarius, a, um, *adj.* opposite, contrary to; from adversor
Adversor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to oppose, to thwart; of ad and versor
Adversum or Adversus, *præp.* cum *accus.* against, towards, Adversùm and Adversûs are sometimes used adverbially
Adversus, a, um, *adj.* unfortunate, unseasonable, evil, displeased. Adversus is also *perf. part.* of adverto
Adverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *v. a.* to turn to, to bring before, to advert. Advertere in illum, to punish him; of ad and verto
Adūlātio, ōnis, *f.* fawning, flattery; from adulor

Adūlor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to fawn, to flatter, to cringe
Adulter, i, *m.* an adulterer, a whoremaster; of ad and alter
Adultera, æ, *f.* an adulteress, a whore; of ad and alter
Adulterus, a, um, *adj.* debauched, mixed
Adultus, a, um, grown up; *perf. part.* of adolesco; also, *adj.* stout, strong. Adulta æstas, midsummer; adulta nox, midnight
Advŏcatio, ōnis, *f.* the office of a patron or advocate, a plea, a defence, a consultation; from advoco
Advŏcātus, i, *m.* an advocate, a friend who solicits for another, a lawyer, a patron; from advoco; also, *perf. part.* of advoco
Advŏco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to call or send for friends, to plead for, to call, to summon together; of ad and voco
Advŏlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to fly to, to make haste; of ad and volo
Ædes or Ædis, is, *f.* a temple; in the *plur.* ædes, ædium, an house
Ædificātio, ōnis, *f.* the act of building, a building; from ædifico
Ædificium, i, *n.* an edifice, a building, a house; from ædifico
Ædifico, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to build, to erect, to frame; of ædes and facio
Ædilis, is, *m.* an edile, an officer, whose duty it was to take care of the temples and other public buildings, to see that the streets and conduits were kept neat and clean, to superintend the markets, provide for solemn funerals, the exhibition of plays, &c.; from ædes
Ædilitas, ātis, *f.* the office of the edile; from ædilis
Ægates, is, *f.* Ægates, a promontory of Æolia; likewise, Ægates, um, *plur. f.* the Ægates, three islands opposite Carthage, called Aræ
Æger, ægra, ægrum, *adj.* sick, indisposed in body or mind, pensive; æger pedibus, ill of the gout; ægrior, ægerrimus
Ægĕria, æ, *f.* Ægeria, a goddess, by whose direction Numa Pompilius the 2nd king of Rome, pretended to be directed in regulating the affairs of his government
Ægrè, *adv.* hardly, with difficulty; ægrius, ægerrimè; from æger
Ægritudo, inis, *f.* bodily sickness, but chiefly used for sorrow, care, anxiety; from æger
Ægrōto, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to be sick or ill, to be depraved; from æger
Ægyptius, a, um, *adj.* Egyptian, of or belonging to Egypt; from Ægyptus
Ægyptus, i, *f.* Egypt, an extensive country of Africa watered by the Nile, bounded on the east by the Red Sea and Arabia the Stony; on the north by the Mediterranean; on the south by Æthiopia; and on the west by Cyrene. Its extent according to modern calculation, is 180 leagues, from north to south, and it measures 120 leagues on the Mediterranean, but this is only imaginary, Egypt being in fact, a narrow vale on each side of the Nile, bounded by parallel ranges of hills and mountains. This country has been the mother of the arts and sciences; but is now sunk in the grossest ignorance. Its present capital is Cairo, which contains, about 300,000 inhabitants
Æmilianus, i, *m.* Æmilianus, the name of a celebrated Roman general
Æmilius, the name of many celebrated Romans
Æmŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* emulation, rivalship, jealousy, envy; from æmulor
Æmŭlor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to use endeavours to excel, to rival, to imitate, to envy
Æquālis, is, e, *adj.* equal, of the same age, shape or stature; from æquus
Æquāliter, *adv.* equally; from æqualis
Æquè, *adv.* as well, alike, equally; from æquus
Æqui, orum, *plur. m.* the Æqui, a people who lived in the vicinity of ancient Rome
Æquitas, ātis, *f.* equity, equality, justice, evenness of temper; from æquus
Æquo, āre, avi, atum, to equalize, to make equal; from æquus
Æquus, a, um, *adj.* level, even, equal, just, kind, patient
Ærarium, i, *n.* the treasury, the exchequer; from æs
Ærarius, a, um, *adj.* belonging to brass or copper
Æs, æris, *n.* brass, copper; but æs most commonly denotes money, which at first, was made of brass. Æs alienum, debt
Æstas, ātis, *f.* summer; from æstus

Æstimabilis, is, e, *adj.* estimable, worthy to be esteemed; from æstimo
Æstimatio, onis, *f.* an estimate or valuation; from æstimo
Æstimo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to esteem, to value, to regard
Æstivus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to summer; from æstus
Æstus, ûs, *m.* excessive heat, the boisterous motion of the waves, the tide, the sway of unruly passions
Ætas, ātis, *f.* an age, or the dimension of a man's life, an age or generation of men, time
Æternùm, *adv.* continually, eternally, for ever and ever; from ætas
Æternus, a. um, *adj* eternal, continual, lasting; from ætas
Afer, Afri, *m.* an African
Affābilis, is, e, *adj.* affable, easy to be spoken to; from affari
Affābilitas, ātis, *f.* courtesy, affability, kindness; from affabilis
Affāris or Affāre(affor not being used), affāri, affatus, *v. d.* to speak to, to address; of ad and faris or fare
Affecto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to affect, to desire or aim at, to solicit; from afficio
Affĕro, affĕrre, attŭli, allatum, or Adfero, *v. a.* to carry or bring to, to report or bring news, to alledge, to procure; of ad and fero
Afficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, *v. a.* to affect, to inflame, to move, *with respect either to body or mind.* Being joined with a noun it is rendered by the verb of that noun; as afficere delectatione, to delight; honore, to honour; laude, to praise, &c.; of ad and facio
Affīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to fix to, to fasten, to imprint; of ad and figo
Affīnis, is, e, *adj.* neighbouring, adjoining, contiguous; of ad and finis
Affīnis, is, *c. g.* a kinsman, a kinswoman, a cousin; of ad and finis
Affirmo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to affirm, to avouch, to confirm; of ad and firmo
Affixus, a, um, fastened or fixed; *perf. part.* of affigo
Afflātus, a, um, blown upon, blasted, scorched, inspired; *perf. part.* of afflo
Afflātus, ûs, *m.* a blast, or breathing upon, a breath or gale of wind; from afflo
Affligo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to throw or dash on the ground, to vex, to grieve, to afflict; of ad and fligo
Afflo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to breathe upon, to blast; of ad and flo
Affluo, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. n.* to flow upon or in, to flock together, to assemble, to abound; of ad and fluo
Afri, orum, *plur. m.* the Africans; from Africa
Africa, æ, *f.* Africa, one of the three parts of the ancient world. It is bounded on the east by the Red Sea, on the north by the Mediterranean, and on the south and west by the Ocean. In its greatest length, it is 4300 miles, and breadth 3500. It is joined to Asia, on the east, by the isthmus of Suez, which is only 60 miles in width. A great part of this continent is so immediately situate under the sun, that the interior, which, is in general, barren and sandy, is very little known either to the inhabitants of Europe or America
Africanus, i, *m.* Africanus, a surname, which was conferred on a Roman general of the name of Scipio, who subdued Africa, and which was afterwards continued to his descendants
Agĕdum and Agitedum (used adverbially), well, come on. This is the *imperative* of ago with dum added to it
Agellus, i, *m.* a little field, a small piece of ground; from ager
Ager, agri, *m.* a field, a farm; Agri, *plur.* the country distinguished from the city
Agger, ĕris, *m.* an heap or pile of any thing, a causeway, a mud-wall, a fortress; of ad and gero
Aggrĕdior, di, ssus, *v. d.* to go up to, to accost, to attack; of ad and gradior
Agito, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to drive, to tumble and toss, to chase, to vex; from ago
Agmen, ĭnis, *n.* an army marching, a company of soldiers chiefly infantry, an herd of cattle, a pack of dogs, a hive of bees
Agnitus, a, um, owned, acknowledged, known; *perf. part.* of agnosco
Agnosco, ĕre, ōvi, ĭtum, *v. a.* to know, to find out, to discover a thing

known before; of ad and nescio

Ago, agĕre, egi, actum, *v. a.* to do, to act, to drive, to lead; agere conventus, to hold assemblies; agere cursum, to run, vitam, to live, &c.

Agrārius, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to the fields. Lex agraria, the agrarian law, i. e. a law passed by the Roman senate, directing an equal distribution of the public lands among the people; from ager

Agrestis, is, e, *adj.* rural, belonging to the country, wild, clownish; from ager

Agricŏla, æ, *c. g.* a husbandman, or ploughman, one who tills the ground; of ager and colo

Agricultūra, æ, *f.* agriculture, husbandry, tillage; of ager and colo

Agrippa, æ, *m.* Agrippa, the name of several celebrated Romans

Aio, ais, ait, aiunt, &c. *v. defect.* I say. *See* Grammar

Ala, æ, *f.* a wing of a bird, a pinion, an arm pit, the wings of an army

Alăcer vel cris, cris, cre, *adj.* cheerful, merry, pleasant; alacrior, alacerrimus

Alba, æ, *f.* Alba, the name of a place in the vicinity of ancient Rome

Albānus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Alba

Alacritas, ātis, *f.* alacrity, cheerfulness, pleasure; from alacer

Alea, æ, *f.* a die, dice, gaming of all sorts, luck, hazard

Ales, ĭtis, *c. g.* any great winged bird, a fowl. Jovis ales, an eagle; Palladis ales, an owl; Cytherea, ales, a dove; Mala ales, bad luck; Secunda ales, good luck

Alexander, ri, *m.* Alexander the Great, son of Philip king of Macedon, a prince of an extraordinary spirit, and endowed with a form of body thereunto corresponding. He began his extraordinary career about the age of twenty, and in the space of twelve years conquered the greatest part of the known world. He received his education from Aristotle and Calisthenes, and greatly honoured learning and learned men. After he had conquered Babylon, he became haughty and supercilious and was much addicted to intemperance. Some say, that he died in a fit of drunkenness; others, that he was poisoned by some of his officers, in revenge for the death of many persons, whom he had wantonly caused to be murdered

Alexandria, æ, *f.* Alexandria, a city in Egypt, near the Nile, now called Scanderia, and another in Syria or Cilicia, now Scanderoon

Aliās, *adv.* at another time, in another manner; from alius

Alibi, *adv.* elsewhere, with another person, in another place; from alius

Aliēnigĕna, æ, *c. g.* a stranger, a foreigner, an alien; of alienus and gigno

Aliēno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to alienate, to estrange, to discard; from alius

Aliēnus, a, um, *adj.* another man's, of another country, foreign; from alius

Alimentum, i, *n.* nourishment, sustenance, food; from alo

Aliò, *adv.* to another place; from alius

Aliŏqui or Alioquin, *conj.* otherwise, else, if not; of aliò and quin

Aliquamdiu, *adv.* for some time, a good while; of alius and quamdiu

Aliquando, *adv.* at some time, sometimes, at last, formerly, hereafter; of alius and quando

Aliquantò or Aliquantùm, *adv.* somewhat a little; of alius and quantus

Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod or aliquid, *comp. pron.* some, somebody, something; of alius and quis

Aliquot, *adj. plur. indec.* some, several, a few; of alius and quot

Aliquŏties or Aliquotiens, *adv.* several times, divers times; from aliquot

Aliter, *adv.* in another manner, otherwise, else; from alius

Alius, a, ud, *adj. gen.* alius, *dat.* alii, like the pronoun ille; other, another, different

Allia, æ, *f.* Allia, a river in Italy, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls with immense slaughter. The day, on which this happened, was ordered to be placed in their calendar amongst the unlucky days, and to be called *dies Alliensis*

Allātus, a, um, brought, reported, told; *perf. part.* of affero

Allicio, ere, lexi & licui, lectum, *v. a.* to wheedle, to allure, to entice, to draw on; of ad and lacio

Alligo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bind, to tie, to fasten unto, to entangle, to impeach; of ad and ligo

Allŏquor, qui, locūtus or loquutus.

to speak to, to salute; of ad and loquor

Alo, ĕre, ui, altum or alitum, *v. a.* to nourish, to feed, to bring up

Alpes, ium, *plur. f.* the Alps, a range of high mountains, which separate Italy from France and Germany

Altare, is, *n.* an altar

Altè, *adv.* on high, highly, deeply, far off; altiùs, altissimè; from altus

Alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. gen.* alterius, *dat.* alteri, like the pronoun ille; another, one of two, different

Altercor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to reason, to debate, to scold, to quarrel; from alter

Altitudo, inis, *f.* height or depth, loftiness; from altus

Altiusculus, a, um, *adj.* somewhat high; from altus

Altus, a, um, *adj.* high, deep, lofty, exalted; ior, issimus. Altus is likewise the *perf. part.* of alo

Altum, i, *n.* the main, the sea, heaven

Alveus, i, *m.* the channel of a river, a conduit pipe, the hold of a ship, the belly of any thing, a chess board

Alvus, i, *f.* and sometimes *m.* the belly, the paunch, the stomach; also the excrements

Am, *an inseparable preposition*, only used in composition with other words, signifying around or about; as ambio, to surround

Amābilis, is, e, *adj.* amiable, lovely, friendly; from amo

Amans, tis, *c. g.* a lover, a sweetheart, a gallant; also a mistress

Amans, tis, *adj.* studious, desirous; also *pres. part.* of amo

Ambio, ire, ivi and ii, itum, *v. a.* to go round, to encompass, to solicit; of am and eo

Ambitio, ōnis, *f.* a going about, a suing or canvassing for favour, ambition, vain glory; from ambio

Ambo, æ, o, (*adj. plur.* declined in the same manner as duo) both

Ambŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* a walking, a walk, a place to walk in; from ambulo

Ambŭlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to walk, to go a foot pace step by step

Ambustus, i, *m.* Ambustus, a man's name

Amens, amentis. *adj.* foolish, silly, out of his wits; of a and mens

Amentum, i, *n.* a thong, a strap or lash to hold a spear, javelin, &c. by

Amicè, *adv.* in a friendly manner; iùs, issimè; from amicus

Amicio, ire, ui, and ivi, ctum, *v. a.* to put on a garment, to cover, to wrap up

Amicitia, æ, *f.* friendship, kindness, amity, alliance; from amicus

Amictus, a, um, clothed; *perf. part.* of amicio

Amictus, ûs, *m.* a garment, apparel, attire; from amicio

Amicus, a, um, *adj.* friendly, kind, agreeable, acceptable; from amo

Amicus, i, *m.* a friend, a confidant, a patron; from amo

Amilcar, āris, *m.* Amilcar, a celebrated Carthagenian general, the father of Annibal

Amitto, ĕre, si, ssum, *v. a.* to send away, to dismiss, to let go, to lose; of a and mitto

Amnis, is, *m.* or *f.* a river, a stream, a flood, the sea

Amo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to love, to delight

Amœnus, a, um, *adj.* pleasant to the sight, agreeable, delightful, possessed of rural beauty

Amor, ōris, *m.* love, lust, the object beloved

Amŏveo, ĕre, vi, tum, *v. a.* to remove, to lay aside, to displace; of a and moveo

Amplè, *adv.* amply, largely, richly; from amplus

Amplector, ti, xus, *v. d.* to surround or incircle, to embrace, to make much of; of am and plecto

Amplitudo, inis, *f.* bulk, size, extent, greatness, honour, dignity; from amplus

Ampliùs, *adv.* more, upwards of, moreover, nay more than that. Ampliùs was also a law term in the Roman courts, when the cause was adjourned from some difficulty having arisen; from amplius

Amplus, a, um, *adj.* large, ample, great, extensive, noble; ior, issimus

Amputo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to cut off, to prune; of am and puto

Amulius, ii, *m.* Amulius, the brother of Numitor, the 15th king of Latium, in a direct line from Æneas, whom he slew that he might get possession of his kingdom. He was the uncle of Romulus and Remus

An, *adv.* or *conj.* whether? or, or else

An is est? is it he?. nescio ad is sit, I know not whether it be he; nescio an abierit, I know not whether he be gone or not; hoccine agis an non? do you mind me or not?

Anceps, ancipitis, *adj.* double, sharp on both sides, two edged, doubtful, uncertain

Ancīle, is, *n.* and Ancilium, i, *n.* a sacred shield or buckler, which was used only by the priests of Mars, upon certain solemn occasions. This rite was instituted by Numa Pompilius, and with these shields it was supposed, that the prosperity of the empire was closely connected

Ancilla, æ, *f.* a maid servant, a waiting woman

Ancus, i, *m.* Ancus. Ancus Martius was the fourth king of Rome

Ango, ere, xi, ——, *v. a.* to strangle, to choak, to vex

Anguis, is, *m.* & *f.* a serpent

Angulus, i, *m.* a corner or nook, an angle

Angustia, æ, *f.* narrowness, straitness, poverty; *plur.* angustiæ, arum, a defile, a place difficult to be passed; from angustus

Angustus, a, um, *adj.* narrow, strait, scanty, pinching, poor, slender; from ango

Anima, æ, *f.* a breeze or wind, the air, the vital air or breath, life; *dat.* and *abla. plur.* animabus. Homo est compositus ex anima et corpore, man is composed of soul and body. ☞ *Anima* and *animus*, though frequently confounded, have significations materially different. *Anima* signifies the principle of life; that by which animate is distinguished from inanimate creatures; while *animus* denotes the rational soul; that which gives man his superiority in the scale of living beings

Animadverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *v. a.* to observe, to attend to, to notice, to examine, to consider; also, to punish; as animadvertere in aliquem, to punish any one

Animal, ālis, *n.* a living creature, a man, bird, beast, fish, an animal

Animus, i, *m.* the rational part of man, the soul, the mind. *See* Anima

Anio, ēnis, *m.* Anio, a river in Italy

Annālis, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to a year; from annus

Annibal, is, *m.* Annibal, the son of Amilcar, a most celebrated general of the Carthagenian army, whom, when a boy, his father made swear eternal enmity to Rome. He was a most inveterate foe to the Romans, and being possessed of vast military talents, contrived to defeat them in many battles. At last, however, being subdued by Scipio Africanus, he fled to Bithynia and ended his life by poison

Anniversārius, a, um, *adj.* that which takes place once in the year; from annus

Annōna, æ, *f.* properly the year's increase from one's land, provisions chiefly of corn, all sorts of victuals

Annŭlus, i, *m.* a ring, any thing like a ring; from annus

Annuo, ĕre, ui, utum, *v. n.* to nod, to promise, to grant; of ad and nuo

Annus, i, *m.* properly a *circle*, whence annulus a ring, a year, a circle

Annuus, a, um, *adj.* annual, that which continues a whole year; from annus

Anser, ĕris, *m.* a goose or gander

Ante, *prep.* cum *accus.* before. Eum ante me diligo, I love him more than myself; ante alios fortunatus, fortunate above others; mihi ante alios fuit carus, he was dear to me above others. Ante is often used as an adverb; as, multo antè, long before

Anteà, *adv.* before that, formerly, at a time prior to the present; of ante and ea, *accus. plur. neut.* of is

Antecedo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to go before, to excel; of ante and cedo

Anteeo, ire, ivi, itum, *v. n.* to go before, to outgo, to excel, to surpass; of ante and eo

Antĕpōno, ĕre, antepŏsui, antepŏsitum, *v. n.* to set before, to prefer; of ante and pono

Antèquàm or Anteaquam, *adv.* before that, ere that. Antequam is sometimes elegantly disjoined; as, Achæi non *antea* ausi capessere bellum, *quam* revertissent legati, the Achæans did not dare to commence war before the ambassadors had returned; of ante and quam

Antidŏtum, i, *m.* a preservation against poison, an antidote

Antigonus, i, *m.* Antigonus, a general in the service of Alexander

Antiochus, i, *m.* Antiochus, a king of Syria

Antipater, ri, *m.* Antipater, one of Alexander's generals and successors. There were, likewise, several others of the same name

Antiquus, a, um, *adj.* ancient, worthy, respectable; from ante

Antistes, ĭtis, *c. g.* a chief priest, a great lawyer, a priestess

Antonius, ii, *m.* Anthony, the name of some celebrated Romans, particularly of one, who was the fomentor of the civil war, and whom the senate, by the persuasion of Cicero, voted to be an enemy to the commonwealth. When he arrived in Egypt, after the battle of Philippi, where he vanquished the forces of Brutus, he divorced his wife Octavia, in order that he might marry Cleopatra queen of Egypt. Octavius resenting this indignity to his sister, made war upon him, and defeated him in a sea fight at Actium, forced him to flee to Alexandria, where finding himself closely besieged, he in despair fell upon his own sword

Anus, ûs, *f.* an old woman

Anxius, a, um, *adj.* thoughtful, sorrowful, troubled in mind, anxious; from ango

Apenninus, a, um, (mons being understood) the Apennines, a ridge of high mountains, parting Italy through the middle of the whole length of it, from the Alps, almost betwixt the upper and the lower, *i. e.* the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan and the Adriatic seas. The top of the Apennines is now called Monte Fiscello.

Aper, apri, *m.* a boar, a wild boar, a brawn

Aperio, ire, ui, tum, *v. a.* to open, to lay open, to discover, to uncover, to make bare; of ad and pario

Apertè, *adv.* plainly, clearly, manifestly, openly; ius, issimè; from apertus

Apertus, a, um, *adj.* wide open, clear, serene; also, *perf. part.* of aperio

Apollo, inis, *m.* Apollo. The son of Jupiter and Latona, born in the isle of Delos, at the same birth with Diana, who is also called Phœbe, as he Phœbus. He was accounted the god of physic, music, poetry, and divination. He had a famous temple and oracle at Delphi

Apollonia, æ, *f.* Apollonia, a city in the Island of Rhodes

Apollonius, i, *m.* Apollonius, a celebrated teacher of eloquence at Rhodes

Appărâtus, ûs, *m.* a preparing, equipage, splendour, furniture; from apparo

Appâreo, ĕre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to appear, to be evident; of ad and pareo

Appâritor, ōris, *m.* a sergeant, marshal, beadle, &c. any inferior officer who waits upon a superior magistrate; from appareo

Apparo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to prepare with care, to provide; of ad and paro

Appellatio, ōnis, *f.* a naming, a term or title, an appeal from an inferior to a superior court; from appello

Appello, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to call, to name, to address, to accuse, to appeal

Appello, ĕre, appuli, appulsum, *v. a.* to drive, to bring to land, to force; of ad and pello, ere

Appendo, ĕre, i, sum, *v. a.* to hang by, to weigh out, to pay; of ad and pendo

Appeto, ĕre, ivi, ītum, *v. a.* to desire eagerly, to catch at, to try, to get hold of, to attack; of ad and peto

Appius, i, *m.* Appius, the name of many celebrated Romans

Appius, a, um, *adj.* Appian, of or belonging to the family of Appius. *Appia via*, the Appian way, a road made and paved with stones, by Appius Claudius the consul, from whom it received its name. It extended from Rome by Capua to Brundusium, and is in length three hundred miles

Applaudo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. n.* to strike on the ground with one's feet, to applaud, to clap hands; of ad and plaudo

Applico, are, ui and avi, itum and atum, *v. a.* to apply, to set or lay one thing near to another, to direct; of ad and plico

Appono, ĕre, sui, situm, *v. a.* to place near, to lay upon or nigh to, to reckon; of ad and pono

Apprehendo, ĕre, i, sum, *v. a.* to apprehend, to lay hold of; also to learn, to understand; of ad and prehendo

Apporto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bring or carry to, to bring news or tidings; of ad and porto

Apprime ĕre pressi, pressum, v. a. to press to, to squeeze hard; of ad and premo
Apprŏbo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to approve, to allow; of ad and probo
Appropinquo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to approach, to come nigh, to draw near; of ad and propinquo
Aprīlis, is, m. April, the month so called
Aptè, adv. fitly, agreeably, suitably; iùs, issimè; from aptus
Aptus, a, um, adj. fit, meet, apt; ior, issimus
Apud, præp. cum accus. at, close by, nigh before, among
Apulia, æ, f. Apulia, a country in Italy, near the Adriatic Sea, between Daunia and Calabria. It is now called Puglia
Aqua, æ, f. water, rain. Aqua intercus, the dropsy
Aquila, æ, f. an eagle, a Roman ensign or banner
Aquilifer, ĕri, the standard bearer amongst the Romans, who had as his ensign, the figure of an eagle; of aquila and fero
Ara, æ, f. an altar, a refuge, a sanctuary, a southern constellation near the Scorpion
Arbiter, tri, m. an arbitrator, an umpire, a judge
Arbitrium, i, n. an award, judgment, will, pleasure, the office of an arbitrator; from arbitror
Arbitror, āri, atus, v. d. to think, to judge, to arbitrate; from arbiter
Arbor or Arbos, ŏris, f. a tree, the mast of a ship; also, the wood of a tree
Arca, æ, f. a chest, a coffer, a coffin
Arceo, ēre, ui,—— v. a. to hinder, to drive away, to restrain
Arcesso or Accerso, ĕre, ivi, itum, v. a. to send for, to fetch, to summon to a court of justice
Archimĕdes, is, m. Archimedes, a famous geometrician and astronomer of Syracuse, who when that city was besieged by the Romans, for some time baffled their efforts, by means of the machines which he invented. Marcellus the consul so greatly admired his talents, that when the city was at last taken, and a general massacre of the inhabitants about to take place, he gave orders, that Archimedes should be preserved. He was killed, however, by a soldier, whilst intent in describing some mathematical figures on the ground, and entirely ignorant of the capture of the city
Architectus, i, m. an architect, a master builder, the deviser or inventor of any thing
Arctè, iùs, issimè, adv. straightly, clearly, stiffly; from arctus
Arctus, a, um, adj. close, tight, fast, stingy; ior, issimus
Arcus, ûs, m. a vault of a roof or arch in a building, a bow; dat. and abla. plur. arcubus
Ardea, æ, f. Ardea, a city in Italy
Ardens, tis, adj. or pres. part. of ardeo; burning hot, as with a fever, love, desire, &c. sprightly, rough, boisterous
Ardeo, ēre, si, sum, v. n. to burn, to be on fire, to be inflamed, to desire eagerly
Ardor, ōris, m. burning heat, fervour, rage; from ardeo
Arena, æ, f. sand, a shore, land or haven, the amphitheatre, where prizes were fought for by sword players, because strewed with sand to absorb the blood; from areo
Areo, ēre, ui, ——, v. n. to be dry
Argenteus, a, um, adj. made of silver, bright as silver; from argentum
Argentum, i, n. silver, coin or money made thereof
Argentaria, æ, f. (mensa or taberna being understood) a banker's table or shop, a silver mine; from argentum
Argentarius, a, um, adj. belonging to silver or money; from argentum
Argivi, orum, plur. m. inhabitants of Argos, Grecians; from Argos
Argos, eos, n. and Argi, orum, m. Argos, a renowned city of Peloponnesus, whose tutelar goddess was Juno, formerly famous for its breed of horses
Arguo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, v. a. to argue, to prove, to shew, to accuse, to reprove
Aridus, a, um, adj. dry, parched, lean, meagre, barren; from areo
Arma, orum, plur. n. arms, all kind of armour, the instruments or tools of any art
Armāmentārium, i, n. an armament, all kind of furniture for war, an arsenal, a magazine; from arma
Armenia, æ, f. Armenia, a countr[illegible]

Asia, now called Turcomania. It is divided into two parts, viz. *Major and Minor*. The former of these is bounded on the north by Iberia, on the east by the Hircanian Sea, on the south by Mesopotamia, and on the west by Cappadocia. *Armenia Minor* hath on the north and west a part of Cappadocia, on the east Euphrates, and on the south Mount Taurus

Armilla, æ, *f.* a bracelet, a jewel worn on the arm or wrist

Armo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to arm, to raise or stir up to arms, to furnish, to provide

Aro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to plough, to till ground, to reap, to gather

Arpinum, i, *n.* Arpinum, an ancient town of the Volsci in Italy, famous for being the birth place of Caius Marius and Cicero. It is now called Arpino

Arripio, ripĕre, ripui, reptum, *v. a.* to to seize, to take by force, to snatch, to arrest; of ad and rapio

Ars, artis, *f.* art, a faculty, a talent, skill, cunning, a trade

Artaxerxes, is, *m.* Artaxerxes, the name of two kings in the first Persian empire, the first called *Longimanus* and *Ahasuerus*; the latter *Mnemon*, the son of Darius

Artifex, icis, *c. g.* an artist, a maker, a workman, an author, an artificer, a craftsman, a contriver; of ars and facio

Artus, ûs, *m.* a joint, the limbs, *dat.* and *abla. plur.* artibus

Aruns, Aruntis, *m.* Aruns, the son of Tarquin the Proud, who was killed in a combat with Brutus the first consul. Brutus was likewise slain at the same time

Aruspex. See Haruspex

Arx, arcis, *f.* the top, peak, or ridge of any thing, as of a rock, hill or mountain, &c. a fort, a castle, a citadel

As, assis, *n.* a pound, or any thing which can be divided into 12 parts; the name of a Roman coin, of which 10 made a denier, about a cent and a half of our money

Ascendo, ĕre, i, sum, *v. a.* to ascend, to climb, to mount; of ad and scando

Ascribo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to write unto, to enrol, to register, to impute, to assign; of ad and scribo

Asdrubal, ălis, *m.* Asdrubal, a Carthagenian nobleman, who, upon the surrender of Carthage, in the third Punic war, cast himself, wife and children into the flames

Asia, æ, *f.* Asia, one of the three parts of the old world, bounded north by the Frozen Ocean, east by the Pacific Ocean and Bhering's Straits, south by the Indian Ocean, and west by Europe and the Red Sea. Though Europe has long been superior to the other quarters of the globe, in the arts and sciences, in commerce, civilization, and purity of religion, yet Asia will ever be an interesting part of the world from her extent of territory, excellence of climate, fertility of soil, fragrance of her plants, richness of her mines, and splendour of her gems. Here the first man was created, here the ark rested after the general deluge, and from hence emigrations have peopled the other quarters of the earth. Here, too, the blessed JESUS was born, and made an atonement for the sins of the world, and from hence his apostles and missionaries have diffused his glorious gospel throughout the world. It is 5337 miles in length and 5230 in breadth

Asiaticus, i, *m.* Asiaticus, a surname conferred upon Lucius Scipio, on account of the victories which he had obtained in that quarter of the world

Asiaticus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to Asia

Asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* rough, uneven, harsh, stubborn, grating; ior, errimus

Aspĕritas, ātis, *f.* roughness, unevenness, austerity; from asper

Aspernor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to despise, to scorn, to disdain, to refuse; of ad and sperno

Aspĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make rough or uneven, to anger, to aggravate; from asper

Aspicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *v. a.* to look at, to behold, to spy; of ad and specio

Aspis, ĭdis, *f.* a venomous serpent called an asp

Assecutus, having overtaken; *perf. part.* of assequor
Assentatio, ōnis, *f.* flattering, soothing, also, assent, compliance; from assentor
Assentor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to flatter, to cajole, to comply with and humour one
Assĕquor, qui, quutus or cutus, *v. d.* to overtake, to obtain, to follow; of ad and sequor
Assideo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, *v. n.* to sit by or near, to attend; of ad and sedeo
Assigno, āre avi, atum, *v. a.* to assign, to depute, to attribute; also, to subscribe; of ad and signo
Assimŭlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to pretend, to conterfeit, to resemble, to compare; of ad and simulo
Assuefăcio, ĕre, feci, factum, *v. a.* to accustom, to inure; of assuesco and facio
Assuesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, *v. n.* to accustom, to be accustomed or used to a thing. Also, *act.* to acquaint
Assumo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to take, to adjoin or add to one, to assume too much; of ad and sumo
Assurgo, ĕre, assurrexi, assurrectum, *v. n.* to rise up, to ascend or be in height, to grow up, to increase; of ad and surgo
Asto, āre, iti, itum, *v. n.* to stand, to stand by, to be present, to attend or wait upon; of ad and sto
Astutia, æ, *f.* craftiness, cunning; from astus
Astus, ûs, *m.* craft, subtility, policy
Asylum, i, *n.* a sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders to fly to, an asylum
At, *conj.* but, however, nevertheless. It is often joined with enim, tamen, &c.; as, atenim, attamen, but
Athēnæ, arum, *f. plur.* Athens, a city of Greece, between Macedonia and Achaia, on the sea coast, called afterwards Attica. The city and university of Athens were more distinguished for learning than any other place in the ancient world. Its present name is Setines
Athenienses, ium, *m. plur.* the Athenians; from Athenæ
Athĕsis, is, *m.* Athesis, a river in Italy, now called the Adige
Atilius, i, *m.* Atilius, the name of a noble Roman called Atilius Regulus. See Regulus
Atque, *conj.* and, also, as
Atqui, *conj.* or *adv.* but, yet, however
Atrox, ōcis, *adj.* cruel, wicked, resolute, fierce; ior, issimus
Atrium, i, *n.* a court yard, a hall, a place where they used to dine and keep their table plate and furniture, as also the statues of their ancestors
Attalus, i, *m.* Attalus, the name of three kings of Pergamus in Asia, all of whom were greatly attached to the interest of Rome
Attendo, ĕre, di, sum or tum, *v. a.* to bend the mind to, to attend to; of ad and tendo
Attentè, *adv.* attentively, diligently, cheerfully; from attentus
Attentus, a, um, held, detained, *perf. part.* of attendo; also, *adj.* attentive, mindful, diligent
Attingo, ĕre, attigi, attactum, *v. a.* to touch gently, to treat of, to arrive at; of ad and tango
Attono, āre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to astonish, to amaze, to affright; of ad and tono
Attraho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to draw to one, to entice, to allure; of ad and traho
Attuli, I have brought, *indic. perf.* of affero
Avaritia, æ, *f.* avarice, greediness; from avarus
Avarus, a, um, *adj.* greedy, covetous
Auctor, oris, *c. g.* properly an increaser or enlarger, an author, an adviser; from augeo
Auctōritas, ātis, *f.* authority, reputation, power, a testimony quoted from an author; from auctor
Auctus, a, um, *adj.* encreased, augmented, improved; also *perf. part.* of augeo
Auctus, ûs, *m.* increase, augmentation, growth; from augeo
Aucupium, i, *n.* birding or fowling, the fowls catched, an earnest desire or endeavour, an enticement
Audacia, æ, *f.* audacity, presumption, impudence; from audax
Audaciter, *adv.* boldly, confidently, rashly; iùs, issimè; from audax
Audax, ācis, *adj.* bold, daring, audacious; ior, issimus
Audeo, ēre, ausus, *v. neut. pass.* to dare, to presume, to adventure

Audio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to hear, to give ear, to listen
Ave, *v. def.* Ave, aveto, *plur.* avete, avetote, *infin.* avēre, all hail, God save you
Avello, ĕre, i and avulsi, avulsum, *v. a.* to pull or drag away, to part or keep asunder
Aventinus, i, *m.* Mount Aventine, one of the seven hills, on which ancient Rome was built
Aveo, ēre, ——, *v. n.* to desire, to covet, to wish, to be glad
Aversor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to turn from one and look another way, to disregard, to slight, to disdain; from averto
Averto, ĕre, ti, sum, *v. a.* to turn or drive away, to beat back, to pervert, to embezzle; of a and verto
Aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum, *v. a.* to take or carry away, to hinder, to plunder to rob; of ab and fero
Aufŭgio, ĕre, gi, itum, *v. a.* to run away, to fly from, to shun; of ab and fugio
Augeo, ēre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to increase, to augment, to advance, to make greater
Augur, ŭris, *c. g.* an augur, a soothsayer, one who pretends to foretel future events by the flying, singing or feeding of birds, &c.; of avis and garrio
Augurium, i, *n.* divination or soothsaying, by the flight or singing of birds, &c. a foretoken, a prediction, a conjecture; from augur
Augustus, a, um, *adj.* venerable, imperial, august, noble, magnificent
Augustus, i, *m.* the sixth month (August) called Sextilis, till, in honour of Augustus, its name was changed for his, as had been done in respect to the month formerly called Quintilius (now July) in honour of his father Julius
Augustus, i, *m.* Augustus, the second emperor of Rome, grandson to the sister of Julius Cæsar
Avidè, *adv.* eagerly, greedily, earnestly; ius, issimè; from avidus
Avidus, a, um, *adj.* greedy, avaricious, hungry, covetous; ior, issimus
Avis, is, *f.* a bird, a fowl, luck
Aula, æ, *f.* a fore court or entry of an house, an hall
Aulæum, i, *n.* a piece of hanging, a curtain as in the theatre, tapestry
Aulus, i, *m.* Aulus, the name of several celebrated Romans
Avŏco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to call off, to lead aside, to withdraw; of a and voco
Auratus, a, um, *adj.* gilt or gilded, covered with gold; from aurum
Aurĕus, a, um, *adj.* golden, made of gold, precious; from aurum
Auris, is, *f.* an ear, hearing
Aurum, i, *n.* gold, money, plate, any thing made of gold
Ausim, is, it, *plur.* ausint, *v. def.* I dare, I durst; from audeo
Auspex icis, *m.* a soothsayer or diviner, from observing what birds do; of avis and specio
Auspicium, i, *n.* a consulting the auspices, a sign or token of the event of things showed by the flying or other actions of birds; from auspex
Ausus, a, um, having dared; *perf. part.* of audeo
Aut, *conj.* or, or else. When *aut* is repeated in the same sentence, the first *aut* is translated *either*, the second *or*; as, aut legit aut scribit, he either reads or writes
Autem, *conj.* but. It never stands first in a sentence, but has always a word or two going before it
Avulsus, a, um, torn away; *perf. part.* of avello
Avunculus, i, *m.* the mother's brother or uncle on the mother's side
Avus, i, *m.* a grandfather
Auxi, I have encreased; *indic. perf.* of augeo
Auxilior, āri, atus, *v. d.* to help, to aid, to assist; from auxilium
Auxilium, i, *n.* assistance, help, aid, succour

B

BACULUM, i, *n.* and Baculus, i, *m.* a staff, stick or cudgel, a walking staff
Bagrada, æ, *f.* Bagrada, a river in Africa
Balista, æ, *f.* or rather Ballista, æ, a warlike engine contrived to throw or shoot stones or darts, a crossbow or sling
Balneum, i, *n.* a bath, a bagnio, a washing place
Barba, æ, *f.* a beard
Barbărus, a, um, *adj.* barbarous, rude, foreign, cruel

Barbărus, i, m. a barbarian. In ancient times the Greeks and Romans were accustomed to account all nations as barbarians except themselves

Beātus, a, um, *adj.* blessed, happy, prosperous; ior, issimus. Likewise *perf. part.* of beo

Bellicōsus, a, um, *adj.* of or pertaining to war, warlike; from bellum

Bellicum, i, *n.* a trumpet. Bellicum canere, to sound an alarm

Bellicus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to war, warlike; from bellum

Bello, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to war, to make war, to fight; from bellum

Bellua, æ, *f.* a great beast, a wild beast, a great fish

Bellum, i, *n.* war, a battle

Benè, *adv.* well, rightly, happily; *comp.* melius, *superla.* optimè

Bĕnĕfăcio, ĕre, feci, factum, *v. a.* to do good, to do well, to benefit. In the *pass.* benefio, fieri, factus, which is often used impersonally; as benefit mihi, I am benefitted

Beneficium, i, *n.* a benefit, good turn, courtesy, kindness or obligation, also promotion; from benefacio

Bĕnĕvŏlens, entis, *adj.* benevolent, wishing well, friendly; of bene and volo

Bĕnĕvŏlentia, *f.* benevolence, good will; from benevolus

Bĕnĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* benevolent, wishing well, favourable; entior, entissimus; of bene and volo

Bĕnignè, *adv.* bountifully, liberally, kindly, graciously; from benignus

Bĕnignitas, ātis, *f.* courtesy, goodness, bounty, kindness; from benignus

Benignus, a, um, *adj.* kind, liberal, abundant, fertile; ior, issimus

Beo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bless, to make happy, to regale

Bibo, ĕre, i, itum, *v. a.* to drink, to imbibe, to hearken

Bibulus, i, *m.* Bibulus, a consul joined with Cæsar; but he acted not at all, except in protesting against the acts of his colleague, whence any thing which was transacted that year, was said to be done Julio & Cæsare consulibus, by way of jest for Cæsare & Bibulo

Biduum, i, *n.* the space of two days; of bis and dies

Bini, æ, a, *adj.* two by two, two or double. We have also Binus, a, um, in the singular

Bis, *adv.* twice, double; in composition contracted, into *bi*, thus Bicolor, ,ōris, *adj.* of two colours, &c.

Bithynia, æ, *f.* Bithynia, a country of Asia Minor, next to Troas on the Euxine sea, supposed to have been planted by the Thracians, whence Xenophon calls it Thracia Asiatica. It is now, by some called Bursia; by others Bescangial, and by the Turks Osmanili

Bithynii, orum, *plur. m.* the Bithynians; from Bithynia

Blanditiæ, arum, *plur. f.* fair words, compliments, courtship, flattery; from blandus

Blandus, a, um, *adj.* kind, soothing, pleasing, courteous; ior, issimus

Blosius, i, *m.* Blosius, a man's name

Bocchus, i, *m.* Bocchus, a king of Mauritania, and ally of the Romans, who delivered Jugurtha in fetters to Sylla

Bona, ōrum, *n. plur.* goods, effects, moveables; from bonus

Bŏnĭtas, ātis, *f.* goodness, either natural or moral, bounty, kindness; from bonus

Bonum, i, *n.* any good or blessing, virtue, any endowment or qualification of the mind

Bonus, a, um, *adj.* good, honest, happy; *compa.* melior, better, *superla.* optimus, best

Bos, bŏvis, *c. g.* an ox or cow; *dat.* and *abla. plur.* bobus, or bubus

Brachium, i, *n.* the arm. This word commonly denotes the whole arm from the shoulder to the hand, the part above the elbow, being, in that case, called lacertus. Brachium, as arm, in English is transferred to various things from resemblance, as the branch of a tree, a crab's claw, &c.

Brevi, *adv.* (tempore being understood) soon after, in a short time; from brevis

Brevis, is, e, *adj.* short, brief, small, little; ior, issimus

Brevitās, atis, *f.* lowness, as of stature, shortness, brevity; from brevis

Breviter, *adv.* shortly, briefly, in a few words, in fine; from brevis; ior, issimus

Britannia, æ, *f.* the island of Great Britain

Britanni, orum, *m.* the British, the inhabitants of the island of Great Britain

Bruma, æ, *f.* the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice, winter

Brundŭsium, i, *n.* Brundusium, a maritime town in the kingdom of Naples, on the Adriatic Sea, famous for the Appian way being paved all along from Rome to that place

Brutus, i, *m.* Brutus the name of a number of very remarkable persons at Rome, whereof was (1) Junius Brutus, who was the first consul, with his colleague Collatinus, after the expulsion of the kings, U. C. 286. (2) M. Junius Brutus, an eminent orator. (3) Domitius Junius Brutus, one of the conspirators against Julius Cæsar, who was slain by Anthony. Brutii, orum, *plur. m.* denotes the same family. There was also a people of this name who inhabited in the extreme parts of Italy, over against Sicily in Calabria

Bubŭlus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to an ox or cow. Caro bubula, beef

Bulla, æ, *f.* a bubble of water when it rains, or when the pot boils. A trinket of gold or silver, in the form of a heart or ball, and hollow within, worn at the breasts of children of rank till they were 17 years of age, and afterwards hung up as an offering to the household gods.

C

CADAVER, ĕris, *n.* a carcase, a dead body

Cădo, ĕre, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, *v. n.* to fall, to slide, to tumble down, to chance or fall out

Cădūceator, ōris, *m.* an herald, sent to treat of peace, as the fecialis did of war

Cădūceum, i, *n.* or Caduceus, i, *m.* a staff or white wand, which heralds or ambassadors carried when they went to treat of peace, a rod with the figure of two snakes twisted round it. Mercury's wand

Cæcilius, i, *m.* Cæcilius, the name of several eminent Romans

Cæcus, a, um, *adj.* blind, secret, close, obscure

Cædo, ĕre, cĕcĭdi, cæsum, to beat, to strike, to cut or kill

Cædes, is, *f.* slaughter, havock, murder; from cædo

Cælum. *See* Cœlum

Cælius, i, *m.* Cælius, one of the seven hills, on which Rome stood. Its present name is *Mons di Saint Giovanni*

Cæsar, ăris, *m.* Cæsar, the surname of the Julians in Rome, Julius Cæsar, who was killed in the Senate house, was the first emperor, and all the succeeding emperors had the name of Cæsar, as a mark of honour and distinction

Cæsăries, ēi, *f.* hair, a bush of hair, a man's or a woman's head of hair

Cæsus, a, um, *adj.* slain; *perf. part.* of cædo

Cæter and Cæterus, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* the other, the rest

Cæterùm, *adv.* but, notwithstanding, nevertheless; from cæter

Caius, ii, *m.* Caius, a common prænomen among the Romans; Caius to the men, and Caia to the woman; hence that custom of the bride's saying, as soon as she came into her husband's house, Ubi tu Caius, ego Caia; where you are master, I will be mistress

Calămitas, ātis, *f.* properly a storm of hail, which breaks the reeds or stalks of corn, a calamity, a misfortune, a trouble, loss; from calamus

Calămus, i, *m.* a reed or stalk of corn, a pipe or flute; likewise an instrument for writing with

Calatinus, i, *m.* Calatinus, the name of one of the Roman consuls

Calceo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to put on shoes, to shoe; from calceus

Calceus, i, *m.* a shoe, or any thing worn on the feet; from calx

Calcar, āris, *n.* a spur; from calx

Calendæ, or Kalendæ, *f. plur.* the name of the first day of every Roman month. Ad Græcas calendas solvere, to pay at the Greek calends, i. e. never, as the Greeks had no calends

The mode of reckoning time amongst the ancient Romans being somewhat intricate, and the knowledge of it essentially necessary to the understanding of the ancient classics, it has been deemed expedient to subjoin for the use of

the learner, the following explanation of

THE DIVISION OF THE ROMAN MONTHS.

The Romans divided their months into three parts, by *Kalends*, *Nones* and *Ides*. The first day of every month was called the *Kalends*; the fifth day the *Nones*; and the thirteenth the *Ides*; except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which the *Nones* fell upon the seventh, and the *Ides* upon the fifteenth

In reckoning the days of their months, they counted backwards; thus the 1st day of January was marked *Kalendis Januariis*, or *Januarii*, or by contraction *Kal. Jan.* The last day of December was *pridie Kalendas Januarias* or *Januarii*, (scil. ante) viz. the *day before that*. The 30th of December was *tertio Kalendas Januarias* or *Januarii*, the 29th *quarto Kal. Jan.* the 28th *quinto Kal. Jan.* the 27th *sexto Kal. Jan.*, &c. till they came back to the 13th day, or to the *Ides*, which were marked *Idibus Decembribus* or *Decembris*. The day before the *Ides* was *pridie Idus Decembris*, (scil. ante) the day before that *tertio Id. Dec.* And so back to the *Nones*, or the fifth day of the month, which was called *Nonis Decembribus*, or *Decembris*. The 3d day of December was *tertio Non. Dec.* and the day before that or the 2d of December was *quarto Non. Jan.* or *ante diem tertiam Non. Dec.* and so on through the rest of the year

In *leap* years, that is, when Februa. has 29 days, which happens every fourth year, both the 24th and 25th days of that month, were marked *sexto Kalendas Martii* or *Martias*; and hence the leap year is called Bissextilis.

Junius Aprilis, Septemque, Novemque, tricenos,
Unum plus, reliqui, Febrius tenet octo viginti;
At si Bissextus fuerit, superaditur unus.
Tu primam mensis lucem dic esse kalendas.
Sex Maius, nonas, October, Julius & Mars
Quatuor, at reliqui: dabit Idus quilibet octo.
Omnes post Idus luces dic esse kalendas.
Nomen sortiri debeat a mense sequenti.

Thus the 14th day of April, June, September, and October, was marked 18*th Kal.* of the following month. The 15th was 17*th Kal. &c.* The 14th of January, August, and December, 19th *Kal. &c.* So the 16th day of March, May, July and October, was marked, 17*th Kal. &c.* and the 14th day of February, 16*th Kal. Martii* or *Martias*. The names of all the months are used as substantives or adjectives, except *Aprilis*, which is only used as a substantive

Caleo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be hot, to grow warm, to be in love, to grow earnest, to be new or fresh

Calesco, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. incept.* to wax hot or grow warm; from caleo

Calidè, *adv.* hotly, eagerly, ius, issimè; from calidus

Calidus, a, um, *adj.* hot, warm, hasty, passionate; from caleo

Cālīgo, inis, *f.* darkness, obscurity, ignorance

Calleo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be hard, to be callous, to be cunning

Callidè, *adv.* cunningly, craftily, shrewdly; ius, issimè; from callidus

Callidus, a, um, *adj.* cunning, skilful, wily; ior, issimus; from calleo

Calpurnius, ii, *m.* Calpurnius, an eminent Roman, who saved the army, when in eminent danger, in consequence of the rashness of Attilius Collatinus

Calvitium, ii, *n.* baldness; from calvus

Calvus, a, um, *adj.* bare, bald, thin

Calx, calcis, *f.* a chalk stone, lime, mortar, cement. Calx viva, lime stone

Calx, calcis, *m.* & *f.* the heel, the end of a thing

Camillus, i, *m.* Camillus, the name of a celebrated Roman general

Campānia, æ, *f.* Campania, a campaign country in the kingdom of Naples, now called Terra di Lavoro. It was accounted the most pleasant and delightful country in Italy

Campana, æ, *f.* Campana, a giddy Roman lady, who was much more attentive to trinkets and gewgaws than to the education of her children.

Campester *or* ris, ris, re, *adj.* of or belonging to a plain or field, champaign; from campus

Campus, i, *m.* a plain, an open field, a military camp

Candeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be white, to shine, to glow like a coal, to be red hot

Candidatus, a, um, *adj.* clothed in white; from candidus

Candidatus, i, *m.* a candidate for any place of honour or profit, so called from the white garments he wore; from candidus

Candidus, a, um, *adj.* bright, fortunate, favourable, clear, white; from candeo

Caninius, ii, *m.* Caninius, the name of a Roman consul, who only continued in office for part of a day

Canis, is, *c. g.* a dog or bitch, a celestial sign, the dog star

Cannæ, arum, *plur. f.* Cannæ, a village in the kingdom of Naples, where forty thousand Romans were slain by the Carthaginians under Annibal

Cannensis, is, e, *adj.* pertaining to Cannæ

Cannenses, i, um, *plur. m.* the inhabitants of Cannæ; from Cannæ

Cannius, ii, *m.* Cannius, a noble Roman, who was the intimate friend of T. P. Atticus

Cano. canĕre, cĕcĭni, cantum, *v. a.* to sing harmoniously, to play upon a musical instrument. Classicum canere, to sound an alarm; receptui canere, to sound a retreat

Cantus, ûs, *m.* singing, a song, a tune; from cano

Canusium, ii, *n.* Canosa, a town of Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples

Capellus, i, *m.* and Capella æ, *f.* a young goat or kid; from caper or capra

Caper, ri, *m.* a he goat; also, the smell of the arm holes

Capiendus, a, um, to be taken; *fut. part. pass.* of capio

Capesso, ĕre, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to take, to take in hand, to receive. This verb frequently takes its meaning from the noun which follows it; as capessere rempublicam, to take the management of state affairs; capessere pericula, to undergo dangers; capessere jussa, to execute orders, &c.

Capillus, i, *m.* the hair of the head, the beard, hair in general

Căpio, ĕre, cepi, captum, *v. a.* to take, to receive, to contain. Capere locum castris, to select a place for a camp; capere honorem, to obtain honour. ☞ With an accusative of a noun, it is often rendered by a verb of the same import as that of the noun; as, capere conjecturam, to guess; dolorem, to grieve; gaudium, to rejoice, &c.

Căpĭtălis, is, e, *adj.* belonging to the head or life, capital, worthy of death, deadly, mortal; from caput

Capitolium, ii, *n.* the capital, so called, because a human head was dug up on the spot, on which it was built. The temple of Jupiter in Rome, a splendid building which stood on the Tarpeian rock.

Cappădoces, um, *plur. m.* the Cappadocians, the inhabitants of Cappadocia

Cappădŏcia, æ, *f.* Cappadocia, a large country in Asia Minor, situate on the Euxine Sea, famous for horses, mules, and slaves

Capra, æ, *f.* a she goat, the name of a constellation, a fiery meteor; also the name of a place in Italy

Captiva, æ, *f.* a female captive, and Captīvus, i, *m.* a male captive; properly Captīvus, a, um, *adj.* captive, taken in war; from capio

Capto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to lie in wait, to trip up, to trick, to entrap, to allure; from capio

Captus, a, um, deceived, taken by force, beguiled; *perf. part.* of capio

Captus, ûs, *m.* a taking, a seizure, a deceiving; from capio

Capua, æ, *f.* Capua, an ancient city of Naples, now one of the chief cities of Terra di Lavori

Capŭlum, i, *n.* and us, i, *m.* a hilt, haft or handle; also a bier

Caput, itis, *n.* the head, the sum or principal, the chapter of a book, the source of a fountain, the capital of a country, the principal or sum placed out at interest

Carbo, ōnis, *m.* Carbo, the name of several Romans

[illegible] m. [illegible] dead coal, sometimes [illegible] pertaining to [illegible] coal [illegible]

Carcer, ĕris, m. a prison, a gaol, a hold; a gaol bird, a barrier or starting place [illegible]

Careo, ēre, ui, cassus sum, [illegible] cassum, n. a. to want, to lack, to be free from [illegible]

Cāritas, ātis, f. dearness, dearth, love, esteem; from carus [illegible]

Carmen, inis, n. a verse, a poem, a charm, an epigram, a form of a sentence [illegible]

Carnifex, icis, m. a hangman, or executioner, a rogue, a villain; of caro and facio [illegible]

Căro, carnis, f. flesh [illegible]

Carpentum, i, n. a chariot [illegible]

Carpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, a. to [illegible] gather [illegible]

Carthaginienses, ium [illegible]

Carthago, inis, f. [illegible] Queen Dido [illegible] It was [illegible]

[illegible]

Caudinus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to Caudium. Caudinæ fauces, or Caudinæ furculæ, the passes of Caudium, where the Romans where sent under the yoke by the Sabines
Caudium, ii, *n.* Caudium, a town in Italy near Beneventum, now called Arpaia
Caudex, icis, *m.* Caudex, the surname of a Roman general
Cavea, æ, *f.* a cave, a den for beasts, a cage or coop for birds, a scaffold, a place in the theatre like a cockpit
Căveo, ēre, i, cautum, *v. a.* & *n.* to beware, to take care, to guard against, to prevent, to shun, to avoid
Causa, æ, *f.* a cause, a reason, a design, a process at law
Causor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to pretend, to plead in way of excuse; from causa
Cautus, a, um, *adj.* wary, provident, artful, safe, secure; ior, issimus; from caveo
Cavus, a, um, *adj.* hollow, full of holes as a pumice
Cecidi, I have fallen; *indic. perf.* of cado
Cecīdi, I have killed, *indic. perf.* of cædo
Cecīni, I have sung; *indic. perf.* of cano
Cedo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *v. n.* to yield, to depart, to give up, to withdraw, to desist, to leave off
Cĕlĕber or bris, bris, bre, *adj.* celebrated, renowned, much frequented; celebrior, celeberrimus
Cĕlĕbrātus, a, um, *adj.* renowned or much spoken of, much frequented; also, *perf. part.* of celebro
Cĕlebritas, ātis, *f.* celebrity, renown, a crowd, a solemnity; from celeber
Cĕlebro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to frequent, to celebrate, to solemnize; from celeber
Celer or is, is, e, *adj.* swift, speedy, active, brisk; celerior, celerrimus
Celeritas, ātis, *f.* quickness, swiftness; from celer
Cĕleriter, *adv.* quickly, speedily; ius, errimè; from celer
Cĕlĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to hasten, to quicken, from celer
Celo, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to hide, to conceal, to dissemble
Celsus, a, um, *adj.* high, lofty, elevated, noble, erect; ior, issimus
Celtibēri, orum, *plur. m.* the Celtiberians, a people in Spain, dwelling near the river Iberus or Ebro, in the country of Arragon
Censeo, ēre, ui, sum, *v. n.* to think, to judge, to suppose. Patres censuerunt, the senators decreed. It is also used actively, to tax, to levy, to assess
Censor, ōris, *m.* a censor, a chief magistrate in Rome, of whom there were two. It was their business to take an account of families, to ascertain the value of their fortunes, and to assess the taxes necessary for the exigencies of the state; and this they were to do every fifth year. They had also the superintendence of the police and the manners of the citizens, and had even authority to expel from the Senate those who had committed any action unworthy of their rank. They could take from the Roman knights, who had been guilty of any disgraceful conduct, their gold ring and their horse, kept at the public expense, and utterly defranchise meaner citizens; from censeo
Censūra, æ, *f.* the censorship, the office of a censor; also censure, reproof; from censeo
Census, ûs, *m.* a census, a review of the whole Roman people, their number and fortune; from censeo
Centēsimus, a, um, *adj.* the hundredth; from centum
Centies, *adv.* an hundred times; also indefinitely; from centum
Centum, *adj. indec.* an hundred; but its compounds—ducenti, 200; trecenti, 300; quadringenti, 400; quingenti, 500; sexcenti, 600; septingenti, 700; octingenti, 800; noningenti or nongenti are declined like the plur. of bonus
Centuria, æ, *f.* a company or band of an hundred men, a century, or term of 100 years; from centum
Centŭrio, ōnis, *m.* a centurion, a captain over an hundred infantry. Of such companies ten made a cohort, and six cohorts made a legion
Cepi, I have taken; *indic. perf.* of capio
Cĕrĕbrum, i, *n.* the brain, the head, the pith of a tree
Ceres, Cerĕris, *f.* Ceres, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of

corn and tillage. The word is also used to signify bread and all manner of food. Sine Cerere & Libero friget Venus, i. e. Sine cibo & vino friget amor, without food and wine love becomes cold

Cerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *v. a.* to sift, to separate by a sieve, to see, to distinguish, to decree

Certāmen, ĭnis, *n.* a contest, a battle; from certo

Certātim, *adv.* striving to outdo one another, with contention, eagerly; from certo

Certè or Certò, *adv.* certainly, undoubtedly; from certus

Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to strive, to contend, to fight

Certus, a, um, *adj.* certain, sure. Certiorem aliquem facere, to inform any one; ior, issimus

Cerva, æ, *f.* a hind, a deer

Cervix, īcis, *f.* the hinder part of the neck, the neck

Cervus, i, *m.* a hart or stag, a forked stake or pallisado pitched on the ground, to annoy the enemy as he gives the charge

Cesso, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to cease, to give over, to leave off, to delay, to loiter; from cedo

Cethēgus, i, *m.* Cethegus, a name of several Romans, one of whom was consul in the second Punic war; another was concerned in Catiline's conspiracy

Chrysogonus, i, *m.* Chrysogonus, the name of a slave, who was set free by his master the tyrant Sylla

Cibus, i, *m.* meat, food, nourishment

Cicātrix, īcis, *f.* a scar or seam of a wound, a chop in the bough of a tree

Cĭcer, ĕris, *n.* a small pulse less than pease, vetches

Cicero, ōnis, *m.* Mark Tully Cicero, the father of Latin eloquence, and the greatest orator ever raised or employed in ancient Rome

Cieo, ēre, civi, citum, or sometimes Cio, cire, civi, citum, *v. a.* to move, to stir up, to excite, to call upon

Cimber, bri, *m.* a Cimbrian, *plur.* Cimbri, orum, *m.* the Cimbrians. People of Jutland and Holsatia in Denmark. They were collected from various northern nations, and made an inroad into Italy, with the design of taking Rome; but were defeated by Marius near the river Athesis with the loss of 180,000 men.

Cimbricus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to the Cimbrians

Cincinnatus, i, *m.* Cincinnatus, a noble Roman, who, when the city was in great distress, was taken from the plough and made dictator, in which station, after having completely routed the enemy, in the short space of 16 days, he resigned his high office and returned to his former humble employment

Cingo, gĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to tie about, to gird, to surround, to besiege

Cinis, ĭnis, *m.* & *f.* ashes, embers, cinders; also the *reliquiæ* and memory of the dead

Cinna, æ, *m.* Cinna, a Roman, who, in the time of the civil war, in his first consulship, slew his partner Octavius; but in his fourth was stoned to death by the army, at Ancona, on account of his cruelty

Cinneas, æ, *m.* Cinneas, a certain Thessalian, who was greatly beloved by king Pyrrhus, and of whom that monarch used to say, that he had taken more cities by his eloquence than by force of arms

Cio. *See* Cieo

Circa, or Circiter, *præp.* cum *accus.* about, around, nigh to, hard by. Circa and circiter are often used as adverbs; as, loca, quæ circa sunt, the places, which are in the neighbourhood; circiter pars quarta, about the fourth part

Circe, es, *f.* Circe, a sorceress noted for her skill in the nature of poisonous herbs

Circenses, ium, *plur. m.* the Circensians

Circŭlus, i, *m.* a circle, a ring, a company standing or sitting together in a round figure; dim. from circus

Circum, *præp.* cum *accus.* about. Its signifiation is much the same as circa. It is likewise, frequently used adverbially. Circum in composition is frequently, but not always, changed into circum before words beginning with *c, d, f, q,* and *t*; as, circundo or circumdo, circunfero or circumfero, &c.

Circumaro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to

plough round about; of circum and aro
Circum or Circundo, āre, dedi, datum, *v. a.* to compass about, to surround, to environ; of circum and do
Circum or Circundūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to lead around, to deceive, to cancel
Circumeo, īre, ii or ivi, itum, *v. a.* to go round about, to encompass, to deceive; of circum and eo
Circumfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *v. a.* to carry around, to report, to purify by lustration; of circum and fero
Circum or Circunfundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *v. a.* to pour about, to surround
Circumiens, *gen.* euntis, going around about; *pres. part.* of circumeo
Circumjicio, jicĕre, jēci, jĕctum, *v. a.* to cast all about on every side; of circum and jacio
Circumpōno, ĕre, sui, itum, *v. a.* to lay or put all about; of circum and pono
Circumscribo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to draw a circle round, to circumscribe, to limit, to cheat; of circum and scribo
Circumsĕdeo or sideo, ĕre, sedi, sessum, *v. a.* to surround, to besiege, to blockade; of circum and sedeo
Circumsto, āre, stiti, stitum, *v. n.* to stand about; of circum and sto
Circumveho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to carry round or about; of circum and veho
Circumvenio, īre, i, tum, *v. a.* to come about to besiege, to circumvent, to defraud; of circum and venio
Circus, i, *m.* a circle, a circus, a place in Rome of a circular form, where games were exhibited; in latter times called Circus Maximus, to distinguish it from smaller places of the same kind
Cis, *præp.* cum *accus.* on this side; as, cis flumen, on this side the river. It is sometimes joined in composition to names of mountains and rivers; as, Cisalpinus, on this side the Alps; Cispadanus, on this side the Po
Cisalpinus, a, um, *adj.* on this side of the Alps; of cis and alpes
Citerior, or, us, (*comp.* from the obsolete citer) nearer, hither. Citimus, a, um, *superla.* the nearest, the hithermost. *Citerior Gallia or Hispania*, that part of Gaul or Spain nearest to Rome. Hither Gaul, hither Spain
Citra, *præp.* cum *accus.* on this side; as, citra Rhenum, on this side the Rhine; before, as, citra Kalendas, before the Kalends; without, as, citra necessitatem, without necessity. It is frequently used as an adverb
Citrum, i, *n.* citron wood, a table or other thing made thereof; from
Citrus, i, *f.* the citron tree
Citò, *adv.* quickly, nimbly, swiftly, soon; iùs, issimè; from citus
Cito, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to cite, to summon, to call, to rouse; from cieo
Citus, a, um, *adj.* swift, speedy, quick ior, issimus; also, roused, *perf. part* of cieo
Civicus, a, um, *adj.* of a city, or of citizens; from civis
Civilis is, e, *adj.* pertaining to the citizens, civil, courteous; ior, issimus; from civis
Civis, is, *c. g.* a citizen, a free man or free woman
Civitas, ātis, *f.* a number of persons joined together in one society, a state, a city, the rights of citizens, citizenship; from civis
Clādes, is, *f.* destruction, slaughter, defeat, any kind of misery
Clælia, æ, Clælia, a noble Roman lady
Clam, *præp.* cum *abla.* and sometimes *accus.* by stealth, privily, without the knowledge of; as, clam patre or patrem, without the knowledge of the father. It is also used as an adverb
Clamito, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to cry out against, to cry aloud, to cry goods about; from clamo
Clamo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to cry, to call upon, to beg earnestly, to speak aloud, to proclaim
Clāmor, ōris, *m.* a loud voice, an earnest calling, a bawling, a clamour; from clamo
Clandestinus, a, um, *adj.* secret, hidden, private, clandestine; from clam
Clango, ĕre, xi, ——, *v. a.* to sound a trumpet, to cry like an eagle, goose or crane
Clangor, ōris, *m.* the sound of a trumpet, the cry of an eagle, the cack-

ling of a goose, any shrill noise; from clango
Clarè, *adv.* clearly, brightly, loudly; iùs, issimè; from clarus
Clāreo, ēre, ui,——, *v. n.* to be clear and bright, to shine, to be illustrious
Clarĭtas, ātis, *f.* clearness, brightness, loudness, fame; from clarus
Clarus, a, um, *adj.* clear, bright, loud, famous; ior, issimus
Classicum, i, *n.* a trumpet, a call to arms upon the drum or trumpet, an alarm
Classidius, i, *m.* Classidius, a man's name
Classis, is, *f.* a fleet, sometimes a single ship, a class or rank of citizens, a number of boys in a school learning the same lesson
Clava, æ, *f.* a club, a cudgel
Claudo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to shut up, to close, to block up, to shut. Claudere sanguinem, to stop blood; claudere urbem obsidione, to blockade a city
Clavis, is, *f.* a key, a bolt. Clavis adultera, a false key
Claustrum, i, *n.* an inclosure, bar, or close gate; also, any manner of thing that encompasseth any place, as walls, rails, bars, doors; from claudo
Clausŭla, æ, *f.* a little sentence in the conclusion, an article or passage of a law; from claudo
Clausus, a, um, shut up; *perf. part.* of claudo
Clavus, i, *m.* a nail, a spike, the rudder or helm of a ship, a corn on the toe
Claudius, (Marcus) i, *m.* Marcus Claudius, a man of singular rashness, who, when sent as Consul against the Carthaginians, was defeated with the loss of 8000 men killed, and 20,000 taken prisoners. He was condemned to death by the people for his misconduct, and his sister Claudia, having expressed herself indignantly upon this occasion, shared the same fate. Claudia and Claudius were likewise the names of several other Roman ladies and gentlemen
Clemens, tis, *adj.* quiet, merciful, mild, gentle; ior, issimus
Clēmenter, *adv.* quietly, mercifully, mildly, gently; iùs, issimè; from clemens
Clēmentia, æ, *f.* clemency, mercy, meekness, gentleness; from clemens
Cleon, is, *m.* Cleon, a famous citizen of Halicarnassus
Cleopatra, æ, *f.* Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, sister and wife of Ptolemy the last, who clapt two asps to her breasts, and died upon her lover Mark Anthony's tomb
Cliens, clientis, *c. g.* a client, was one who employed a lawyer
Clinias, æ, *m.* Clinias, a man's name
Clino, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bend, to incline
Clivus, i, *m.* and Clivum, i, *n.* the ascent or descent of a hill, the pitch of a hill, a cliff
Clōdius, i, *m.* Clodius Publius, a Roman of noble extraction, but of very debauched morals
Clœlia, æ, *f.* Clœlia, a Roman lady
Clusium, i, *n.* Clusium, a town of Etruria
Clusini, ōrum, *plur. m.* the Clusinians, the inhabitants of Clusium
Clypea, æ, *f.* Clypea, a town in Africa
Clypeus, i, *m.* a shield, buckler or target used by footmen
Cneus, i, *m.* Cneus the surname of many Romans, particularly of Pompey the Great
Coactus, a, um, forced; *perf. part.* of cogo
Cocles, ĭtis, *m.* Horatius Cocles, a Roman, who alone opposed the invasions of the Tuscans under Porsenna, when they were ready to enter Rome over a wooden bridge, till it was broken down behind him, and then cast himself into the river and swam to land
Coæquo, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to make one thing equal with another; of con and æquo
Cōdex, ĭcis, *m.* the trunk of a tree, a book or volume
Coēgi, I have forced; *indic. perf.* of cogo
Cœlius, i, *m.* Cœlius, the name of several eminent Romans
Cœlum, i, *n.* heaven, the sky, the air, the firmament, the weather, a climate; also, a graving tool; *plur.* cœli, orum

Cœna, æ, *f.* supper, the principal meal of the ancient Romans. It answered to our dinner, or rather our dinner and supper put together; for their prandium was in the morning
Cœno, āre, āvi, ātum and atus sum, *v. n.* to sup, to be at supper; from cœna
Cœnōsus, a, um, *adj.* dirty, filthy, full of nastiness; from cœnum
Cœnum, i, *n.* dirt, mire, poverty, meanness; also, a mean fellow
Coëo, īre, īvi, ītum, *v. n.* to go or come together, to meet, to copulate; of con and eo
Cœpi, I begin or have begun, *v. def.*; cœperam, erim, issem, ero, isse, cœptu, cœptus, and cœpturus. Cœptus sum, for cœpi, is often used with the *infin. pas.*; as cœpti sunt premi, they began to be pressed
Cœptus, ûs, *m.* a beginning, or undertaking; also, Cœptus, begun; *perf. part.* of cœpi
Coërceo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to restrain, to confine, to check; of con and arceo
Cœtus, ûs, *m.* a meeting, an assembly, an engagement or charge; from coeo
Cōgĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* thought, meditation, reflection; from cogito
Cōgito, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to think, to consider, to meditate, to devise; from cogo
Cognatio, ōnis, *f.* kindred, chiefly by blood, but sometimes by adoption; of con and natus
Cognitus, a, um, known; *perf. part.* of cognosco
Cognōmen, inis, *n.* a surname, added to that which one has of his father, from something remarkable; of con and nomen
Cognōmino, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to give a surname, to nickname; of con and nomino
Cognosco, ĕre, cognōvi, cognitum, *v. a.* to know, to find out, to discover; of con and nosco
Cogo, ĕre, coēgi, coactum, *v. a.* to bring or gather together, to compel or force; of con and ago
Cŏhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *v. a.* to confine, to restrain, to tie up, to contain; of con and habeo
Cohors, tis, *f.* a yard with outhouses where poultry is kept, a band of soldiers, a company of foot in a regiment, of which there were ten. Cohors prætoria, the prætorian band, the life guard of the prætor or other officer
Cŏhortor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to exhort together, to exhort strongly; of con and hortor
Colaphus, i, *m.* a blow, a box on the ear
Collatia, æ, *f.* Collatia, the seat of Collatinus, in the vicinity of Rome
Collatinus, i, *m.* Collatinus, one of the two first consuls at Rome. See page 13
Collatus, a, um, brought together; *perf. part.* of confero
Collaudo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to praise with others, to extol, to commend; of con and laudo
Collēga, æ, *m.* a colleague, a joint commissioner, a partner in office; from colligo, ĕre
Collĭgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bind together, to pinion, to entangle; of con and ligo
Colligo, ĕre, egi, ectum, *v. a.* to gather together, to collect, to conclude, to compute; of con and lego
Collis, is, *m.* a hill, an easy ascent, an hillock
Colloco, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to set or pitch in a place, to let out at interest, to give in marriage; of con and loco
Collŏquium, i, *n.* a speaking together, a discourse, a conference; from colloquor
Colloquor, qui, quutus or cutus, *v. d.* to speak together, to discourse; of con and loquor
Collum, i, *n.* the neck, the crag
Colo, ĕre, ui, cultum, *v. a.* to cultivate, to inhabit, to worship, to honour, to regard, to esteem, to practise; as, colere hortum, to cultivate a garden; urbem, to inhabit a city; Deum, to worship God; magistratus, to honour the magistrates; justitiam, to practise justice, &c.
Colōnia, æ, *f.* a colony, a company of people sent from one place to another for the purpose of effecting a settlement; from colo
Cŏlōnus, i, *m.* a husbandman, a farmer, a planter, one who goes to settle in some other place; from colo
Cŏlor or Colos, ōris, *m.* a natural co-

lour, a complexion, a dye or hue, a cloak or pretence
Cŏlumba, æ, *f.* a dove, a pigeon
Cŏlŭmis, is, e, *adj.* whole, sound, safe, healthy
Cŏmes, ĭtis, *c. g.* a companion, a colleague, a partaker; also, an earl or count; of con and eo
Cōmis, is, e, *adj.* mild, gentle, affable, complaisant
Cōmĭtas, ātis, *f.* affability, complaisance; from comis
Cŏmĭtatus, ûs, *m.* a train, a retinue, a county; also, *perf. part.* of comitor; from comes
Comiter, *adv.* gently, affably, courteously, kindly, also splendidly; from comis
Cŏmitium, i, properly any assembly; a place in the forum of Rome, where assemblies of the people and courts of justice were held, a court house; Comitia, orum, *n. plur.* an assembly of the Roman people, to give their vote about any thing; of con and eo
Cŏmĭtor, āri, atus, sum, *v. d.* to accompany, to wait upon, sometimes Cŏmito, are, avi, atum; of con and eo
Commeatus, ûs, *m.* provisions, victuals, a safe conduct, a furlough or leave of absence from an army, a convoy; from commeo
Commĕmŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to account, to relate, to mention, to rehearse; of con and memoro
Commendo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to commend, to praise, to recommend to one's favour or care; of con and mando
Commeo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to go to and fro, to go and come; of con and meo
Commigro, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to go from one place to another, to shift one's lodging or quarters; of con and migro
Commilito, ōnis, *m.* a fellow-soldier; of con and miles
Comminuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *v. a.* to break in pieces, to diminish, to lessen, to crush; of con and minuo
Committo, ĕre, si, ssum, *v. a.* to send out together or at the same time and place, to commit, to entrust, to join. Committere prœlium, to engage in battle; of con and mitto
Commŏdĭtas, atis, *f.* convenience, advantage, indulgence; from commodus
Commŏdo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to lend, to profit, to do good to; from commodus
Commŏdum, i, *n.* advantage, gain, profit, convenience; from commodus
Commŏdùm, *adv.* in good time, seasonably, luckily; from commodus
Commŏdus, a, um, *adj.* convenient, commodious, apt, profitable; of con and modus
Commŏneo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *v. a.* to warn, to advise, to put in mind of; of con and moneo
Commoror, ari, atus, *v. d.* to abide with one, to tarry, to delay; of con and moror. Commŏro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* is likewise sometimes found
Commŏveo, ēre, vi, tum, *v. a.* to move together, to trouble, to vex; of con and moveo
Commūnio, īre, ivi, ītum, *v. a.* to fortify; of con and munio
Commūnio, ōnis, *f.* communion, a mutual participation; from communis
Commūnis, is, e, *adj.* common, general, universal, equal; of con and munus
Commūnĭter, *adv.* in common, promiscuously, jointly; from communis
Commūtatio, onis, *f.* a change, an alteration; from commuto
Commūto, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to exchange, to barter; of con and muto
Cōmo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to comb, to deck the head
Compar, ăris, *adj.* equal, like, even; of con and par
Compărātio, onis, *f.* preparation, comparison; from comparo
Compăro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to prepare, to provide, to compare, to hire; of con and paro
Compello, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to address, to speak to; of con and *obsol. v.* pello, āre
Compello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, *v. a.* to drive or bring together, to constrain; of con and pello
Compĕrio, īre, ri, ertum, *v. a.* to find out, to know for certain; of con and pario
Compĕrior, īri, ertus, *v. d.* signifies the same as comperio

Compes, compĕdis, *f. abla.* compede, (being the only cases found in the singular,) a fetter or shackle for the feet; also, an ornament worn by women on their feet; of con and pes

Compīlo, āre avi, atum, *v. a.* to pile or heap up, to bring together, to steal, to filch, to plunder; of con and pilo

Complector, ti, xus sum, *v. d.* to embrace, to comprehend, to describe, to encircle; of con and plector

Compleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, *v. a.* to fulfil, to accomplish, to fill up; of con and pleo

Complexus, ûs, *m.* an embrace, a caress, affection

Complexus, a, um, having embraced; *perf. part.* of complector

Complōrātio, ōnis, *f.* a lamentation or wailing together; from comploro

Complōro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bewail or weep together, to lament; of con and ploro

Complures, *c. g.* and Complura, and ia, *n.* many, a great many; of con and plus

Compōno, ĕre, sui, ĭtum, *v. a.* to place together, to compose, to make or frame, to write a book. Lites, to settle disputes; insidias ei, to lay snares for him; of con and pono

Compos, ōtis, *c. g.* and sometimes *n.* having obtained his design or purpose; a partaker. Compos mentis, having one's wits

Compositò, *adv.* on purpose, designedly; de or ex composito, signifies the same thing; from compositus

Compŏsitus, a, um, *adj.* fitted, ready, set together, composed; ior, issimus; likewise, *perf. part.* of compono

Comprĕhendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to take hold of, to apprehend, to seize; of con and prehendo

Comprĭmo, ĕre, essi, essum, *v. a.* to press together, to check, to restrain; of con and premo

Comprŏbo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to approve, to allow, to confirm; of con and probo

Compŭli, I have compelled; *indic. perf.* of compello

Con, *insep. præp.* together; as, conjungo, to join together. When it is compounded with a word beginning with a vowel or with *h*, the *n* is always dropt; as, coapto, coerceo, cohortor, &c. When joined to words beginning with *b*, *m*, or *p*, the *n* is changed into *m*; as, combibo, commoveo, compono; before *l* and *r*, is changed into a similar letter; as, colligo, corripio

Conatum, i, *n.* and Conatus, i, *m.* an endeavour, an attempt; from conor

Concēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to yield, to grant, to depart, to die; of con and cedo

Concĕlebro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to celebrate, to solemnize, *as a feast, birth day, banquet, funeral*, to extol; of con and celebro

Concēpi, I have conceived, *indic. perf.* of concipio

Conceptus, a, um, conceived; *perf. part.* of concipio

Concha, æ, *f.* a shell fish, with two shells, the shell of any such fish, a trumpet or trump marine, such as Triton used

Concīdo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to cut to pieces, to slay, to kill; of con and cædo

Concĭdo, ĕre, di, ——, *v. n.* to fall down flat, to die, to faint, to fail; of con and cado

Concieo, ēre, ivi, ĭtum, *v. a.* to move or stir up, to raise or call together

Concĭlio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to join or knit together, to reconcile, to conciliate; from concilium

Concilium, i, *n.* an assembly, a council, a meeting, a place of meeting; also, an agreement and mixture, *as of the elements*

Concio, ōnis, *f.* an assembly, an harangue, an oration, a speech

Concĭpio, ĕre, epi, eptum, *v. a.* to conceive, to breed, to comprehend; of con and capio

Concĭto, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to move greatly, to stir up, to trouble or disturb; from concieo

Conclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to cry together, to make a shout, to make a proclamation; of con and clamo

Concordia, æ, *f.* agreement, peace, concord; from concors

Concors, dis, *adj.* of one mind or will, unanimous, peaceable, harmonious; of con and cor

Concŭpio, ĕre, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to desire earnestly, to covet, to lust; of con and cupio

Concŭpisco, ĕre, ii, or ivi, itum, *v. in-*

cept. to desire earnestly, to covet, to lust after; from concupio
Concurro, ĕre, ri, sum, *v. n.* to run together, to fall foul of one another *as ships do*, to concur, to agree; of con and curro
Concursus, ûs, *m.* a running or meeting together, a concourse, an encounter, an engagement; from concurro
Concŭtio, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. a.* to shake, to move or stir, to vex; of con and quatio
Comdemno, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to accuse, to condemn *as a judge*; of con and damno
Condiscĭpulus, i, *m.* a school-fellow, a companion in learning; from condisco
Condisco, ĕre, didĭci, ——, *v. a.* to learn, to learn in common with others; of con and disco
Condĭtio, ōnis, *f.* a condition, a bargain, a covenant, particularly a covenant of marriage; from condo
Condĭtor, ōris, a maker, a builder, an invertor. Conditor historiæ, a writer of history; from condo
Condo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *v. a.* to lay up, to hide, to conceal, to found. Condere urbem, to build a city; historiam, to write a history; jura, to enact laws; ensem, to put up his sword, &c.; of con and do
Condōno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to give willingly and freely, to forgive, to pardon; of con and dono
Condūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to bring together, to conduct, to hire; of con and duco
Confēci, I have finished, *indic. perf.* of con and facio
Confectus, a, um, finished; *perf. part.* of conficio
Confercio, īre, si, tum, *v. a.* to stuff, to cram in; of con and farcio
Confĕro, ferre, tŭli, latum, *v. a.* to bring together, to collect, to gather, to confer, to bestow, to betake. Conferre animum ad rem, to apply the mind to a subject; argumentum in pauca verba, to comprise the argument in a few words; culpam in aliquem, to lay the blame on any one; conferre se, to betake himself; of con and fero
Confertus, a, um, *adj.* full, stuffed, crammed thick and close together. Confertum agmen, a close body of men; ior, issimus; also *perf. part.* of confercio
Confessio, ōnis, *f.* a confession, an acknowledgment; from confiteor
Confessus, a, um, having confessed; *perf. part.* of confiteor
Confestim, *adv.* immediately, forthwith
Confĭcio, ĕre, eci, ectum, *v. a.* to dispatch, to finish, to accomplish, to kill, to destroy. Conficere pacem, to conclude peace; iter, to go a journey; of con and facio
Confīdo, ĕre, idi, fīsus sum, *v. n.* to trust, to confide, to rely on; of con and fido
Confīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to stick, to fasten together; of con and figo
Confīnis, is, e, *adj.* next to, adjoining, bordering, adjacent; of con and finis
Confīnis, is, *m.* a neighbour, a borderer; of con and finis
Confirmo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to strengthen, to confirm, to say boldly; of con and firmo
Confĭteor, ēri, fessus, *v. d.* to acknowledge or confess; of con and fateor
Conflagro, āre, āvi, atum, *v. n.* to burn, to be on fire, to be set on fire; of con and flagro
Conflīgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to engage, to contend, to fight; of con and fligo
Conflo, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to blow together, to melt metal, to forge, to devise. Æs alienum conflare, to run in debt; bellum, to wage war, exercitum, to levy an army; of con and flo
Confluo, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. n.* to flow together
Confŏdio, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to dig, to stab; of con and fodio
Confŭgio, ĕre, i, itum, *v. n.* to fly for succour, to go for refuge, to retire, to have recourse; of con and fugio
Confundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *v. a.* to pour out together, to confound, to mingle, to abash; of con and fundo
Congĕro, ĕre, ssi, stum, *v. a.* to heap or pile up, to amass; of con and gero
Congestus, ûs, *m.* a heap; likewise *perf. part.* of congero
Congrĕdior, di, ssus sum, *v. d.* to meet or go together, to join battle, to

struggle with, to converse; of con and gradior

Congrĕgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to gather or assemble together; of con and grex

Congressus, ûs, *m.* a meeting, a coming together, a conference, or congress, an engagement or conflict; from congredior

Congruo, ĕre, i, ——, *v. n.* to come together *as cranes do in a flock*, to agree with, to accord

Conjicio, ĕre, eci, ectum, *v. a.* to cast together, to conjecture, to aim, to imagine; of con and jacio

Conjugium, i, *n.* marriage, wedlock; from conjux

Conjŭgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to join or couple together; of con and jugo

Conjunctè or Conjunctim, *adv.* jointly, familiarly, dearly; iùs, issimè

Conjunctio, ōnis, *f.* a joining together, union, agreement, fellowship; from conjunctus

Conjunctus, a, um, *adj.* joined, familiar, acquainted; ior, issimus; likewise, *perf. part.* of conjungo

Conjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to join together, to couple in marriage, to associate; of con and jungo

Conjūratio, ōnis, *f.* a confederacy or conspiracy, a general compact or agreement; from conjuro

Conjūro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to conjure or conspire together, to plot, *in a bad sense.* Also *in a good sense*, to agree and help one another; of con and juro

Conjux, ŭgis, *c. g.* a husband or wife; from conjungo

Conor, āri, ātus sum, *v. d.* to endeavour, to try, to attempt

Connūbium, i, *n.* wedlock, marriage, a wedding; from connubo

Connūbo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. n.* to marry together, to be married; of con and nubo

Conquiesco, cĕre, quievi, quietum; *v. n.* to be at rest, to be satisfied, to acquiesce; of con and quiesco

Conquiro, ĕre, quisivi, quisitum, *v. a.* to search for diligently, to get together, to rake up; of con and quæro

Consălūto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to salute or greet one another; of con and saluto

Conscendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to go up, to climb, to mount; of con and scando

Conscio, īre, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to know, to be privy to; of con and scio

Conscisco, ĕre, īvi, itum, *v. a.* to vote by common consent, to make an order or act, to commit. Junius sibi ipsi necem conscivit, Junius killed himself; from conscio

Conscius, a, um, *adj.* conscious, privy to, guilty; of con and scio

Conscribo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to write, to put or set down in writing, to enlist; of con and scribo

Conscriptus, a, um, written, enrolled; *perf. part.* of conscribo

Conscripti, ōrum, *m. plur.* conscripti, a name given to those who were chosen by Brutus from the Equestrian order into the Senate after the expulsion of Tarquin, because their names were written in the same list with those of the Senators called *Patres*, whence the usual title by which the whole body of Senators were afterwards addressed was *Patres Conscripti.* In the time of Romulus, there were 100. Tarquin doubled the number, and Brutus having added another hundred, they amounted to 300

Consecro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to consecrate, to hallow, to immortalize, of con and sacro

Consecutus or quutus, a, um, having followed; *perf. part.* of consequor

Consector āri, atus, *v. d.* to follow, to to court one's company; from consequor

Consedi, I have sat with; *indic. perf.* of consideo

Consensus, ûs, *m.* consent, agreement; from consentio

Consentāneus, a, um, *adj.* agreeable, convenient; also, reasonable

Consentio, īre, si, sum, *v. a.* to consent, to be of the same opinion; of con and sentio

Consequor, qui, quutus or cutus, *v. d.* to follow, to overtake, to get; of con and sequor

Consĕro, ĕre, ui, tum, *v. a.* to close, to join or lay together; of con and sero

Conservo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to maintain, to preserve, to save, to keep up or entire; of con and servo

Consessus, ûs, *m.* an assembly sitting together, a company or meeting; from consideo

Consideo, ēre, edi, essum, *v. n.* to sit

together, to sit down, to sit still, to take up one's quarters; of con and sedeo
Consīděratio, ōnis, *f.* consideration, regard, good heed, advice; from considero
Consideratus, a, um, *adj.* circumspect, wise, discreet, considerate; also, *perf. part.* of considero
Consīdĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to consider, to think of, to take care
Consīdo, ĕre, sedi, sessum, *v. n.* to sit down, to light *as a bird doth*; of con and sido
Consilium, i, *n.* a counsel, an advice, a design, a scheme. Also, the Roman Senate, an assembly of counsellors
Consisto, ĕre, stĭti, stitum, *v. n.* to consist, to stand fast, to abide, to halt; of con and sisto
Consobrina, æ, *f.* Consobrinus, i, *m.* a cousin german, properly the child of the mother's sister; of con and soror
Consōlor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to comfort, to console, to divert one's grief; also, to be comforted
Conspectus, a, um, *adj.* conspicuous; also, beheld; *perf. part.* of conspicio
Conspectus, ûs, *m.* a sight, a view, presence; from conspicio
Conspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *v. a.* to see, to behold, to observe, of con and *v. obsol.* specio
Conspicor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to see, to behold, to perceive; from conspicio
Conspĭcuus, a, um, *adj.* conspicuous, easy to be seen, clear, remarkable; also commendable
Conspīratio, ōnis, *f.* a conspiracy, a plot, an agreement
Conspiro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to blow together, to conspire, to consent; of con and spiro
Constans, tis, *adj.* constant, steady, resolute; also, *præs. part.* of consto
Constanter, *adv.* deliberately, constantly; iùs, issimè; from constans
Constantia, æ. *f.* constancy, steadiness, uniformity, a consistency of conduct; from constans
Constat, abat, constitit, &c. āre, *v. imper.* it is evident, it is clear, it costs. Constat inter omnes, all are agreed
Consterno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to astonish, to dismay, to rout, to put into disorder; of con and sterno
Constiti, I have stood fast, I have abode; *indic. perf.* of consisto
Constituo, ĕre, ui, utum, *v. a.* to appoint, to determine, to resolve; of con and statuo
Consto, stare, stĭti, stitum, *v. n.* to consist, to stand together, to abide, to cost. Constare sibi, to be consistent with one's self; of con and sto
Consueo, ĕre, ēvi, etum, *v. n.* to be wont, to be used to
Consuesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, and suetus sum, *v. n.* to acquire a habit by practice, to use, to be accustomed; from consueo
Consuētūdo, inis, *f.* custom, usage; from consuesco
Consul, ŭlis, *m.* a consul; *plur.* consules, um, the consuls, the supreme magistrates of the Romans, two in number, who were created annually, with equal authority; from consulo
Consŭlāris, is, e, *adj.* pertaining to the consul, consular, from consul
Consulātus, ûs, *m.* the consulship, the office or honour of a consul; from consul
Consŭlo, ĕre, sului, sultum, *v. a.* to consult with, to ask or give counsel, to consider, to regard. Consulo te, I ask your advice; consulo tibi, I consult for your good
Consultè and Consultò, *adv.* wisely, discreetly, advisedly, designedly; from consulo
Consulto, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to consult together, to debate, to provide for; from consulo
Consūmo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to lay waste, to consume, to destroy, to spend lavishly; of con and sumo
Consurgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, *v. a.* and *n.* to rise up and show respect, to rise against, to arise; of con and surgo
Contactus, ûs, *m.* a touch or contact, an infection; also, Contactus, a, um, touched, tainted; *perf. part.* of contingo
Contebria, æ, *f.* Contebria, a city in Spain
Contĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to cover, to cloak, to conceal; of con and tego
Contĕmno, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to undervalue, to contemn, to despise, to set at nought; of con and temno
Contemptor, ōris, *m.* and Contemptrix,

lcis, *f.* a contemner, a despiser; from contemno

Contemptus, ûs, *m.* contempt, scorn, derision; also, *perf. part.* of con temno

Contendo, ĕre, di, sum or tum, *v. a.* to contend, to stretch or strain, to struggle; of con and tendo

Contentio, ônis, *f.* a contention, exertion, a straining, a dispute; from contendo

Contentus, a, um, stretched, strained; *perf. part.* of contendo; also, *adj.* content; from contineo

Contexo, ĕre, ui, tum, *v. a.* to weave or join together, to twist, to forge, to devise; of con and texo

Contextus, ûs, *m.* a weaving together, the form and style of a discourse, the text or context; from contexo

Conticeo, ĕre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to hold one's peace, to keep silence; of con and taceo

Contigit, It hath happened; *indic. perf.* of contingo

Continens, containing; *part.* of contineo; also, *adj.* moderate, temperate, chaste, adjoining

Continens, tis, *f.* used, *subst.* (terra being understood) the continent, the main land

Continentia, æ, *f.* continency, abstinence, moderation, temperance; from contineo

Contineo, ĕre, ui, entum, *v. a.* to hold together, to coerce, to contain; of con and teneo

Contingit, ebat, igit, &c. ĕre, *v. imper.* it happens

Contingo, ĕre, tigi, tactum, *v. a.* to touch, to arrive at, to happen; of con and tango

Continuò, *adv.* by and by, presently, forthwith, immediately

Continuo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to continue, to persevere, to hold on; also, to build close together

Continuus, a, um, *adj.* continual, without intermission, daily

Contor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to sound, to feel the bottom in water; also, to enquire diligently

Contra, *prep.* cum *accus.* against, contrary to. Contra is also used as an *adv.* on the contrary, on the other hand

Contradico, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to speak against, to contradict; of contra and dico

Contrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to draw together, to muster, to contract, to abridge; of con and traho

Contrarius, a, um, *adj.* contrary to, opposite, repugnant; from contra

Contŭbernālis, is, e, *adj.* belonging to the same quarters; of con and taberna

Contubernalis, is, *c. g.* a comrade, a colleague or partner in office; of con and taberna

Contubernium, i, *n.* a company of soldiers who lodge in the same tent or are billetted together; also, fellowship in one house; of con and taberna

Contudi, I have bruised; *indic. perf.* of contundo

Contuli, I have brought together; *indic. perf.* of confero

Contŭmācia, æ, *f.* stubbornness, forwardness, insolence, contumacy; from contumax

Contŭmax, ācis, *adj.* contumacious, haughty, insolent. Sometimes in a good sense; as, constant, steady; from contumeo

Contŭmēlia, æ, *f.* contumely, an haughty speech, a sarcasm; from contumeo

Contŭmēliōsus, a, um, *adj.* reproachful, insolent, contumelious, abusive; from contumeo

Contŭmeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* } to
Contŭmesco, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. inc.* } swell, to swell together; of con and tumeo

Contundo, ĕre, tŭdi, tŭsum, *v. a.* to beat, to batter, to bruise, to strike down; of con and tundo

Contus, i, *m.* a long pole; also a weapon, wherewith they used to fight wild beasts on the stage

Convăleo, ere, ui, itum, *v. n.* to recover, to be well again; of con and valeo

Convălesco, ĕre, ui, itum, *v. incep.* to wax strong, to recover health, to get strength; from convaleo

Convecto, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to carry, to convey; from conveho

Convĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to carry or convey by ship, cart, or beast; of con and veho

Convello, ĕre, velli and vulsi, vulsum, *v. a.* to pull or tear in pieces, to rend or pull up, to convulse; of con and vello

Convĕniens, tis, *adj.* fit, proper, be

coming; also, gathering together; *pres. part.* of convenio
Convenio, īre, i, tum, *v. n.* to come together, to convene, to assemble; of con and venio
Convenit, iebat, it, &c. ire, *v. impers.* it is meet, it is convenient; from convenio
Converto, ĕre, ti, sum, *v. a.* to turn about, to transform, to convert, to translate; of con and verto
Convicior, āri, atus, *v. d.* to taunt or reproach, to rail at one; from convicium
Convicium, i, *n.* a loud noise, a reproach, a bawling or brawling
Convictus, ûs, *m.* a living or boarding together, ordinary food, diet; from convivo
Conviva, æ, *c. g.* he or she, who is bid to one's own table, a guest; from convivo
Convivium, i, *n.* an entertainment, a feast, a banquet; from convivo
Convīvo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. n.* to live together, to eat and drink together; of con and vivo
Convŏco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to call together, to assemble; of con and voco
Coŏrior, īri, tus, *v. d.* to raise as in a storm, or as people do in a mutiny; of con and orior
Cŏphinus, i, *m.* a twig basket, a pannier, a coffin
Copia, æ, *f.* plenty, abundance, riches; *plur.* copiæ, arum, *f.* forces of soldiers, provisions
Copiosè, *adv.* abundantly, plentifully; ius, issimè; from copiosus
Copiosus, a, um, *adj.* plentiful, copious, rich; from copia
Copŭla, æ, *f.* a band, a fetter, a coupling or joining together, a dog's collar
Coquo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to boil, to cook or dress victuals
Coquus, i, *m.* a cook; from coquo
Cor, cordis, *n.* the heart. Id mihi cordi est, it is agreeable to me
Cōram, *præp.* cum *abla.* in presence of, before. Coram is likewise used as an *adv.*
Corcyra, æ, *f.* Corcyra, now called Corfu, an island in the Ionian sea, near the coast of Albania
Corcyræi, ōrum, *m. plur.* the Corcyreans, the inhabitants of Corfu
Corinthii, ōrum, *m. plur.* the Corinthians, the inhabitants of Corinth
Corinthius, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to Corinth; from Corinthus
Corinthus, i, *f.* Corinth, a city of Achaia, in the middle of the isthmus, which joins the Morea to the continent. The inhabitants were once very powerful, and had great influence among the Grecian states
Coriolæ, arum, *f. plur.* Coriolæ, a city of the Volsci, the birth place of the celebrated Coriolanus
Coriolanus, i, *m.* Coriolanus a noble Roman, banished by the malice of his countrymen. He fled to the Volsci, by whom he was appointed their commander in chief, and proceeded within 4 miles of Rome with a hostile army, where he was, with great difficulty, persuaded by his wife and mother, to withdraw his troops. Coriolanus was, on his return, put to death by the Volsci as a traitor
Corium, i, *n.* the hide of a beast, leather; also the skin of a fish, the peel of a nut, the shell of an egg, or any such thing
Cornelia, æ, *f.* Cornelia, a noble Roman matron, the sister of Scipio, also the wife of Julius Cæsar
Cornelius, i, *m.* Cornelius, the name of many eminent Romans
Corneus, a, um, *adj.* of or like to horn, made of horn; from cornu
Cornu, *n. indec.* in the *sing*; *plur.* cornua, uum, ibus, &c. a horn, a trumpet, as being first made of horn, the wing of an army, a bow
Corōna, æ, *f.* a crown, a diadem, a circle of people
Corōno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to crown, to set a garland upon one's head; from corona
Corpus, ŏris, *n.* a body, all manner of substance, a corporation
Correptus, a, um, snatched, laid hold of; *perf. part.* of corripio
Corrigo, ĕre, exi, ectum, *v. a.* to set to rights, to correct, to make better: of con and rego
Corrĭpio, ĕre, ui, eptum, *v. a.* to snatch up hastily, to lay hold of, to seize. Corripĕre gradum, to hasten one's pace; moram, to hinder; of con and rapio
Corrumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum, *v. a.* to spoil, to corrupt, to bribe, to seduce; of con and rumpo
Corruo, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to fall to-

gether, to be broken and spent. It is also used as a *v. a.* to overthrow; of con and ruo

Cortex, icis, *m.* or *f.* a rind or bark; a shell or peel

Corvinus, i, *m.* Corvinus, a surname given to Marcus Valerius, who, in a single combat, slew a Gaul of great stature, and was greatly aided in the conflict by a raven, which perched upon his helmet. *See* page 28

Corvus, i, *m.* a crow, a kind of grapple or iron hook used in war

Cos, cotis, *f.* a whetstone, a hone

Cotta, æ, *m.* Cotta, the name of several eminent Romans

Cràs, *adv.* to-morrow, in time to come

Crates, is, and Cratis, is, *f.* a hurdle of rods wattled together, a drag; also, an instrument to punish with death by torture

Creatus, a, um, created; *perf. part.* of creo

Creber, ra, rum, *adj.* frequent, often, thick; crebrior, creberrimus

Credĭbilis, is, e, *adj.* credible; from credo

Credĭbiliter, *adv.* credibly, probably; from credibilis

Crēdo, ĕre, didi, dĭtum, *v. a.* to believe, to trust, to credit

Cremera, æ, *f.* Cremera, a river in Italy

Cremo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to burn, to set on fire

Creo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to create, to frame, to fashion, to cause or occasion

Crepida, æ, *f.* a slipper, a sandal; also, a shoemaker's last

Crĕpīdo, inis, *f.* a creek, shore, or bank, the top or brow of a steep rock, the border or brink of any thing

Crepitus, ūs, *m.* a noise, rustling or crashing, a clap. Crepitus dentium, the gnashing of the teeth; from crepo

Crepo, āre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to make a noise, to creak, to crackle, to crash, to clatter

Cresco, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *v. n.* to grow, to encrease, to become rich or powerful

Creta, æ, *f.* Crete, an island lying between 35 and 36 N. lat. 200 miles long, and about 60 broad, almost equally distant from Europe, Asia, and Africa. Mount Ida rises in the middle of the island, and Lethe, the river of oblivion, waters its land. It now contains about 350,000 inhabitants, 200,000 of whom are Greeks, the rest Turks. Its modern name is Candia

Cretensis, is, e, *adj.* pertaining to the island of Creta

Cretenses, ium, *plur. m.* the inhabitants of Creta

Crimen, inis, *n.* a crime, an accusation, blame, a false report, an impeachment

Crimĭnor, ari, atus, *v. d.* to accuse, to charge with a crime, to blame; from crimen

Crīnis, is, *m.* the hair of the head

Crŭciatus, ûs, *m.* torment, pain, affliction, anguish; from crucio

Crŭcio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to put in pain, to torment, to afflict, to grieve; from crux

Crūdēlis, is, e, *adj.* cruel, fierce, ill-natured; ior, issimus; from crudus

Crūdēlitas, ātis, *f.* cruelty, inhumanity, barbarity; from credelis

Crudeliter, *adv.* cruelly, from crudelis

Crudus, a, um, *adj.* raw, fresh, green, crude, unripe, cruel; ior, issimus

Cruento, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to stain with blood; from cruor

Cruentus, a, um, *adj.* bloody, of blood, as red as blood; ior, issimus; from cruor

Crŭmēna, æ, *f.* a purse, a pouch, a budget

Cruor, ōris, *m.* blood from a wound, gore

Crus, crūris, *n.* the shank, the leg from the knee to the ancle, the hind leg of quadrupeds

Crux, crŭcis, *f.* a cross, gibbet, or gallows; any person or thing which troubles or torments us, affliction

Crystallĭnus, a, um, *adj.* made of crystal, or like to crystal; from crystallum

Crystallum, i, *n.* crystal

Cŭbicŭlum, i, *n.* a bedchamber, a lodging room; from cubo

Cubitus, i, *m.* an elbow, a cubit

Cubo, āre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to lie down, to be in bed, to sit at table

Cucurri, I have run; *indic. perf.* of curro

Cūjas, cujātis, *pron.* of what country, belonging to whom

Cujus, a, um, *adj.* whose or whereof; also, *gen. sing.* of qui and quis

Cujusdam, *gen. sing.* of quidam

Culcita or Culcitra, æ, *f.* the tick of a bed, a feather bed, a cushion, a pillow

Culmen, inis, *n.* the *top* or *height* of a thing, the ridge of an house or hill

Culpa, æ, *f.* a fault, blame, guilt

Culpo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to blame, to find fault with, to censure; from culpa

Cultellus, i, *m.* a little knife, a pruning knife; from culter

Culter, tri, *m.* a coulter of a plough, a knife. Culter tonsorius, a razor

Cultus, a, um, decked, tilled, cultivated; *perf. part.* of colo

Cultus, ûs, *m.* tilling, husbandry, apparel, worship, a method of living; from colo

Cum, *prep.* cum *abla.* with, together with. We say mecum, tecum, nobiscum, &c. instead of cum me, cum te, &c.

Cum, *adv.* when, at what time. Cum primum, as soon as; cum minimum, at the least; cum plurimum, at the greatest

Cum, *conj.* whereas, seeing that, since; cum, tum, may be translated, both, and; as, so, not only, but also

Cumæ, arum, *f.* Cumæ, a city in Italy, where Tarquin the Proud ended his days

Cumbo, ĕre, ——, *v. n.* to lie down

Cunctātio, ōnis, *f.* delaying, lingering, delay, doubt; from cunctor

Cunctor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to delay, to stay, to be at a stand

Cunctus, a, um, *adj.* all, the whole

Cunque or Cumque, an *adverbial particle*; utcunque, however or whensoever; quicunque, whosoever, &c.

Cupĭdè, *adv.* desirously, greedily; iùs, issime; from cupidus

Cŭpĭditas, ātis, *f.* desire, earnestness, eagerness, in a good sense; a desire or appetite, in a middle sense; covetousness, ambition, study of revenge, in a bad sense: from cupio

Cupido, ĭnis, *m.* Cupid, the god of love; also, *f.* covetousness, desire; from cupio

Cupidus, a, um, *adj.* desirous, covetous, greedy, eager; ior, issimus; from cupio

Cupio, ĕre, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to covet, to desire

Cur? *adv.* why? wherefore?

Cura, æ, *f.* care, concern, charge, study, a cure

Cūrātio, ōnis, *f.* a taking care of, a method of cure, the dressing of a wound; from curo

Cures, ium, *plur. f.* Cures, a town in the Sabine country, the birth place of Numa Pompilius the 2d king of Rome

Curia, æ, *f.* a court, the place where the senate or council assembled, the council house or state house. The hall that belonged to each of the 35 wards; also, the ward itself, the senate

Curiatii, orum, *m. plur.* the Curatii, three brothers in the Alban army, born at one birth, who were slain by the Horatii, three brothers belonging to the Roman army, whose birth was equally remarkable. *See page* 5

Curius, i, *m.* Curius, the name of several eminent Romans

Curo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to cure, to take care of, to refresh; from cura

Curro, ĕre, cŭcurri, cursum, *v. n.* to run, to go apace

Currus, ûs, *m.* a carriage, a chariot, a coach; from curro

Cursor, oris, *m.* a runner; from curro

Cursus, ûs, *m.* the act of running, a race, a course, a voyage; from curro

Cŭrūlis, is, e, *adj.* belonging to a chariot; from currus. Sella curulis, a chair of state, made of ivory, carved and placed in a chariot, in which the chief officers of Rome were wont to be carried to council

Custōdia, æ, *f.* custody, keeping or preserving watch and ward, care, charge

Custōdio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to keep safe, to preserve, or defend, to observe or watch diligently; from custos

Custos, ōdis, *c. g.* a keeper, a watchman, a centinel

Cūtis, is, *f.* the skin, the rind or outmost coat of a thing

Cyprus, i, *f.* Cyprus, an island in the Levant, betwixt Syria and Cilicia, now called the Happy Isle.

D

DAMNO, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to condemn, to cast in a suit, to prove guilty; from damnum
Damnum, i, *n.* harm, loss, disadvantage, damage
Daps, dapis, *f.* cheer, diet, dainties, a feast; also, a sacrifice in seed time; *plur.* dapes, um, dainties, good cheer
Dato, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to give from hand to hand, or from one to another; from do
Datus, a, um, given; *perf. part.* of do
De, *prep.* cum *abla.* of, concerning, about. De, in composition has various and even contrary significations; as, deamare, to love greatly; decrescere, to decrease, &c. It likewise, sometimes, drops the following vowel; as, dego, of de and ago; demo, of de and emo, &c.
Dea, æ, *f.* a goddess; *dat.* and *abla. plur.* deabus
Deambŭlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to walk abroad, to walk up and down; of de and ambulo
Dĕbeo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to owe, to be in debt, to be bound to one; of de and habeo
Debilis, is, e, *adj.* weak, faint, feeble
Debitor, ōris, *m.* a debtor; from debeo
Dĕcēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to depart, to yield, to cease and give over, to die; of de and cedo
Decem, *adj. indec.* ten
Dĕcember, bris, *m.* December, the month so called
Dĕcemvĭrālis, is, e, *adj.* pertaining to the office of the Decemviri
Dĕcemviri, orum, *plur. m.* the decemviri, ten men chosen and appointed for writing the twelve tables of the Roman law, A. U. C. 301, which they collected out of the writings of Solon. They also governed the commonwealth, instead of consuls; but their government only lasted for two years: also, a body of ten men commissioned for any particular purpose; of decem and vir
Deceo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to become or beseem. This verb is generally used impersonally
Deceptus, a, um, deceived; *perf. part.* of decipio
Decerno, ĕre, crevi, cretum, *v. a.* to decree, to determine, to discern, to fight; of de and cerno
Decerpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to pluck off, to diminish or lessen; of de and carpo
Decessi, I have departed; *indic. perf.* of decedo
Dĕcet, ēbat, uit, &c. ēre, *v. impers.* it becometh
Decĭdo, ĕre, di, ——, *v. n.* to fall down, to fall off or away, to die; of de and cado
Dēcīdo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to cut off, to cut out, to decide a business; of de and cædo
Dĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj.* the tenth; from decem
Decimus, i, *m.* Decimus, the name of a celebrated Roman
Dĕcĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, *v. a.* to take, to intrap, to deceive, to beguile; of de and capio
Decius, i, *m.* Decius, the name of three Romans, who willingly gave up their lives for their country; the father in the *Latin* war, the son in the *Etruscan*, the grandchild in the war against *Pyrrhus*
Declāro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to declare, to show evidently, to proclaim; of de and clarus
Declīno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* & *n.* to bend one way or other, to decline, to avoid; of de and clino
Decor, ōris, *m.* comeliness, a fine mien, gracefulness, beauty, decency; from deceo
Decoro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to decorate, to adorn, to embellish; from decus
Decrētum, i, *n.* a decree, an ordinance or statute; from decerno
Decrētus, a, um, decreed, ordained; *perf. part.* of decerno
Dĕcus, ŏris, *n.* a credit or grace, an honour or commendation
Decutio, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. a.* to shake down, to strike or shake off; of de and quatio
Dĕdĕceo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to misbecome, not to beseem; of de and deceo
Dĕdĕcus, ŏris, *n.* a disgraceful thing, disgrace, discredit, dishonour; of de and decus

Dedi, I have given; *indic. perf.* of do
Dēditio, ōnis, *f.* a surrender, a yielding up; from dedo
Dēdo, ĕre, dedĭdi, deditum, *v. a.* to submit, to yield, to give up, to surrender; of de and do
Dēduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to bring down, to lead forth, to remove, to persuade; of de and duco
Dēductio, ōnis, *f.* a bringing or leading forth, a conveyance, a deduction; from deduco
Deesse, to be wanting; *infin. pres.* of desum
Dēfătīgātio, ōnis, *f.* weariness, fatigue; of de and fatigo
Defatīgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to weary, to tire; of de and fatigo
Defeci, I have revolted; *indic. perf.* of deficio
Defectio, ōnis, *f.* a defection or revolt, a swoon, a want, an eclipse; from deficio
Defectus, ûs, *m.* defect, want, an eclipse; also, *perf. part.* of deficio
Defendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to defend, to keep off, to preserve; of de and the *obsol. v.* fendo
Defensio, ōnis, *f.* a defence
Dēfĕro, ferre, tŭli, latum, *v. a.* to carry or bring, to convey, to bring word, to offer, to complain of; of de and fero
Defetiscor, i, defessus, *v. d.* to be weary or faint; of de and fatiscor
Dēficio, ĕre, feci, fectum, *v. a.* to leave or fail one, to faint, to decay, to revolt, to break *as a bankrupt doth*
Dēfīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to put down, to plant, to fasten with nails, to astonish; also, to pitch a camp; of de and figo
Deflecto, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to bend or bow down, to turn aside, to digress from a purpose: from de and flecto
Defluo, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. n.* to flow or swim down, to fall off *as hair doth*, to decay, to come to nought; of de and fluo
Deformis, is, e, *adj.* deformed, ugly, misshapen; of de and forma
Deformitas, ātis, *f.* deformity, ugliness; from deformis
Defui, I have been wanting; *indic. perf.* of desum
Defungor, i, defunctus sum, *v. d.* to be rid of a business, to discharge or perform one's duty; of de and fungor
Degĕner, ĕris, *adj.* unlike his ancestors, degenerating, unworthy; of de and gener
Dego, ĕre, degi, ——, *v. n.* to lead, to spend, to pass, to live
Dĕhŏnestamentum, i, *n.* a disgrace or disparagement, a reproach; from dehonesto
Dĕhonesto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to disgrace or disparage; of de and honesto
Dejicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *v. a.* to throw or cast down, to drive out, to turn away; of de and jacio
Dein, *adv.* hereafter, moreover, furthermore
Deinceps, *adv.* successively, after that, moreover, in the next place; from deinde
Deinde, *adv.* from thence, from that place, then, after that; of de and inde
Delabor, i, psus, *v. d.* to slide or fall down, to fall, to decay; of de and labor
Delatus, a, um, brought; *perf. part.* of defero
Dēlectābĭlis, is, e, *adj.* delectable, pleasant, delightful; from delecto
Delecto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to delight, to please, to allure, to wheedle; of de and lacto
Delectus, a, um, chosen; *perf. part.* of deligo, ĕre
Delectus, ûs, *m.* an election, a levy or muster of soldiers; from deligo
Deleo, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, *v. a.* to blot out, to deface, to destroy
Delibĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to deliberate, to advise, to consider; of de and libero
Delicatè, *adv.* delicately, daintily; from delicatus
Delicatus, a, um, *adj.* delicate, fine, handsome; from delicium
Delicium, i, *n.* but more frequently deliciæ, arum, *plur. f.* a darling, any thing which delights, delicacies, niceties, &c.
Deligo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bind up or tie; of de and ligo
Delīgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, *v. a.* to choose, to pick out; of de and lego
Deliteo, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to lie hid, to lurk, to hide one's self, to skulk; of de and lateo
Delitesco, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. incept.* to

lie hid, to shelter one's self; from delitesco
Delphi, orum, *plur. m.* Delphi, a city of Phocis in Greece, seated on the hill of Parnassus, where was the celebrated oracle of Apollo. It was supposed to be exactly in the middle of the earth, and therefore called umbilicus orbis terrarum, the navel of the earth
Delubrum, i, *n.* a church, a chapel, a place dedicated to religious worship, a shrine
Dēmigrātio, ōnis, *f.* a shifting of quarters, a removal from one place to another; from demigro
Demigro, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to depart, to remove; of de and migro
Demissè, *adv.* meanly, pitifully, abjectly, humbly; iùs, issimè; from demitto
Dēmitto, ĕre, si, ssum, *v. a.* to cast or let down, to let fall, to humble. Also, to dig or sink a well; of de and mitto
Demo, ĕre, dempsi, demptum, *v. a.* to take away, to diminish; from de and emo
Dēmum, *adv.* at length, at last, in fine; from demo
Dēnārium, i, *n.* a penny, Roman money
Dēnārius, i, *m.* a Roman denier, in the money of the United States about 16 1-4 cents. After the reign of Tiberius, it weighed less, and was worth about 14 cents
Dēnĕgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to refuse, to deny; of de and nego
Denique, *adv.* to conclude, in fine, at last, finally, in a word
Dens, dentis, *f.* a tooth, a tusk, any thing like a tooth, as the share of a plough or tooth of an harrow
Dēnūdo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make bare or naked, to despoil, to expose the naked body to view; of de and nudo
Denuntio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to denounce, to declare, to forewarn; of de and nuntio
Deosculor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to kiss and hug, to buss; of de and osculor
Dēpello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, *v. a.* to put away, to expel, to drive along; of de and pello
Depereo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, *v. n.* to perish, to be lost or gone; also, to be desperately in love; of de and pereo
Depono, ĕre, sui, situm, *v. a.* to lay or set down, to depose, to lay aside; of de and pono
Deporto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to carry away, to convey; of de and porto
Deposco, ĕre, poposci, poscitum, *v. a.* to demand, to ask or wish for; of de and posco
Deprecor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to pray for, to entreat earnestly, to deprecate; of de and precor
Deprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to catch one, to take unawares, to discover or find out a thing; also, to overtake, to perceive; of de and prehendo
Depressus, a, um, pressed or weighed down; *perf. part.* of deprimo
Deprimo, ĕre, essi, essum, *v. a.* to press down, to depress, to make one stoop. Deprimĕre navem, to sink a ship; of de and premo
Depulsus, a, um, driven away; *perf. part.* of depello
Descendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. n.* to descend or go down, to condescend, to degenerate or grow worse; of de and scando
Descisco, ĕre, ivi, ——, *v. n.* to depart, to revolt; of de and scisco
Describo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to transcribe, to write over, to tax or assess, to divide, to define. Describere jura, to try causes, to sit in judgment; of de and scribo
Desero, ĕre, ui, tum, *v. a.* to leave alone, to forsake, to desert; of de and sero
Deses, idis, *adj.* idle, slow, slothful, careless; from desideo
Desideo, ēre, desēdi, *v. n.* to sit still, to be idle; of de and sedeo
Desiderium, i, *n.* desire, regret, craving, love, affection; from desidero
Desidero, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to desire, to wish or long for, to need, to lack
Desidia, æ, *f.* idleness, slothfulness; from deses, desidis
Desilio, ire, ivi and ii, ultum, *v. n.* to leap down, to alight, to vault; of de and salio
Desino, ĕre, ivi & ii, itum, *v. a. & n.* to leave off, to give over, to end or terminate; of de and sino

Desipiens, tis, *adj.* doting, silly, foolish; also, *pres. part.* of desipio
Desipio, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to dote for age, to rave, to be light-headed, to be transported with joy, to be a fool; of de and sapio
Desisto, ĕre, stiti, stitum, *v. n.* to desist from, to discontinue, to give over; of de and sisto
Despēro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to despair, to be out of hope; of de and spero
Despicio, ĕre, despexi, despectum, *v. a.* to look down upon, to despise; of de and specio
Despondeo, ēre, spondi, & spopondi, sum, *v. a.* to promise, sometimes to betroth, to despond, to despair; of de and spondeo
Destīno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to design, to purpose, to resolve; also, to set a price upon
Destiti, I have desisted; *indic. perf.* of desisto
Desum, deesse, defui, *v. irreg.* to be wanting, to fail, to be absent; of de and sum
Desumo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to take out, to choose; of de and sumo
Desuper, *adv.* from above, overhead; of de and super
Dētego, ĕre, xi, tectum, *v. a.* to detect or uncover, to lay open or disclose; of de and tego
Deterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *v. a.* to deter, to frighten, to discourage; of de and terreo
Dētestor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to call to witness, to imprecate, to detest, to avert; of de and testor
Dētineo, ēre, ui, tentum, *v. a.* to detain, to withold, to hinder; also, to entertain or delight; of de and teneo
Dētrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to draw or pull off or away, to diminish, to detract, to speak ill of; of de and traho
Dētrecto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to refuse, to disown, to detract; of de and tracto
Dētrīmentum, i, *n.* loss, damage, detriment, hurt
Detuli, I have complained; *indic. perf.* of defero
Deturbo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to tumble or throw down, to thrust out, to disturb; of de and turbo
Devasto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to waste, to destroy, to plunder, to make havoc of; of de and vasto
Devinco, ĕre, vīci, victum, *v. a.* to conquer, to vanquish; of de and vinco
Devius, a, um, *adj.* out of the way, retired, sequestered; also, erroneous. Devia avis, the owl; of de and via
Dēvŏlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to fly down, to leave, to haste away from; of de and volo
Devŏvĕo, ēre, i, tum, *v. a.* to vow, to consecrate, to devote to one's service; also, to curse; of de and voveo
Deus, i, *m.* God, a deity or divinity; *voc. sing.* deus, *plur.* dii and diis oftener than dei and deis, and amongst the poets frequently dī and dīs; *gen.* deûm for deorum
Dexter, era, erum, or Dextra, rum, *adj.* right-handed or on the right hand, right, lucky, dextrous; dexterior, dextimus
Dextera or Dextra, æ, *f.* (*sc.* manus) a right hand or right side
Di or Dis, *insep. præp.* generally signifying asunder: as, divello, to pull asunder; distraho, to draw asunder. In composition, *di* is used before words beginning with *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v*, and *dis* before words beginning with *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, and *t*. Before *sp* and *st*, the *s* in *dis* is dropt; as disto. Before *f*, it is changed into *f*; as, differo; of dis and fero. Before words beginning with a vowel, *di* assumes *r*; as, dirimo; of di and emo
Diadēma, ătis, *n.* a white fillet wherewith kings and queens encircled their foreheads, a diadem, an imperial or royal crown
Diana, æ, *f.* Diana, the goddess of hunting. She received many surnames from the places where her worship was established, and from the functions over which she was supposed to preside. The most famous of her temples was that at Ephesus, which was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world
Dicatio, ōnis, *f.* a dedication; from dico, āre
Dicax, ācis, *adj.* talkative, bantering, loquacious; from dico
Dico, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to dedi-

care, to consecrate, to devote, to set apart

Dico ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to speak, to say, to tell, to name. Dicere, is properly, to speak as an orator; whence it is distinguished from loqui, to speak in common conversation. Dicere causam, to plead a cause; diem, to appoint a day; *imperat.* dic or dicito

Dictātor, ōris, *m.* a dictator, a chief magistrate amongst the Romans, vested with absolute power, and from whom there lay no appeal. He was never chosen except in cases of some imminent danger of the commonwealth, and commonly at the end of six months, resigned his authority

Dictātura, æ, *f.* the office or honour of dictatorship; from dictator

Dicterium, i, *n.* a taunt, a scoff, a quiz, a jest; from dico

Dictito, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to speak or tell often or in divers places; from dicto

Dicto, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to say often, to dictate how or what one shall write or speak, to counsel, to advise, to promise

Dictum, i, *n.* a saying or word, a proverb, a jest, a proof or argument; also, a reproach, a lampoon; from dico

Dictus, a, um, said; *perf. part.* of dico

Didici, I have learned; *indic. perf.* of disco

Didūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to lead or draw aside, to set open, to digest, to drain; of di and dūco

Dies, ei, *m.* or *f.* in the *sing.* in the *plur.* always, *m.* a day, the light, length of time, life

Diffĕro, ferre, distŭli, dilātum, *v. a.* to scatter abroad, to carry hither and thither, to delay, to spread a report, to distract, to differ; of dis and fero

Difficilis, is, e, *adj.* difficult, troublesome; also, rough, boisterous; of dis and facilis; difficilior, difficillimus

Difficiliter, *adv.* hardly, with difficulty? iùs, illimè; from difficilis

Difficultas, ātis, *f.* difficulty, danger, scarcity; from difficilis

Diffīdo, ĕre, diffisus sum, *v. n.* to distrust, to mistrust, to despair; of di and fido

Diffluo, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. n.* to flow or run about as water doth, to melt, to dissolve, to fall down; of di and fluo

Digĭtus, i, *m.* a finger or toe, a finger's breadth, a digit, a measure of water

Dignitas, ātis, *f.* dignity, honour, authority, comeliness, reputation; from dignus

Dignor, āri, ātus, *v. d. & pass.* to vouchsafe, to think worthy; also, to be thought worthy; from dignus

Dignus, a, um, *adj.* worthy, deserving, becoming, meet, fit; ior, issimus

Digrĕdior, i, digressus sum, *v. d.* to depart, to go or turn aside, to digress, to go from the purpose; of di and gradior

Dijĭcio, ĕre, eci, ectum, *v. a.* to cast down, to cast away or asunder; of di and jacio

Dilātus, a, um, delayed; *perf. part.* of differo

Diligens, tis, *adj.* diligent, careful, heedful, studious; ior, issimus; also, *pres. part.* of diligo

Diligentia, æ, *f.* diligence, carefulness; also, picking or choosing; from diligo

Dilĭgo, ĕre, dilexi, ectum, *v. a.* to favour or love, to divide or cut up; also, to choose; of di and lego

Diluo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *v. a.* to wash, to rinse or make clean, to temper or allay, to purge or clear; of de and lavo

Dimĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* a skirmish or battle, a struggle or contest; from dimĭco

Dimĭco, āre, ui, & avi, atum, *v. n.* to fight, to skirmish; of di and mico

Dimidium, i, *n.* the half; of di and medius

Dimidius, a, um, *adj.* half, divided into two parts; of di and medius

Dimitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *v. a.* to dismiss, to send away, to let go, to discharge. Dimittere uxorem, to divorce a wife; scholam, to break up school; milites, to disband soldiers; reos, to acquit the accused; of di and mitto

Dimŏveo, ĕre, i, tum, *v. a.* to thrust or put aside, to remove; of di and moveo

Diræ, ārum, plur. f. (preces being understood) curses or imprecations; also, the Furies

Direptus, a, um, robbed, spoiled; *perf. part.* of diripio

Dirigo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, *v. a.* to direct, to arrange an army in order of battle, to guide, to govern; of di and rego

Dirimo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, *v. a.* to break off, to interrupt, to determine, to make an end of; of di and emo

Diripio, ĕre, ui, eptum, *v. a.* to plunder, to snatch away by force, to rob; of di and rapio

Diruo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *v. a.* to break or pull down, to overthrow, to destroy; of di and ruo

Dirus, a, um, *adj.* direful, cursed, dreadful, deadly, terrible

Dis, *insep. prep.* See Di

Dis or Ditis, *c. g.* & Dite, *n. adj.* rich, wealthy; ditior, ditissimus. Dis is a contraction for dives

Discēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, *v. n.* to depart, to go away, to vanquish; of dis and cedo

Discerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *v. a.* to discern, to judge, to determine; of dis and cerno

Discerpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to pluck or tear in pieces, to divide; of dis and carpo

Disciplina, æ, *f.* instruction, discipline, knowledge, an art or trade; from disco

Discipulus, i, *m.* a scholar, a disciple, an apprentice; from disco

Disco, ĕre, didici, ——, *v. a.* to learn, to acquire the knowledge of things, to understand

Discordia, æ, *f.* discord, variance, debate, strife; from discors

Discordo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to be at discord, to be at variance, to disagree; from discors

Discors, dis, *adj.* discordant, disagreeing, harsh, repugnant; of dis and cor

Discrimen, ĭnis, *n.* a difference, a distinction, a contest, danger; from discerno

Discurro, ĕre, ri, sum, *v. n.* to run hither and thither. It is also used in an active sense, to run over; of dis and curro

Discŭtio, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. a.* to shake, to beat or batter down, to discuss; also, to search, to enquire into; of of dis and quatio

Disertè, *adv.* eloquently, expressly, by name; from disertus; iùs, issimè

Disertus, a, um, *adj.* eloquent, of good utterance, well-spoken; ior, issimus; from dissero

Disjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *v. a.* to cast asunder, to scatter, to discomfit or put to flight; of dis and jacio

Dispar, dispăris, *adj.* unequal, unlike, different; of dis and par

Dispōno, ĕre, sui, sĭtum, *v. a.* to put in order, to arrange, to dispose, to place; of dis and pono

Dispŭto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to argue, to reason, to discourse, to dispute; of dis and puto

Dissensus, ûs, *m.* dissension, variance; from dissentio, ire

Dissentio, nis, *f.* dissention, strife, variance, discord

Dissentio, ire, si, sum, *v. n.* to dissent, to disagree; of dis and sentio

Dissero, ĕre, ui, sertum, *v. n.* to discourse, to debate, to reason, to declare; of dis and sero

Dissĕro, ĕre, sēvi, sĭtum, *v. a.* to sow seed, to transplant; of dis and sero

Dissĭmilis, is e, *adj.* unlike; ior, illimus? of dis and similis

Dissimilĭtūdo, inis, *f.* unlikeness; from dissimilis

Dissĭmŭlo, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to dissemble, to conceal, to disguise; of dis and simulo

Dissĭpo, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse, to waste

Dissuadeo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to dissuade, to advise to the contrary; of dis and suadeo

Distrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to distract, to pull or draw asunder, to separate; of dis and traho

Distrĭbuo, ĕre, i, ūtum, *v. a.* to distribute, to divide, to bestow; of dis and tribuo

Distringo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to bind fast, to employ or take one up, to graze, to wound slightly, to draw a sword, to break in small pieces; of dis and stringo

Distŭrbo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to disturb, to overthrow, to cast down; of dis and turbo

Ditesco, ĕre, ——. ——. *v. incept.* to grow rich; from dives

Ditio, ōnis, *f.* power, dominion, authority

Ditissimus, a, um, *adj*. very rich; *superla*. of dives or dis
Dito, āre, avi, atum *v. a.* to enrich
Diu, *adv*. a long time or while, long, of long continuance; also, in the day time; diutiùs, diutissimė
Diversus, a, um, *adj*. divers, sundry, different; from diverto
Diverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *v. a.* to turn aside or out of the way, to take lodgings, to digress or go from the purpose, of di and verto
Dives, divitis, *adj*. rich, wealthy, opulent; ditior, ditissimus
Divido, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to divide, to distribute, to break down, to distinguish
Divinatio, ōnis, *f*. a divination; from divinus
Divinitùs, *adv*. from God, divinely, exceedingly well; from divinus
Divinus, a, um, *adj*. divine, heavenly, excellent; also, holy, consecrated
Divitiæ, arum, *plur. f.* riches; from dives
Diūturnitas, atis, *f*. long continuance, length of time; from diuturnus
Diūturnus, a, um, *adj*. lasting, of long continuance; from diu
Dixi, I have said; *indic. perf.* of dico
Do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, *v. a.* to give, to grant, to bestow. Dare auxilium, to assist; supplicium, to suffer punishment; amplexus, to embrace: nomen militiæ, to enlist as a soldier, &c. &c.
Doceo, ēre, ŭi, doctum, *v. a.* to teach, to inform, to instruct
Dŏcilis, is, e, *adj*. docile, quickly taught, apt to learn; from doceo
Doctor, ōris, *m*. a master, a teacher of a school, a doctor, an instructor; from doceo
Doctrīna, æ, *f*. learning, the art of teaching, doctrine; from doceo
Doctus, a, um, taught; *perf. part.* of doceo
Doleo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *v. n.* to grieve, to be in pain
Dolium, i, *n*. a tub, any great vessel, a tun, a pipe, a hogshead
Dolor, ōris, *m*. grief, pain, distress; from doleo
Dŏlōsè, *adv*. craftily, deceitfully; from dolosus
Dolosus, a, um, *adj*. cunning, crafty, deceitful; from dolus
Dolus, i, *m*. a device, a crafty purpose, guile, deceit
Dŏmicilium, i, *n*. a mansion, a dwelling house, an abode; of domus and colo
Dominātio, ōnis, *f*. dominion, rule, authority; from dominor
Dŏminor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to be lord and master, to bear rule, to domineer; from dominus
Dŏminus, i, *m*. a lord, a master, a ruler, a chief; from domus
Domo, āre, ui, ĭtum, *v. a.* to tame, to subdue, to vanquish, to break a horse, &c.
Domus, ûs *or* i, *f*. a house, home, a family. Domi forisque, at home and abroad; domi militiæque, in peace and in war
Donec, *adv*. until, while, as long as
Dono, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to give liberally, to present, to bestow; also, to forgive, to remit; from donum
Donum, i, *n*. a gift, a reward, a present
Dormio, īre, īvi, ītum, *v. n.* to sleep, to be asleep
Dos, dōtis, *f*. a portion or dowry; money, goods, or lands given with a woman in marriage
Dotālis, is, e, *adj*. pertaining to a portion or dowry: from dos
Drusus, i, *m*. Drusus, the name of several eminent Romans
Dŭbito, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to doubt, to mistrust; from dubius
Dŭbium, i, *n*. a doubt
Dŭbius, a, um, *adj*. doubtful, variable, dangerous, perilous
Ducenti, æ, a, *adj. plur.* two hundred; of duo and centum
Duco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to lead, to bring along, to conduct, to reckon. Ducere spiritum, to draw breath; aquam, to convey water; vallum, to cast up a rampart; muros, to build walls; uxorem, to marry a wife; eum in jus, to sue him; in carcerem, to imprison him. &c. *impera.* duc or ducito
Ductus, ûs, *m*. an aqueduct, a leading, a guiding; also, Ductus, a, um, *perf. part.* of duco
Dŭdum, *adv*. but late, not long since; also, a great while since, not long ago; of diu and dum
Duillius, i, *m*. Caius Duillius, the first

Roman officer who subdued the Carthaginian fleet

Dulcis, is, e, *adj.* sweet, delicious, delightful: ior, issimus

Dum, *adv.* until, upon condition that, provided that, so that, as long as, as yet

Dummodŏ, *adv.* so that, provided that; of dum and modus

Duntaxat, *adv.* only, alone, at least

Duo, æ, o, *gen.* duorum, duarum, duorum, &c. *adj.* two

Duŏdĕcim, *adj. indec.* twelve; of duo and decem

Duŏdĕcimus, a, um, *adj.* the twelfth; from duodecim

Duplex, icis, *adj.* double, two fold; of duo and plico

Duplico, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to double, to make twice as much; of duo and plico

Duro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to harden; also, to abide, to endure; from durus

Durus, a, um, *adj.* hard, firm, solid, blunt, dull, rude; ior, issimus

Dux, dŭcis, c.g. a leader, a conductor, a general, the commander of an army; from duco

Dyrrăchium, i, *n.* Dyrrachium, a town in Macedonia, having a good port, at the mouth of the river Arcantara, in the gulf of Venice, formerly called Epidamnus, now Durazzo

E

E or Ex, *prap.* cum abla. of, out of, from. E somno, after sleep; e meo animo, according to my opinion; e contrario, on the contrary; e regione, on the opposite side, over against. E, in composition, has various significations, and is used before *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *j*, and *v*

Ebrius, a, um, *adj.* intoxicated, drunken; also, plentiful

Ebur and Ebor, ŏris, ivory, any thing made of ivory, or an elephant's tooth

Eburneus, a, um, *adj.* of ivory, fair, white, like ivory; from ebur

Ecquando? *adv.* at what time? whether at any time?

Ecquis, a, quod, or quid, compound *pron.* what, who, or whether; any man, woman, or any thing; of et and quis

Ecquisnam, ecquænam, ecquodnam or ecquidnam? is there any man, any woman? &c.

Edax, ācis, *adj.* eating much, gluttonous, gormandizing; from edo

Edīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to declare publicly, to order by edict, to publish; of e and dico

Edictum, i, *n.* an edict, a decree, a proclamation: from edico

Editus, a, um, *adj.* high, lofty; also, uttered, published; *perf. part.* of edo

Edo, ĕre or esse, edi, esum or estum, *v. a.* to eat, to graze, to consume. Though this verb is regularly varied as the 3d conjugation, it also agrees in many of its parts with the verb *sum.* See Grammar

Edo, ĕre, edidi, editum, *v. a.* to bring forth, to publish, to utter, to show. Edere animam, to die; exemplum, to give an example; scelus, to commit a crime. With some nouns, it is Englished by the verbs of those nouns; as, edere sonos, to sound; verba, to speak; cantus, to sing, &c.

Edocĕo, ēre, ui, edoctum, *v. a.* to instruct, to teach diligently; of e and doceo

Edŭcātio, ōnis, *f.* education, bringing up, nurture; from educo

Edŭcātor, ōris, *m.* one who brings up; from educo, āre

Edŭco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bring up, to train up; of e and duco

Edūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to bring forth, to draw out, to bring up; of e and duco

Effectus, a, um, effected; *perf. part.* of efficio

Effĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make wild and savage *as beasts are;* of ex and ferus

Effĕro, efferre, extuli, elatum, *v. a.* to bring out, to carry forth, to bury, to produce, to magnify; of ex and fero

Efficio, ĕre, effēci, effectum, *v. a.* to bring to pass, to effect, to finish; of ex and facio

Efflo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to breathe out; of ex and flo

Effluo, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to flow or run out, to leak, to run over; of ex and fluo

Effŏdio, ĕre, effŏdi, effossum, *v. a.* to dig out, to dig up, to pull out; also to grieve sore; of ex and fodio
Effœmino, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to effeminate, to make delicate, wanton, or nice; of ex and fœmina
Effringo, ĕre, ēgi, āctum, *v. a.* to break up or open, to break in pieces, to enfeeble; of ex and frango
Effūdi, I have poured out; *indic. perf.* of effundo
Effugio, ĕre, i, ĭtum, *v. a.* & *n.* to escape, to fly, to avoid; of ex and fugio
Effundo, ĕre, effūdi, effūsum, *v. a.* to pour out, to run forth in companies, to spread abroad, to spill, to spend riotously; of ex and fundo
Effutio, īre, ivi, ītum, *v. a.* to prate, to babble, to speak foolishly, to blab out
Egēnus, a, um, *adj.* needy, necessitous, destitute; from egeo
Egeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to need, to lack, to be in want. Egeo consilii or consilio, I stand in need of advice
Egēria, æ, *f.* Egeria. *See* Ægeria
Egestas, ātis, *f.* extreme poverty, beggary; from egeo
Egi, I have done; *indic. perf.* of ago
Ego, *gen.* mei, *dat.* mihi, &c. *c. g. pron.* I, I myself
Egomet, *comp. pron.* I myself
Egrĕdior, i, egressus *v. d.* to step forth, to go out, to debark or land, to go beyond, to transgress; of e and gradior
Egrĕgiè, *adv.* extremely, extraordinarily: from egregius
Egrĕgius, a, um, *adj.* excellent, choice, singular; of e and grex
Egressus, ûs, *m.* a passage or going forth, egress; also, *perf. part.* of egredior
Ejicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, *v. a.* to cast out, to expel, to throw off; of e and jacio
Ejusdem, *gen. sing.* of *pron.* idem
Elābor, bi, elapsus, *v. d.* to slide or slip away, to escape; of e and labor
Elangueo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to languish, to drop away; of e and langueo
Elātus, a, um, *adj.* lofty, sublime, haughty, arrogant; also, *perf. part.* of effero, efferre
Electus, ûs, *m.* a choosing, a choice; also, Electus, a, um, chosen; *perf. part.* of eligo
Elĕgans, tis, *adj.* elegant, handsome, polite, delicate; from eligo
Elĕgāntèr, *adv.* elegantly, handsomely; iùs, issimè; from elegans
Elĕgantia, æ, *f.* elegance, neatness, politeness, *consisting in purity and plainness*; from elegans
Elephantus, i, *m.* and **Elephas**, antis, *m.* an elephant
Elicio, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *v. a.* to draw or strike out, to call or fetch out, to screw out; of e and lacio
Elīdo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to strike or dash against, to strangle or throttle, to squeeze out; of e and lædo
Elĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, *v. a.* to choose, to elect, to pick out; of e and lego
Elis, ĭdis, *f.* Elis, a country in Peloponnesus
Elis, is, *f.* Elis, a city in Elis, famous for the Olympic games which were there celebrated
Elīsus, a, um, dashed against; *perf. part.* of elido
Elŏquentia, æ, *f.* eloquence, a graceful delivery; from eloquor
Elŏquor, qui, elocūtus or eloquūtus, *v. d.* to speak out, to speak as an orator; of e and loquor
Elūceo, ere, xi, ——, *v. n.* to shine forth, to be conspicuous; of e and luceo
Emētior, īri, emensus, *v. d.* to measure out, to go or pass over, to finish or make an end; of e and mētior
Emĭneo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to stand or show one's self above others, to overtop, to excel; of e and maneo
Emitto, ĕre, si, ssum, *v. a.* to send forth or out, to let go, to publish, to utter. Emittere lachrymas, to shed tears; sanguinem, to let blood; vocem, to speak, &c.; of e and mitto
Emo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, *v. a.* to buy, to purchase, to hire. Benè emere, to buy cheap; malè emere, to buy dear
Emollio, īre, ivi, ītum, *v. a.* to make soft, to effeminate, to civilize; of e and mollio
Emptor, ōris, *m.* a buyer, a purchaser; from emo
En, *adv.* lo! see, behold
Enervo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to weak-

en, to enfeeble, to enervate, to effeminate; of e and nervus
Enim, *conj.* for, indeed, truly
Eniteo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to appear bright and charming, to shine, to be famous and renowned; of e and niteo
Enitesco, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. incep.* to shine; from eniteo
Ennius, i, *m.* Ennius, an ancient poet of Calabria
Ensis, is, *m.* a sword, a rapier
Eo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, *v. n.* to go, sometimes to come, to pass, to proceed. Ire inficias, to deny; obviam, to meet; in auras, to vanish, &c.
Eò, *adv.* on that account, thither, to that place; from is
Ephĕsii, ōrum, *m. plur.* the Epesians, the inhabitants of Ephesus
Ephĕsus, i, *m.* Ephesus, the capital city of Ionia, famous for the temple of Diana, which Pliny reckoned as one of the wonders of the world
Epigramma, ătis, *n.* an inscription upon a statue, monument, or the like, whether in verse or prose, an epigram
Epirotæ, arum, *m. plur.* the inhabitants of Epirus
Epīrus, i, *f.* Epire, a country situate between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian sea. It was formerly governed by kings; but was afterwards joined to the empire of Macedonia, and at last, became a part of the Roman dominions
Epistŏla, æ, *f.* an epistle, a letter
Epŭlæ, ārum, *plur. f.* and Epulum, i, *n.* a feast, a banquet, a great treat, a regale
Epŭlor, ari, ātus sum, *v. d.* to feast, to banquet
Eques, ĭtis, *c. g.* a horseman, a knight, a title of rank among the Romans; from equus
Equester or Equestris, is, e, *adj.* pertaining to horsemen, equestrian, of or belonging to a knight; from eques
Equĭtātus, ûs, *m.* a company of horsemen, the horse, the cavalry; also, the act of riding; from equus
Equĭto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to ride, to sit on horse, to be an horseman; from equus
Equus, i, *m.* an horse, an engine in war now called Aries; also, a sea fish
Eram, I was; *imperf. indic.* of sum
Erectus, a, um, erected; *perf. part.* of erigo
Erexi, I have erected, *indic. perf.* of erigo
Erga, *prep.* cum *accus.* towards, against, over against
Ergo, *conj.* therefore, on that account, because
Erīgo, ĕre, erexi, erectum, *v. a.* to erect or make upright, to build up, to advance, to rouse or excite; of e and rego
Erĭpio, ĕre, ui, ereptum, *v. a.* to take away by force, to deliver, to rescue; from e and rapio
Error, ōris, *m.* a wandering or mistake, an error, a wrong or false opinion
Erubeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to blush; of e and rubeo
Erubesco, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. incep.* to blush, to be ashamed, to redden; from erubeo
Erŭdio, īre, īvi, ītum, *v. a.* to teach, to instruct, to inform; of e and rudis
Erumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum, *v. n.* to break or burst out, to issue or sally out, to come to men's knowledge; also, *v. a.* to show or discover; of e and rumpo
Eruo, ĕre, i, ŭtum, *v. a.* to pluck, to tear up, to search or find, to subvert; of e and ruo
Esca, æ, *f.* meat, food; also, a bait to catch fishes or birds with
Esse, to be, infinitive of the verb sum, and also of the defective verb edo, to eat
Et, *conj.* and, also, both—and, or as well — as; as, et terris jactatus et alto, tossed about both by land and sea.
Etiam, *conj.* also, too, moreover, yea, further, yes. Etiam atque etiam, again and again; of et and jam
Etruria, æ, *f.* Etruria, a celebrated country of Italy to the westward of the Tiber. The inhabitants were powerful and resolute enemies to the rising empire of the Romans, and were not subdued till after great effusion of blood. It is now the dukedom of Tuscany

Etrusci, ōrum, *m.* the Etruscans, the inhabitants of Etruria

Etsi, *conj.* though, although

Evado, ĕre, si, sum, *v. n. & a.* to get away or out of, to avoid, to climb, to grow, to come to pass; of e and vado

Evĕnio, īre, i, tum, *v. n.* to come out or proceed, *simply* to come, to happen; of e and venio

Evĕnit, ebat, it, *v. imper.* it happens

Eventus, ûs, *m.* hap, chance, the end, issue, or event; *from* evenio

Everto, ĕre, ti, sum, *v. a.* to turn upside down, to overturn or destroy; of e and verto

Evīto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to shun, to eschew, to avoid; of e and vito

Evŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to call out, to invite, to summon; of e and voco

Evŏlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to fly out or away, to pass away quickly, to escape; of e and volo

Europa, æ, *f.* Europe, one of the three grand divisions of the earth, known amongst the ancients; extending according to modern surveys, about 3000 miles from North to South, and 2500 miles from East to West. Though inferior, in extent, yet it is superior to the others for its politeness, learning, government, and laws; for the cultivation of its soil, the temperature of its climate, and the intelligence, activity, and enterprise of its inhabitants. It is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the East by Asia, on the South by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean

Eurypides, is, *m.* Eurypides, an excellent tragic writer, born at Salamis, the same day, that Xerxes army was defeated. He was the pupil of Anaxagoras and Socrates, and travelled with Plato into Egypt

Ex, *prep.* cum *abla.* *See* E

Exacerbo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to sour, to provoke; of ex and acerbo

Exactor, ōris, *m.* a gatherer or collector of taxes, an exactor; from exigo

Exanimis, is, e, & Exanimus, a, um, *adj.* dead, astonished, lifeless; of ex and animus

Exănimo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to terrify, to frighten greatly; from exanimis

Exardeo, ēre, si, sum, *v. n.* to be on fire or all in a flame, to increase or wax very vehement, to become terrible; of ex and ardeo

Exardesco, escĕre, ——, *v. incep.* to grow hot; from exardeo

Exăro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to plow over, to plow up; also, to write or indite; of ex & aro

Exaspero, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make sharp, to exasperate; of ex and aspero

Excalceatus, a, um, *adj.* unshod, barefooted; also, *perf. part.* of excalceo

Excalceo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to pull off shoes; of ex and calceus

Excēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to depart, to go forth or out, to die; also, *v. a.* to exceed, to surmount; of ex and cedo

Excellens, tis, *adj.* high, rising, excelling in good sense, excellent; *sup.* issimus; also, *pres. part.* of excello

Excellenter, *adv.* excellently; *sup.* issime; from excellens

Excello, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to excel, to be high, to surmount

Excelsus, a, um, *adj.* high, tall, lofty; of ex and celsus

Excepi, I have excepted; *indic. perf.* of excipio

Excĭdium, i, *n.* the sacking of a city, ruin, destruction; from excindo

Excindo, ĕre, di, ssum, *v. a.* to cut out or down, to rase, to overthrow; of ex and scindo

Excio, īre, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to call out or up, to summon, to waken; of ex and cio

Excĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, ceptum, *v. a.* to take out, to receive, to except; of ex and capio

Excĭto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to move, to raise up, to encourage, to rouse, to excite; of ex and cito

Excītus, a, um, called or roused up; *perf. part.* of excio

Exclāmo, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to call out, to call aloud, to exclaim; of ex and clamo

Exclūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to shut out, to exclude, to reject; of ex and claudo

Excŏlo, ĕre, ui, ultum, *v. a.* to till or cultivate, to adorn, to garnish, to

deck or polish, to instruct; of ex and colo
Excūsātio, ōnis, *f.* an excuse, a defence; from excuso
Excūso, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to excuse, to cloak; of ex and causa
Excŭtio, ere, ssi. ssum, *v. a.* to shake off or out, to fling as a horse doth his rider, to examine; of ex and quatio
Execror, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to curse, to abhor, to detest; sometimes Execro, āre, avi, atum; of ex and sacro
Exegi, I have required; *indic. perf.* of exigo
Exemplum, ī, *n.* an example, a precedent, a copy, a pattern, a sample; of ex and amplus
Exemptus, a, um, exempted; *perf. part.* of eximo
Exeo, īre, ivi, or ii, ĭtum, *v. n.* to go out or forth, to retire, to depart; of ex and eo
Exêquiæ, arum, *plur. f.* funeral rites, a burial; from exequor
Exĕquor, qui, cutus or quutus, *v. d.* to execute, to accomplish; also, to follow *the corpse to the grave*, to inter; of ex and sequor
Exerceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, *v. a.* to exercise, to practice, to train up, to keep from idleness; of ex and arceo
Exercĭtatio, ōnis, *f.* exercise, use, custom, practice; from exerceo
Exercĭtium, ii, *n.* exercise, practice; from exerceo
Exercĭtus, ûs, *m.* an host of armed soldiers, an army, exercise; from exerceo
Exĕro, ĕre, ui, tum, *v. a.* to thrust out or put forth, to draw out as a sword, to discover, to exert; of ex and sero
Exhĭbeo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to hold forth, to represent, to offer; of ex and habeo
Exhorreo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to fear horribly, to be sore afraid; of ex and horreo
Exiens, *gen.* exeuntis, going out; *pres. part.* of exeo
Exĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *v. a.* to drive out, to require, to demand, to exact; of ex and ago
Exĭguus, a, um, *adj.* little, small, pitiful; of ex and egeo
Exĭlis, is, e, *adj.* thin, mean, small, of small value; from exeo

Exilium, ii, *n.* exile, banishment; from exul
Eximius, a, um, *adj.* choice, extraordinary, excellent; from eximo
Eximo, ĕre, ēmi, ēmptum, *v. a.* to take away from, to deliver, to exempt; from ex and emo
Existimatio, ōnis, *f.* a private opinion, reputation, respect, esteem; from existimo
Existĭmo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to judge, to esteem, to think; of ex and æstimo
Exitium, ii, *n.* destruction, mischief, ruin, death; from exeo
Exitus, ûs, *m.* a going forth, the issue or end of a *business*; also, death; from exeo
Exordior, īri, ĭtus, *v. dep.* to lay the warp *as weavers do*, to begin; of ex and ordior
Exordium, i, *n.* a beginning, a preface, a preamble; from exordior
Exolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, *v. a.* to unbind, to pay, to recompense, to disentangle; of ex and solvo
Exŏrior, īri, exortus, *v. d.* to rise *as the sun or stars*, &c. to spring up, to recover from a fright; of ex and orior
Expăveo, ēre, vi, ——, *v. n.* to be sore afraid or astonished; of ex and paveo
Expăvesco, ĕre, ——, *v. incept.* to be greatly afraid, to be frighted at; from expaveo
Expectātio, ōnis, *f.* expectation, attendance, a looking for, a dependance; from expecto
Expecto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to look for, to abide, to wait for, to expect; of ex and specto
Expĕdio, īre, ivi, ītum, *v. a.* to dispatch, to expedite, to disentangle, to free; of ex and pes
Expĕdītio, ōnis *f.* a military preparation, an expedition; from expedio
Expello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *v. a.* to thrust or drive out, to expel, to reject; of ex and pello
Expendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to weigh, to ponder and consider, to examine diligently; of ex and pendo
Expensa, æ, *f.* and Expensum, i, *n.* expense, charge, cost, a reckoning; from expendo
Expensus, a, um, weighed; *perf. part.* of expendo

Expergiscor, i, experrectus sum, *v. d.* to awake, to take heart
Expĕrimentum, i, *n.* an experiment, proof, or trial, an essay; from experior
Experior, īri, ertus, *v. d.* to attempt, to try, to assay, to prove
Expers, expertis, *adj.* destitute, void, having no experience of; of ex and pars
Expertus, a, um, *adj.* expert, skilful, cunning; also, tried; *perf. part.* of experior
Expeto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, *v. a.* to desire much, to covet, to ask, to demand; *v. n.* to happen, to fall out; of ex and peto
Expio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to expiate, to atone, to purge by sacrifice; of ex and pio
Expīro, are, avi, atum, *v. a.* to expire, to die, to breathe one's last
Explōrātor, ōris, *m.* a scout, a spy or private searcher; from exploro
Explōro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to search diligently, to find out, to explore; of ex and ploro
Expōno, ĕre, sui, sĭtum, *v. a.* to set forth, to expose, to leave to the wide world, to expound; of ex and pono
Exposco, ĕre, poposci, ——, *v. a.* to ask or require earnestly, to demand one to be delivered up to punishment
Expŏsitio, ōnis, *f.* an exposition or declaration, an exposing of a thing to hazard; from expono
Exprĭmo, ĕre, essi, essum, *v. a.* to press, to wring or strain out, to express, to pourtray; of ex and premo
Exprŏbro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a* to upbraid, to twit, to reproach; of ex and probro
Expugnātio, ōnis, *f.* a conquering by force or assault, the storming of a town; from expugno
Expugno, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to take by storm or assault, to vanquish; of ex and pugno
Expulsus, a, um, expelled; *perf. part.* of expello
Exquīro, ĕre, sivi, sītum, *v. a.* to search or try out, to enquire diligently, to examine; of ex and quæro
Exquīsitus, a, um, *adj.* exquisite, choice, curious, fine; also, *perf. part.* of exquiro

Exscindo, ĕre. *See* Excindo
Exsecror, āri. *See* Execror
Exsequiæ. *See* Exequiæ
Exsilio, īre, ui and ivi, ultum, *v. a.* to go out hastily, to leap out; of ex and salio
Exsolvo. *See* Exolvo
Exspecto. *See* Expecto
Exsto, āre. *See* Exto
Exstruo, ĕre. *See* Extruo
Exsul and Exsulo. *See* Exul and Exulo
Extemplò, *adv.* soon, quickly, immediately
Exterreo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *v. a.* to put in fear, to frighten, to scare; of ex and terreo
Extĕrus, a, um, *adj.* strange, foreign, of another country; *compa.* exterior, *superla.* extremus
Extimeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be in great fear; of ex and timeo
Extinguo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to put out any thing that burns, to extinguish, to quench; of ex and stinguo
Exto, āre, iti, ĭtum & atum, *v. n.* to stand out or up, to be, to remain; of ex and sto
Extollo, ĕre, extŭli, elātum, *v. a.* to lift or hold up, to praise, to extol; of ex and tollo
Extra, *præp.* cum *accus.* without, beyond, except, saving, over and above
Extrà, *adv.* without, on the other side
Extraho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to draw out, to extract, to constrain, to delay; of ex and traho
Extraordinarius, a, um, *adj.* extraordinary, contrary to common order and fashion; of ex and ordinarius
Extrêmus, a, um, *adj.* the last, final, the extreme, the lowest; also, the most remote, *superla.* of exterus
Extruo & Exstruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to build, to erect, to furnish; of ex and struo
Extuli, I have brought forth; *indic. perf.* of effero
Exūgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to suck out, to drink up; of ex and sugo
Exul or Exsul, is, *c. g.* a banished man or woman, an exile; of ex and solum
Exŭlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to be banished, to live in exile; from exul
Exulto, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to leap

and frisk about, to rejoice exceedingly, to vaunt; of ex and salto
Exuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *v. a.* to put off clothes, &c. to divest, to strip; of ex and suo
Exūro, ĕre, ssi, stum, *v. a.* to burn or scorch up, to parch; of ex and uro

F

FABII, ōrum, *plur. m.* a noble and powerful family at Rome; from Fabius
Fabius, ii, *m.* Fabius, a Roman, the first of his family, who obtained the surname of Maximus, for lessening the power of the populace at elections
Fabius, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to the family of the Fabii
Fabricius, ii, *m.* Caius Fabricius, a noble Roman, whose conduct was so remarkable for integrity and self denial in the wars which he carried on against Pyrrhus, that that monarch is, at last, said to have exclaimed, "Such a man is Fabricius, that the sun can be more easily diverted from his course, than he from the laws of the strictest honour."
Fabrĭco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* and Fabrĭcor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to make or frame, to build, to fabricate, to invent or devise
Fabula, æ, *f.* a fable, a tale, a story
Făcētè, *adv.* merrily, precisely, wittily; from facetus
Făcētia, æ, *f.* but more frequently facetiæ, arum, *f. plur.* witty and pleasant sayings, repartees, raillery
Făcētus, a, um, *adj.* facetious, merry, pleasant; ior, issimus; from facio
Făcies, ei, *f.* a face, a visage, the make or fashion of a thing, the resemblance
Făcilè or Faciliter, *adv.* easily, without any aid; faciliùs, facillimè; from facilis
Făcĭlis, is, e, *adj.* easy, good-natured; also, kind, courteous; facilior, facillimus; from facio
Făcinus, ŏris, *n.* a great action whether good or bad, an exploit, an adventure, wickedness, guilt
Facio, ĕre, feci, factum, *v. a. imper.* fac or facito, to make or do, to grant, to cause, to commit, to perpetrate, to perform; *pass.* fio, fĭeri, factus. Facere jacturam, to suffer loss; stipendium, to serve as a soldier; conjecturam, to guess; verba, to discourse; moram, to delay, &c.
Factum, i, *n.* a deed, an act, either good or bad; from facio
Factus, ûs, *m.* a making or building; also, Factus, a, um, done; *perf. part.* of facio
Făcultas, ātis, *f.* ability, power, faculty; from facilis
Facundus, a, um, *adj.* eloquent, well-spoken; ior, issimus; from faris or fare
Falerii, orum, *m.* Falerii, a city in Italy, rendered famous by the noble conduct of Camillus, towards a perfidious schoolmaster, during the time of the siege. *See* page 23
Falernus, i, *m.* a mountain of Naples, near the Tuscan sea, producing most generous wines. Its modern name is Monte Massico
Falisci, orum, *plur. m.* a people of Tuscany
Fallo, ĕre, fefĕlli, falsum, *v. a.* to beguile, to deceive, to cheat
Falsus, a, um, *adj.* false, deceitful: also, deceived; *perf. part.* of decipio
Fama, æ, *f.* fame, reputation, renown, character, report
Fames, is, *f.* hunger, famine
Familia, æ, *f.* a family; anciently and properly, the servants belonging to one common master; afterwards, together with them, the wife and children, or what we from this word, call a family, a household of which the master was called, Pater familiâs; the mistress, Mater familiâs
Fămĭliaris, is, e, *adj.* pertaining to a family, familiar; from famulus
Fămĭliāris, is, *m.* an intimate acquaintance; also, a servant of the family
Fămĭliārĭtas, ātis, *f.* familiarity, acquaintance, friendship; from familia
Fămĭliārĭter, *adv.* familiarly, privately; from familia
Fămŭlus, i, *m.* an household servant, a waiting man
Fanum, i, *n.* a temple, a church, piece of consecrated ground

Far, farris, *n.* all manner of corn; also, meal or flour
Farcio, īre, si, tum, & ctum, *v. a.* to stuff, to feed, to cram
Faris or fāre, fāri, fatus sum, *v.d.* (For not being found in the 1st person) to speak, to speak plainly or distinctly
Fas, *n. indec.* justice, equity, right, a thing lawful. Jus et fas omne delere, to destroy all law human and divine; fas est, it is lawful
Fascia. æ, *f.* a swaddling band, a bandage to tie up wounds or broken limbs, a wreath about the top of a pillar
Fascis, is, *m.* a bundle of wood, twigs, straw, reeds, &c. a faggot. Fasces, ium, *m. plur.* a bundle of birchen rods carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them, so as to appear at top
Fastus, a, um, *adj.* lucky, lawful. Dies fasti, pleading days; dies nefasti, were days deemed unlucky, and on which it was prohibited to transact any law business, or hold any assembly of the people
Fateor, ēri, fassus, *v. d.* to confess, to acknewledge, to own
Fătīgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to fatigue, to tire, to weary, to vex, to importune
Fătisco, ĕre, ——, ——, *v. n.* to chink, to gape; also, to fail, to grow faint, to be weary
Fătiscor, ci, fessus sum, *v. d.* to be weary, to give out
Fatum, i, *n.* God's providence, fate, the order and series of causes, destiny, death
Faveo, ēre, i, fautum, *v. a.* to bear good will, to favour, to countenance, to befriend
Favor, ōris, *m.* good will, favour, kindness; from faveo
Fausta, æ, *f.* Fausta, a woman's name
Faustulus, i, *m.* Faustulus, a shepherd, by whom Romulus and Remus were found exposed when infants, and brought up, as if they had been his own children
Faustus, i, *m.* Faustus, a man's name
Faustus, a, um, *adj.* lucky, fortunate, prosperous
Faux, faucis, *f. plur.* fauces, um, the jaws, the chaps or chops, the gullet pipe, the straits or narrow passages between hills, the mouth of a river
Fax, făcis, *f.* a torch, a flambeau, a firebrand
Febris, is, *f.* a fever, an ague
Feci, I have made; *indic. perf.* of facio
Fēciālis, is, *m.* an herald at arms, who denounced war or peace
Fefelli, I have deceived; *indic. perf.* of fallo
Fēlīcitas, ātis, *f.* felicity, happiness, prosperity, fruitfulness; from felix
Felix, īcis, *adj.* happy, prosperous, fortunate; ior, issimus
Fēmina. *See* Fœmina
Fĕmur, ŏris, *n.* the thigh, properly the outside of the thigh
Fenero and Fenus. *See* Fœnero and Fœnus
Fĕra, æ, *f.* a wild beast, any kind of beast
Fĕrè or Fermè, *adv.* almost, nigh, within a little, for the most part
Fĕriæ, arum, *plur. f.* holidays, on which no work was done, nor courts of justice held
Ferio, īre, percussi, ——, *v. a.* to strike, hit, or knock, to coin, to sacrifice
Fermè, *adv.* almost. *See* Fere
Fĕro, ferre, tŭli, latum, *v. a.* and *irreg.* to bear, to carry, to suffer, to bring, to lead. Ferre ægre, to take it ill; legem, to pass a law; opem, to help; præ se, to make a show; *imper.* fer or ferto
Fĕrox, ŏcis, *adj.* fierce, hardy, cruel; ferocior, ferocissimus
Ferreus, a, um, *adj.* of iron; also, cruel, hard-hearted; from ferrum
Ferrum, i, *n.* iron, any weapon or tool made of iron, a sword
Ferveo, ēre, ferbui, —— *v. n.* to be hot, to boil, to rage, to be in a ferment, to work or ferment as wine in a vessel
Fervidus, a, um, *adj.* scalding hot, fierce, hasty, vehement; ior, issimus; from ferveo
Ferus, *adj.* wild, savage, cruel; also, uncultivated
Fessus, a, um, wearied; *perf. part.* of fatiscor
Festinātio, ōnis, *f.* haste, speed, despatch; from festino
Festino, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* & *a.* to make haste, to hurry, to accelerate, to hasten, to be troubled
Festus, a, um, *adj.* festival, joyful,

pleasant, solemn. Festus dies, a court day
Fictile, is, n. (vas being understood) a vessel or other thing made of earth; from fingo
Fictilis, is, e, adj. earthen, made of earth; from fingo
Fictus, a, um, adj. false, counterfeit. Also, Fictus, a, um, feigned; perf. part. of fingo
Ficus, i, f. and Ficus, ûs, f. a fig, a fig-tree
Ficus, i, m. a disease called the piles; also, a person troubled with that distemper
Fidēlis, is, e, adj. faithful, trusty, sure; ior, issimus; from fides
Fides, ĕi, f. faith, truth, honesty, confidence, a goddess of that name, word or promise. Bona fide, without fraud
Fides, is, and Fidis, is, f. a string of a musical instrument; also a fiddle, lute, or any stringed instrument, a constellation
Fido, ĕre, di, and fisus sum, sum, v. n. to trust, to put confidence in
Fidūcia, æ, f. trust, confidence, boldness, assurance; from fido
Fidus, a, um, adj. faithful, true-hearted, trusty; ior, issimus; from fido
Figo, ĕre, xi, xum, v. a. to fix, to fasten, to set up publicly
Figūra, æ, f. figure, shape, fashion, an image; also, a figurative expression
Filia, æ, f. a daughter, dat. & abla. plur. filiabus, more frequently than filiis
Filiŏla, æ, f. a little daughter; from filia
Filiŏlus, i, m. a young son; from filius
Filius, ii, m. a son, voc. sing. fili
Fingo, ĕre, finxi, fictum, v. a. to make, to fashion, to mould, to imagine, to feign
Finio, ire, ivi, itum, v. a. to finish, to end, to accomplish, to determine, to define; from finis
Finis, is, m. or f. the end, the conclusion, the intent or purpose of a thing done; fines, ium, plur. m. the boundaries of a state or country
Finitĭmus, a, um, adj. bordering upon, close or near to; from finis
Fio, fieri, factus sum, v. pass. to be made or done, to be esteemed, to happen, to come to pass. This verb is used as the passive of facio
Firmitas, ātis, f. firmness, soundness, steadiness; from firmus
Firmitudo, inis, f. firmness, strength; from firmus
Firmo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to strengthen, to confirm, to establish; from firmus
Firmus, a, um, adj. firm, steady, constant, solid; ior, issimus
Fixus, a, um, adj. firm, fast, steady, constant; also, fixed; perf. part. of figo
Flăgello, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to whip, to scourge, to lash, to thresh; from flagrum
Flăgellum, i, n. a whip or scourge, a small branch or twig of a tree; from flagrum
Flagitium, ii, n. a base action, a crime
Flăgito, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to ask or demand with earnestness; also, to accuse, to impeach
Flagro, āre, avi, atum, v. n. to burn, to be on fire, to blaze
Flagrum, i, n. a whip or scourge, a lash
Flāmen, inis, n. a blast or puff of wind, a blast, a sound of an instrument; from flo
Flāmen, inis, m. a priest, so called from his wearing a hat of a flame colour; from flamma
Flaminius, ii, m. Flaminius, the name of several eminent Romans
Flamma, æ, f. a flame or bright burning fire
Flēbilis, is, e, adj. doleful, to be lamented and wept over; from fleo
Flecto, ĕre, xi, xum, v. a. to bend, to bow
Fleo, ēre, evi, etum, v. n. to weep, to bewail, to lament
Fligo, ĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. to beat, and dash against the ground, to afflict, to vex
Flo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to blow, to cast or found metal
Flōreo, ēre, ui, ——, v. n. to flourish, to blossom, to prosper; from flos
Flos, floris, m. a flower, a bloom or blossom
Fluctus, ûs, m. a wave, a surge or billow; from fluo
Flumen, inis, n. a river, a stream or water course; from fluo
Fluo, ĕre, xi, ctum and xum, v. n. to

flow, to run as water doth, to melt, to drop or fall out
Flūvius, ii, *m.* a river, the water in a river; from fluo
Fŏcŭlus, i, *m.* a little hearth, a fire, a chaffing dish; from focus
Fŏcus, i, *m.* a fire hearth, an house, the fire. Pugnare pro aris et focis, to fight for God and one's country
Fodio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, *v. a.* to dig, to mine, to thrust into, to pierce
Fœdĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to confederate, to reconcile by making a league; from fœdus
Fœdus, ĕris, *n.* a league, a covenant, an alliance, a treaty
Fœmina, æ, *f.* a woman; also the female in brutes
Fœnĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to lend upon usury; from fœnus
Fœnĕror, ari, atus sum, *v. d.* to lend upon usury; from fœnus
Fœnus, ĕris, *n.* interest upon money lent, usury. Sometimes written fenus
Folium, ii, *n.* a leaf of a tree
Folliculus, i, *m* a little bag or satchel of leather, a ball blown with wind, the green husk or hose of wheat or other grain; from follis
Follis, is, *m.* a bag, purse, or scrip of leather, a pair of bellows; also, a ball made of leather, and blown full of wind, to be beaten with the hand
Fons, tis, *m.* a fountain, a spring, the spring head or principal cause of any thing
For (not used), faris or fare, fari, fatus sum, *v. d.* to speak, to speak plainly or distinctly
Fŏras, *adv.* out of doors, forth
Forem, es, et, &c. *v. defect.* I might be, *or* I might have been; *infin.* fore, to be *or* to be about to be, the same with futurum esse
Foris, is, *f.* a door, a gate, an entry. But this word is more frequently used in the *plur.* fores, ium, &c.
Fŏris, *adv.* without doors, outwardly, from without, from abroad
Forma, æ, *f.* a form or shape, figure, beauty; also, a shoemaker's last
Formido, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to fear, to dread
Formido, inis, *f.* fear, dread, terror, astonishment
Formidolōsus, a, um, *adj.* dreadful, terrible, dangerous; from formido
Foro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to pierce or bore a hole; from foris
Fors, tis, *f.* fortune, luck, chance, hazard
Forsitan, *adv.* perhaps, it may be so, by chance; from fors
Fortasse, & fortassis, *adv.* it may be, perhaps, peradventure, perchance; from fors
Fortè, *adv.* by chance, happily, peradventure; from fors
Fortis, is, e, *adj.* brave, valiant, courageous, manly; ior, issimus
Fortiter, *adv.* bravely, valiantly, constantly; ius, issimè; from fortis
Fortuitò, *adv.* by chance, casually, accidentally; from fors
Fortuitus, a, um, *adj.* casual, accidental; from fors
Fortūna, æ, *f.* fortune, hazard, adventure; from fors
Fŏrum, i, *n.* the forum, a public place in Rome, where assemblies of the people were held, justice was administered, and other public business transacted; a court house, a market place
Fossa, æ, *f.* a ditch, a mote, a trench; from fodio
Fŏvea, æ, *f.* a pit, a deep hole made in the ground to catch wild beasts, a den; from fodio
Fŏveo, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, *v. a.* to keep warm, to cherish or nourish, to maintain, to foment
Fractus, a, um, broken; *perf. part.* of frango
Frænum, i, *n. plur.* fræni or fræna, orum, a bridle, the bit of a bridle, a curb, a check
Frăgor, ōris, *m.* a noise, a crash, a crack as when a thing breaks
Frango, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, *v. a.* and *n.* to break, to bruise, to weaken, to impair
Frāter, fratris, *m.* a brother, confederate or ally; also, a nephew, a confederate, a cousin german
Frāternus, a, um, *adj.* of a brother, brotherly, fraternal
Fraudo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to cheat, to beguile, to defraud; from fraus
Fraus, fraudis, *f.* deceit, fraud, guile, an artifice
Frēgi, I have broken; *indic. perf.* of frango
Frendeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to grind or gnash the teeth together for anger or pain, to groan; also, to break or bruise
Frenum. *See* Frænum

Frĕquens, tis, *adj.* frequent, abounding with; ior, issimus
Frĕquenter, *adv.* frequently, oftentimes; iùs, issimè; from frequens
Frĕquentia, æ, *f.* a great company or meeting of people, a crowd; from frequens
Frĕquento, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to go often to, to frequent, to bring together; from frequens
Frĕtum, i, *n.* sometimes Fretus, ûs, *m.* a narrow sea between two lands, an arm of the sea, the straits; also, the sea in general
Frĕtus, a, um, *adj.* trusting to, relying upon
Frigeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be or to grow cold, to catch cold; from frigus
Frigidus, a, um, *adj.* cold, chilly, frigid, faint; ior, issimus, from frigeo
Frigus, ŏris, *n.* cold, chilliness, winter; also, coolness of affection
Frons, frondis, *f.* a leaf of a tree, a green bough with leaves
Frons, tis, *f.* sometimes *m.* the forehead, the forepart, the brow; also, the van or front of an army
Fructus, ûs, *m.* fruit, profit, advantage, interest of money; from fruor
Frūgālitas, ātis, *f.* frugality, modesty, temperance; from frugi
Frūgi, *adj. indec.* thrifty, sober, temperate, modest
Frūmentārius, a, um, *adj.* belonging to corn or forage; from frumentum
Frūmentor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to provide corn, to forage, to purvey; from frumentum
Frūmentum, i, *n.* all manner of corn or grain for bread, especially wheat or rye
Fruor, i, fructus or fruĭtus, *v. d.* to enjoy, to take the profit of, to make use of
Frustrà, *adv.* in vain, to no purpose
Fūdi, I have poured out; *indic. perf.* of fundo
Fūga, æ, *f.* flight, running away; also, exile
Fūgio, ĕre, i, itum, *v. n.* and *a.* to fly, to escape, to run away; also, to shun, to avoid
Fūgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to put to flight, to chase or drive away
Fui, I have been; *indic. perf.* of sum
Fulcio, īre, si, tum, *v. a.* to prop, to support, to sustain or uphold, to keep or bear up; also, to continue in the same mind
Fulgeo, ēre, si, ——, *v. n.* to shine, to glitter, to lighten
Fulgur, ŭris, *n.* lightning, a flash, a thunderbolt; from fulgeo
Fulmen, ĭnis, *n.* a thunderbolt, lightning; from fulgeo
Fulmentum, i, *n.* a prop or stay, to bear any thing up with; from fulcio
Fulvia, æ, *f.* Fulvia, a bold and ambitious woman, who was at first, married to the tribune Clodius, and afterwards to Mark Antony. She took an active part in all the intrigues of her husband's triumvirate, and evinced the most cruel and vindictive disposition. Also, a woman of the same name, who discovered to Cicero the designs of Cataline against the state
Fūmo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to smoke, to reek; also, to foam, to froth; from fumus
Fūmus, i, *m.* smoke; also, great offers and liberal promises without performance
Fūnāle, is, *n.* a torch or link made of cord with wax or rosin about it, a flambeau; also, a halter, a cord
Fūnālis, is, e, *adj.* belonging to cords or torches
Functus, a, um, having enjoyed; *perf. part.* of fungor
Funda, æ, *f.* a sling, a casting net, the beazil of a ring wherein the stone is set; also, a purse, a satchel
Fundāmentum, i, *n.* a foundation or ground work, a basis; from fundo, āre
Fundo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to found, to lay the ground work, to build; from fundus
Fundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *v. a.* to pour out, to shed, to spread, to found or cast metal, to rout, to defeat
Fundus, i, *m.* land or ground, a country farm, a foundation or bottom
Fūnebris, is, e, *adj.* belonging to funerals, sorrowful; from funus
Fūnestus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to dead bodies, polluted by touching a dead body, dismal, fatal; from funus
Fungor, i, functus sum, *v. d.* to discharge an office, to suffer, to execute, to conform to

Funicŭlus, i, *m.* a little rope, cord, or line; from funus
Fūnis, is, *m.* sometimes, *f.* a rope, cable, or cord
Fūnus, ĕris, *n.* a funeral, a dead body, death; also, the grave
Fur, is, c. *g.* a thief, a robber; also, a servant, a varlet
Fūrax, ācis, *adj.* thievish, given to picking and stealing, light fingered; from fur
Furca, æ, *f.* a fork or any thing to underset or prop; also, a gibbet
Furcŭla, æ, *f.* a little fork. *Furculæ Caudinæ*. a place in Italy, where the Romans being led into a snare were defeated by the Sabines
Furius, i, *m.* Furius, a man's name, the name of the celebrated Camillus, *which see* page 23
Fūro, ĕre, ——, *v. n.* to be mad, to rage, to be distracted
Fŭror, ōris, *m.* fury, madness, rage; from furo
Fūsus, a, um, routed; *perf. part.* of fundo

G

GABII, orum, *m.* Gabii, a city in the vicinity of Rome, which became an easy prey to Tarquinius Superbus, in consequence of the finesse of his son
Gabini, orum, *plur. m.* the inhabitants of the city Gabii
Gādes, ium, *plur.* a port and city in the south part of Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now called Cadiz. The city stands upon an island, which is separated from the continent by a small creek. It is now a place of very great trade
Gălea, æ, *f.* an helmet or head piece
Gallia, æ, *f.* now called France, was the country of Gaul, which was inhabited in Cæsar's time, by the Belgæ, Aquitani, and Celtæ, to whom the Romans gave the general name of Galli. Gallia was divided into two parts, Cisalpina, which was also called Tonsa and Togata; and Transalpina, which was called Comata and Bracata
Gallicus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to Gaul
Gallus, i, *m.* an inhabitant of Gaul; from Gallia
Garrio, īre, īvi, ītum, *v. n.* to babble, to chatter as a bird, to prate, to talk idly
Garrŭlitas, ātis, *f.* chattering, babbling, pratling; from garrio
Garrulus, a, um, *adj.* chattering or chirping *as birds*, prating, babbling, talkative; from garrio
Gaudeo, ēre, gāvisus sum, *v. n.* to rejoice, to be glad, to be pleased with, to delight in
Gaudium, ii, *n.* joy, gladness, mirth; from gaudeo
Gaza, æ, *f.* the treasure of a prince, wealth, riches, one's estate or stock
Gĕmino, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to double, to increase; also, to couple together; from geminus
Gĕminus, a, um, *adj.* double, two; also, alike, equal
Gĕminus, i, *m.* a twin
Gemma, æ, *f.* a precious stone, a jewel, a gem; also a young bud or button of a vine
Gĕmo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *v. n.* to groan, to sigh loudly, to lament, to deplore
Gĕner, i, *m.* a son-in-law, a daughter's husband
Genero, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to beget, to bring forth, to produce, to generate; from genus
Genitus, a, um, begotten; *perf. part.* of gigno
Gens, gentis, *f.* a nation, a kindred, a tribe or family; also, a swarm, a shoal of fishes; from genus. Gens humana, mankind; gens togota, the Roman nation, who wore the toga or gown
Genu, *n. indec. sing.* a knee; *plur.* genua, uum, ibus
Genui, I have begotten; *indic. perf.* of gigno
Gĕnus, ĕris, *n.* a race or descent, an offspring, the gender of a noun, a sort, manner, or kind, a nation, a people, the breed or sort of animals, a genus or general term
Germania, æ, *f.* Germany, properly the name of that nation, which passed the Rhine and expelled those Gauls, who, in the time of Tacitus, were called Tungri. Afterwards the name was applied to the whole country. It is divided into the upper and lower, but the Roman and modern divisions are not the same. It is a large and populous country on the continent of Europe, which in its government, has undergone

many changes in ancient as well as modern times. Its capital city is Vienna

Germanus, i, *m.* a German, and Germani, orum, *plur. m.* the Germans, the inhabitants of Germany; from Germania

Gĕro, ĕre, gessi, gestum, *v. a.* to bear, to carry, to conduct, to behave. Gerere bellum, to wage war; se, to behave himself; galeam, to wear an helmet

Gesta, ōrum, *plur. n.* exploits, achievements; from gestus, *part.* of gero

Gesto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bear, to carry, to wear; from gero

Gesturus, a, um, about to carry; *fut. part. act.* of gero

Gestus, a, um, borne; *perf. part.* of gero

Gestus, ûs, *m.* gesture, demeanor, behaviour; from gero

Getuli, ōrum, *plur. m.* the Getulians, a people, who resided in Mauritania, near the sandy deserts of Africa

Gigno, ĕre, gĕnui, gĕnitum, *v. a.* to beget, to produce, to bring forth

Gladius, ii, *m.* a sword, a knife; also, a sword-fish

Glōria, æ, *f.* glory, renown, reputation

Glōrior, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to boast, to brag, to glory; from gloria

Glōriōsus, a, um, *adj.* glorious, renowned; also, vainglorious; ior, issimus; from gloria

Gnārus, a, um, *adj.* skilful, expert, well known

Gnāvus, a, um, *adj.* active, diligent, industrious

Gracchi, ōrum, *plur. m.* the Gracchi, the family of Gracchus

Gracchus, i, *m.* Gracchus, the name of several Romans, two of whom rendered themselves conspicuous by their seditious practices, viz. Caius and Tiberius, both of whom were assassinated

Grădior, i, gressus sum, *v. d.* to go or walk, to go step by step, to march along; from gradus

Grădus, ûs, *m.* a step, a pace, a degree in consanguinity, a rank or quality

Græcia, æ, *f.* Greece, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the east by the Egean Sea, on the north by Thrace and Dalmatia, on the west by the Ionian Sea, and on the south by the Mediterranean. It was, for a long time, deemed superior to every other part of the earth, on account of its fertility, temperature, and salubrity; but more particularly for the fame, learning, and arts of its inhabitants, and that love of liberty, by which they were so eminently distinguished. The Greeks planted several colonies and totally peopled the coast of Asia Minor. In the eastern parts of Italy, they likewise made many settlements, and the country received from its Greek inhabitants the name of Magna Græcia

Græcŭlus, i, *m.* a poor little Grecian; from Græcus

Græcus, a, um, *adj.* Grecian, pertaining to Greece; from Græcia

Græcus, i, *m.* a Greek, an inhabitant of Greece; from Græcia

Grāmen, inis, *n.* grass, all kind of herbs

Gramineus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to grass, grassy; from gramen

Grandis, is, e, *adj.* great, grand, lofty, large; ior, issimus

Grăphium, ii, *n.* an iron pen wherewith, in old times, they used to write on tables waxed over, a pen, a pencil

Grassor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to march as soldiers do, to proceed, to attack; from gradior

Grătia, æ, *f.* grace, favour, good will, kindness. Gratiæ, arum, *plur. f.* thanks, the graces, the three goddesses; from gratus

Grătŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* a rejoicing, congratulation or wishing one joy; from gratulor

Grātŭlor, āri, ātus sum, *v. d.* to congratulate, to rejoice, to be glad; from gratus

Gratus, a, um, *adj.* grateful, thankful, acceptable; ior, issimus

Grăvatè and Gravatim, *adv.* grievously, painfully, with an ill will; from gravis

Grăvesco, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. incep.* to become heavy, to be great with young; from gravis

Grăvis, is, e, *adj.* heavy, weighty, of importance, grievous, grave; ior, issimus

Grăvitas, ātis, *f.* heaviness, authority, gravity; from gravis

Grăvitĕr, *adv.* heavily, grievously, severely, gravely, wisely; ius, issimè; from gravis

Grăvo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to load or weigh down, to trouble; from gravis

Grĕmium, ii, *n.* a lap, the bosom, the middle of a country, the channel of a river

Grex, grĕgis, *m.* a flock or herd of small cattle, a covey of partridges, a company or band of men, a gang

Gubernātor, ōris, *m.* the master, commander or pilot of a ship, a governor or ruler, a guide; from guberno

Guberno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to govern, to rule, to conduct, to steer a ship

Guttus, i, *m.* a cruse, an oil glass, an ewer, a cruet

Gymnăsium, ii, *n.* the gymnasium, a place where wrestlers, &c. exercised their strength, in trying feats of activity; also, a school, a college, a hall in an university

H

HABEO, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to have, to hold, to possess. ☞ With a verbal substantive, an adjective, or a passive participle, habeo is to be translated by their verb; as, habere consilium, to consult; iter, to travel; delectum, to levy, &c.

Hăbĭlis, is, e, *adj.* fit or suitable for wearing, apt, convenient; ior, issimus; from habeo

Hăbĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* an habitation, a dwelling; also, house rent; from habito

Hăbĭto, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to have often, to dwell, to inhabit, to live in; from habeo

Hăbĭtus, a, um, *adj.* fat, well liking, in good plight, affected or inclined; also, held, esteemed; *perf. part.* of habeo

Hăbĭtus, ûs, *m.* a habit, whether of mind or body, the manner or fashion of a thing; also, dress, attire; from habeo

Hàc, *adv.* by this place, this way; from hic

Hædinus and **Hædus**. *See* Hœdīnus and Hœdus

Hærĕdĭtas, ātis, *f.* an inheritance or estate by succession, an heritage; from hæres

Hæreo, ēre, si, sum, *v. n.* to stick, to cleave, to lay fast hold of; also, to doubt, to be at a stand

Hæres, ēdis, *c. g.* an heir or heiress

Hæsitātio, ōnis, *f.* a doubting; from hæsito

Hæsito, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to beat a stand, to faulter; from hæreo

Hālitus, ûs, *m.* breath or vapour, a gasp; from halo

Halo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to breathe, to exhale, to cast out a vapour or smell

Hamilcar. *See* Amilcar

Hāmus, i, *m.* a hook, a hitchel or iron comb, wherewith flax or hemp is drest

Hannibal. *See* Annibal

Hanno, ōnis, *m.* Hanno, a Carthaginian general, the son of Amilcar, who in consequence of his aspiring to be king, was put to death by torture, and his whole family cut off. Also, a nobleman of Carthage, who in vain attempted to persuade them to make peace with the Romans

Hăruspex, ĭcis, *m.* a soothsayer or diviner

Hasdrubal. *See* Asdrubal

Hasta, æ, *f.* a spear, lance, or pike, an auction or public sale of goods

Haud, *adv.* not

Haudquaquam, *adv.* by no means, in no wise

Haurio, īre, si, and ivi, stum & itum, *v. a.* to draw, to empty, to drink; also, to spend or waste

Haustus, ûs, *m.* a draught; also, Haustus, a, um, drawn, drunk up; *perf. part.* of haurio

Hebes, ĕtis, *adj.* heavy, dull, slow, without spirit, slow of apprehension

Hĕbĕto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to dull or blunt; also, to blacken, to tarnish; from hebes

Hellespontus, i, *m.* the Hellespont, a strait which divides Europe from Asia at Constantinople. It lies between the Propontis and the Egean sea, between which it is 45 miles in length, and is narrowest at the Dardanelles, where it is only seven or eight furlongs over. It is now called in Italian, Braccio di san Giorgio, in French, le Bras de S. George, and by some, the strait of Gallipoli

Hera, æ, *f.* a dame, a mistress, a lady, the goddess Juno, or *as others think*, Tellus; from Herus

Herus, i, *m.* a master of a family, or his eldest son

Herba, æ, *f.* an herb, grass or weed, a blade of grass

Hercŭles, is, *m.* Hercules, one of the most celebrated heroes recorded in antiquity. He is fabled to have been the son of Jupiter by Alcmena. His exploits, which are not only numerous but incredible, are recorded in the history of the Heathen Mythology. After all his achievements, by a mistake of his wife, putting on a poisoned shirt, he found himself in such torment, that he made a pile on Mount Œta and burnt himself. After his death, we are told, that he was received into heaven and deified

Herennius, ii, *m.* Herennius, a general of the Samnites, who defeated the Romans with great slaughter, at a place called Furculæ Caudinæ

Heres. *See* Hæres

Hĕri, *adv.* yesterday

Hiberna, ōrum, *n.* winter quarters for soldiers; also, winter houses as opposed to summer houses; from hiems

Hibernacula, ōrum, *n.* winter quarters; from hiberna

Hic *adv.* here, in this place

Hic, hæc, hoc, *demon. pron.* this man, woman, or thing, such

Hiems, or Hyems, is, *f.* winter

Hiero, ōnis, *m.* Hiero, who was made king of Sicily by the Romans, and to whom he was afterwards a steadfast friend. In his advanced years, he applied himself greatly to learning, using the works of Pindar and Simonides, and to him the former dedicated some of his works

Hilărè, *adv.* cheerfully, merrily; iùs, issimè; from hilaris

Hilăris, is, e, and Hilărus, a, um, *adj.* merry, cheerful, pleasant

Hilărĭtas, ātis, *f.* mirth, cheerfulness; from hilaris

Hilărĭter, *adv.* merrily, cheerfully, pleasantly; iùs, issimè; from hilaris

Hilărus, a, um, *adj.* cheerful. *See* Hilaris

Hinc, *adv.* from hence

Hircus, or Hirquus, i, *m.* a buck goat, a lecherous old fellow

Hirundo, inis, *f.* a swallow, the spring

Hispania, æ, *f.* Spain, the most western country in Europe, called by the ancients Iberia, from the river Iberus, now the Ebro; Hesperia from its western situation, and Celtiberia, from the Celtæ living near the Iberus. It is wholly surrounded by the Mediterranean and the Cantabrian seas, except towards France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenean mountains. It was formerly divided by the Romans into the Nigher and the Farther Spain. Madrid is the capital city

Hispani, ōrum, *m. plur.* the Spaniards, the inhabitants of Spain; from Hispania

Histŏria, æ, *f.* a history, a narration, a tale

Hŏdiè, *adv.* to day, at this time; of hoc and die, *ablat. sing.* of hic and dies

Hœdinus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to a kid; from hœdus

Hœdus, i, *m.* a kid or young goat

Homo, inis, *c. g.* a man or woman, one of the human species

Hŏnestas, ātis, *f.* honesty, dignity, honour, reputation; from honor

Hŏnestè, *adv.* honestly, becomingly, handsomely; from honor

Hŏnesto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to grace or credit one, to adorn, to set forth or embellish

Hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* honourable, honest, respectable; from honor

Hŏnor, and Hŏnos, ōris, *m.* honour, respect; also, a public office, preferment, gracefulness, beauty

Hŏnŏrĭfĭcè, *adv.* in an honourable manner, with honour; of honos and facio

Hŏnŏrĭficus, a, um, *adj.* honourable, creditable; of honor and facio

Hŏnŏro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to honour, to reverence, to show respect to; from honor

Hora, æ, *f.* an hour, a space, a time, a season of the year

Hŏrātius, ii, *m.* Horace, the name of several eminent Romans, one of whom was Horatius Cocles. *See* Cocles. Another, a famous poet, surnamed Flaccus. Horatii, orum,

plur. *m.* the Horatii, three brothers of the same family, who fought and conquered the Curiatii. *See* Curiatii

Horrendus, a, um, *adj.* horrible, awful; from horreo

Horreo, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to shiver or tremble for fear, to be astonished and greatly afraid, to be rough as an animal with hair, or bristles standing on end. It is also used as a *v. a.*; as, horrēre aliquem, to dread one

Horreum, i, *n.* a barn, a store-house, a wine cellar

Horror, ōris, *m.* a shivering or trembling with fear, horror, fright, dread; from horreo

Hortor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to exhort, counsel, to encourage; also, to be advised

Hortus, i, *m.* a garden or orchard; also, a village

Hospes, ĭtis, *c. g.* one who entertains or who is entertained, an host, a guest

Hospĭta, æ, *f.* an hostess or landlady

Hospĭtium, ii, *n.* friendship, such as subsist between those who mutually entertain each other, hospitality; also, a lodging, an inn; from hospes

Hostilia, æ, *f.* Hostilia, a town in Italy. ☞ The Roman senate house was called Curia Hostilia, because it was built by Tullius Hostilius

Hostīlis, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to an enemy, hostile; from hostis

Hostīliter, *adv.* in a hostile manner, like on enemy; from hostilis

Hostilius, ii, *m.* Hostilius, the name or surname of many eminent Romans, particularly of Tullus Hostilius the 3d king of Rome

Hostis, is, *c. g.* a public enemy, anciently a stranger, one of another country

Hūc, *adv.* to this place, hither; to this end, to this point; from hic

Hujus, *gen. sing.* of *pronoun* hic

Hujusmodi, *adj. indec.* of this sort or kind; of hujus and modi, *gen. sing.* of hic and modus

Hūmānĭtas, ātis, *f.* humanity, gentleness, politeness, learning; from humanus

Hūmānus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to a man, humane, gentle, polite; ior, issimus; from homo

Hūmĕo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be wet or moist

Humĕrus, i, *m.* a shoulder of man or beast, the stalk of a vine

Hŭmĭlis, is, e, *adj.* low, humble, mean, poor; ior, issimus; from humus

Hūmor, ōris, *m.* moisture, water, juice or sap; from humeo

Hŭmus, i, *f.* the ground, moist earth

Hydra, æ, *f.* a water serpent with fifty heads, destroyed by Hercules in the lake of Lerna.

Hyĕms, or Hiems, is, *f.* winter

I

I or Ito, go, get thee gone, *imper.* of *irreg. v.* eo, to go

Jaceo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to lie on the ground, to be situate. Pauper ubique jacet, the poor man is every where despised

Jacio, ĕre, jēci, jactum, *v. a.* to throw, to cast, to fling

Jactātio, ōnis, *f.* a motion, a tossing or shaking, a boasting or vaunting; from jacto

Jactĭto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to cast, to throw, to toss from one to another; from jacto

Jacto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to throw, to toss to and fro, to brag, to boast; from jacio

Jăcŭlum, i, *n.* a dart, a javelin, any thing which may be shot; from jacio

Jam, *adv.* now, immediately, presently. Jamjam, just now; jamdudum, jampridem, long ago; jam tum, even then

Janicŭlus, i, *m.* (sc. mons) mount Janiculus, one of the seven hills, on which Rome was built

Jānua, æ, *f.* a gate, a door, the beginning of a discourse

Jānus, i, *m.* Janus, the most ancient, and one of the wisest and best kings of Italy. He was deified after his death, and to him Numa the second king of Rome built a temple, which was shut in the time of peace and open during war

Jarbas, æ, *m.* Jarbas, a king of Getulia, who courted Dido, but not prevailing made war against her; also, a king of Numidia

Ibam, I went; *indic. imperf.* of eo

Ibi, *adv.* then, there, in that place

Ico, ĕre, ici, ictum, *v. a.* to strike, to smite, to beat away
Ictus, ûs, *m.* a stroke, a blow; also, Ictus, a, um, stricken; *perf. part.* of ico
Ida, æ, or Ide, es, Ida, a high mountain in Phrygia near Troy, famous for the judgment which Paris gave in favour of Venus, in appropriating to her the golden apple, the prize of beauty against Juno and Minerva; likewise another in Crete
Idæa, æ, *f.* Idæa, the name of a goddess
Idea, æ, *f.* an idea, form, or pattern; also, an imagination or conceit
Idem, eădem, idem, *com. pron. gen.* ejusdem, the same, the selfsame, alike; of is and the particle dem
Ideo, *conj.* therefore, for that cause
Idōneus, a, um, *adj.* fit, meet, proper, suitable, convenient
Idus, uum, ibus, *m. plur.* the ides of every month, the eighth day or eight days immediately after the nones. *See* Calendæ
Iens, *gens.* euntis, going; *pres. part.* of eo
Igitur, *conj.* therefore, from henceforth, then, for
Ignārus, a, um, *adj.* ignorant, unskilful, unknown, strange; of in and gnarus
Ignāvia, æ, *f.* cowardliness, sluggishness; from ignavus
Ignāvus, a, um, *adj.* idle, cowardly, slothful, sluggish; ior, issimus; of in and gnavus
Ignis, is, *m.* fire, light, heat, love, a thunderbolt
Ignōbilis, is, e, *adj.* unknown, ignoble, base; of in and nobilis
Ignōminia, æ, *f.* ignominy, disgrace, reproach; of in and nomen
Ignōrantia, æ, *f.* ignorance, want of knowledge; from ignoro
Ignōro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* not to know, to be ignorant of; from ignarus
Ignosco, ĕre, ōvi, otum, *v. a.* to pardon, to hold excused, to forgive; also, to be ignorant and not understand; of in and nosco
Ignōtus, a, um, *adj.* unknown; also, ignorant; of in and notus
Illātus, a um, inferred, brought in; *perf. part.* of infero
Ille, a, ud, *gen.* illius, *dat.* illi, *pron.* he, she, that; the aforesaid, the one, some one
Illic, *adv.* there, in that place
Illicò, *adv.* forthwith, by and by, immediately, from thence
Illuc, *adv.* thither, to that place; from ille
Illūceo, ēre, xi, ——, *v. n.* to shine upon, to be day, to be conspicuous; sometimes, *v. a.* to appear, to show himself; of in and luceo
Illūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to play upon one, to mock, to jeer, to laugh to scorn; of in and ludo
Illustris, is, e, *adj.* clear, bright, evident, illustrious; of in and lustro
Imāgo, inis, *f.* an image, a resemblance of any thing, a statue, a picture, an effigy, an echo, thought or contrivance
Imbĕcillis, is, e, *adj.* weak, heavy, faint, ineffectual; ior, issimus
Imbĕcillus, a, um, *adj.* slothful, feeble, lazy, good for nothing
Imbellis, is, e, *adj.* not suited to war; also, without war; weak, feeble; of in and bellum
Imber, bris, *m.* a shower of rain; also, weeping or abundant tears
Imbuo, ĕre, i, ūtum, *v. a.* to imbue to wet, to die, to soak, to habituate or accustom
Imitor, āri, ātus sum, *v. d.* to imitate, to resemble, to counterfeit
Immāturus, a, um, *adj.* immature, green, unpleasant; of in and maturus
Immĕmor, ŏris, *adj.* forgetful, unmindful; also, forgotten; of in and memor
Immensus, a, um, *adj.* unreasonable, huge, immense; also insatiable, unreasonable; of in and mensus
Immineo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to hang over head, to impend, to threaten, to be at hand; of in and maneo
Imminuo, ĕre, ui, utum, *v. a.* to diminish, to lessen, to impair; of in and minuo
Immitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *v. a.* to send forth, to cast or throw, to place or put in, to intervene, to admit or suffer, to enter; of in and mitto
Immōbilis, is, e, *adj.* unmoveable, steadfast; of in and mobilis
Immŏlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to sacrifice, to immolate, to kill; of in and mola
Immōtus, a, um, *adj.* unmoved, firm,

steadfast, constant; of in and motus, *perf. part.* of moveo
Imŏ, *conj.* yes, yea, nay
Impar, ăris. *adj.* odd, not even, unequal, not like; of in and par
Impătiens, tis, *adj.* not able to bear, impatient; of in and patior
Impĕdīmentum, i, *n.* an impediment or hindrance; from impedio; Impedimenta, orum, *plur. n.* the baggage of an army
Impĕdio, īre, īvi, itum, *v. a.* to entangle, to hinder; of in and pes
Impēgi, I have struck; *indic. perf.* of impingo
Impello, ĕre, impŭli, impulsum, *v. a.* to push forward, to drive from a place; of in and pello
Impendeo, ĕre, di, ——, *v. n.* to hang over one's head, to threaten, to be near at hand; of in and pendeo
Impendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to spend money, to bestow, to employ; of in and pendo
Impensa, æ, *f.* cost, charge, expense; from impendo
Impĕrātor, ōris, *m.* a commander, a ruler, a commander in chief, an emperor; from impero
Impĕrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* belonging to an emperor or to a general; from imperator
Imperfectus, a, um, *adj.* imperfect, unfinished, defective; of in and perfectus
Impĕrium, ii, *n.* command, sway, government; from impero
Impĕrītus, a, um, *adj.* unskilful, ignorant, unexperienced; of in and peritus
Impĕro, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to command, to rule
Impĕtō, ĕre, īvi, itum, *v. a.* to invade, assail, or set upon; of in and peto
Impĕtus, ûs, *m.* natural desire or instinct, violence, and assault, an attack; also, inspiration; from impeto
Impetro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to finish, to obtain by request; of in and patro
Impiē, *adv.* wickedly, impiously; from impius
Impiger, gra, rum, *adj.* diligent, active, courageous; of in and piger
Impingo, ĕre, egi, actum, *v. a.* to dash or throw against, to run aground, to strike against a rock; of in and pango
Impius, a, um, *adj.* impious, ungodly, wicked; of in and pius
Impleo, ĕre, ēvi, tum, *v. a.* to fill, to fatten or feed, to satisfy
Implicitè, *adv.* obscurely, intricately, implicitly
Implĭcito, āre, āvi, atum, *v. freq.* to interweave; from implico
Implĭco, āre, ui and avi, itum and atum, *v. a.* to wrap or fold in, to entangle, to entwine; of in and plico
Implōro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to beg and cry out for, to implore; of in and ploro
Impōno, ĕre, sui, situm, *v. a.* to put or lay upon, to impose, to beguile; of in and pono
Impŏtens, tis, *adj.* impotent, weak, feeble; of in and potens
Impressŭs, a, um, engraven, marked; also, not marked; *perf. part.* of imprimo
Imprimis, *adv.* in the first place, especially; of in and primus
Imprimo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *v. a.* to imprint, to engrave, to set a mark; of in and premo
Imprŏbus, a, um, *adj.* dishonest, naughty, wicked; of in and probus
Imprŏvisus, a, um, *adj.* unforeseen, unlooked for; ior, issimus; of in and provisus
Impūbes or is, *gen.* ĕris, *adj.* unripe of age, in his nonage, in his minority; of in and puber
Impubesco, ĕre, ——, ——, *v. incept.* to grow ripe of age
Impŭdens, tis, *adj.* shameless, impudent, graceless; of in and pudet
Impŭli, I have pushed forward; *indic. perf.* of impello
Impūnītus, a, um, *adj.* unpunished; of in and punitus
In, *præp.* when it signifies against, into, or towards, it governs the accusative; but when signifying in or among, it governs the ablative. In is frequently used in composition, and commonly signifies *not*, but, sometimes it increaseth the signification of the word, with which it is joined
Inæstĭmabĭlis, is, e, *adj.* inestimable, that which cannot be valued; of in and æstimo
Inambŭlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to walk to and fro in a place, to saunter; of in and ambulo

Inānis, is, e, *adj.* empty, void of, vain; trivolous, ineffectual, foolish; ior, issimus
Inaudio, īre, īvi, ītum, *v. a.* to hear by report, to overhear; of in and audio
Inauditus, a, um, *adj.* unheard of, strange, incredible; also, *perf. part.* of inaudio
Incălesco, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to grow hot, to be in earnest; of in and calesco
Incautus, a, um, *adj.* unwary, careless, heedless, uncautious; of in and cautus
Incēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to go or walk, to go in state, to march, to come or go; of in and cedo
Incendium, ii, *n.* a fire, as when a house or town is on fire, a burning flame, a vehemence of any passion, as of envy, hatred, love, &c.
Incendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to set on fire, to inflame, to teaze
Inceptum, i, *n.* a beginning, an enterprise or design; from incipio
Inceptus, a, um, begun; *perf. part.* of of incipio
Incertus, a, um, *adj.* uncertain, doubtful, wavering; of in and certus
Incessi, I have walked; *indic. perf.* of incedo
Incesso, ĕre, ssi or ssivi, ssitum, *v. freq.* to go or come, to approach or be at hand, to assault, to attack, to provoke; from incedo
Incīdo, ĕre, di, īsum, *v. a.* to cut, chop or engrave, to cut or make shorter, to leave off; of in and cædo
Incĭdo, ĕre, di, casum, *v. n.* to fall into, to light upon, *simply* to fall; of in cado
Incipio, ĕre, cēpi ceptum, *v. a.* to begin, to enterprise, to attempt; of in and capio
Incĭto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to incite, to stir up, to animate, to encourage; of in and cito
Inclāmo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to cry out to, to call to or upon, to scold; of in and clamo
Inclīno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* and *n.* to bend or bow down, to decline; also, to recoil or give back
Inclūdo, ĕre, ūsi, ūsum, *v. a.* to include, to keep in, to hinder; of in and claudo
Inclytus, a, um, *adj.* famous, noble, excellent
Incœptum and Incœptus. *See* Inceptum and Inceptus
Incŏla, æ, *c. g.* an inhabitant, a sojourner; from incolo
Incŏlo, ĕre, ui, cultum, *v. a.* to inhabit, to continue, to dwell in a place; of in and colo
Incŏlŭmis, is, e, *adj.* safe, sound, entire; from incolo
Incommŏdus, a, um, *adj.* incommodious, troublesome; of in and commodus
Inconstans, tis, *adj.* inconstant, light, wavering; of in and consto
Inconstantia, æ, *f.* inconstancy, lightness, unsteadiness; from inconstans
Inconsultè, *adv.* without counsel, unadvisedly, indiscreetly; from inconsultus
Inconsultus, a, um, *adj.* unadvised, rash, foolish; of in and consulto
Incrēdibilis, is, e, *adj.* incredible, marvellous, strange; of in and credibilis
Incrēdibiliter, *adv.* incredibly, strangely; from incredibilis
Incrĕpo, āre, ui and avi, itum, *v. n.* to rattle, to make a noise, to strike or beat by way of chastisement, to chide; of in and crepo
Incresco, ĕre, vi, crētum, *v. n.* to grow, to grow in stature, to thrive; of in and cresco
Incultus, a, um, *adj.* uncultivated, uninhabited, desert; of in and cultus; also, *perf. part.* of colo
Incurro, ĕre, ri, sum, *v. n.* to run in, upon, or against, to incur, to happen; of in and curro
Incursio, ōnis, *f.* an invasion of enemies, an incursion, a justling or meeting of things; from incurro
Incutio, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. a.* to strike, smite or dash upon or into; of in and quatio
Indè, *adv.* from thence, from that place, from that time, thenceforth
Index, icis, *c. g.* a discoverer, an informer, a mark or token, an index or table of a book; from indico
Indĭco, are, avi, atum, *v. a.* to discover, to disclose or make known; of in and dico, āre
Indīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to proclaim, to declare solemnly, to publish; of in and dico, ĕre
Indictus, a, um, declared; proclaimed, published; also unspoken, unsaid; *perf. part.* of indico, ĕre
Indigeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to lack, to

want, to stand in need; of in and egeo
Indignatio, ōnis, *f.* indignation, anger; from indignus
Indignè, *adv.* unworthily, undeservedly; iûs, issimè; from indignus
Indignitas, ātis, *f.* indignity, unworthiness; from indignus
Indignor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to scorn, to disdain, to be angry with; of in and dignor
Indignus, a, um, *adj.* unworthy, undeserving; of in and dignus
Indĭtus, a, um, put or set in, clapt upon; *perf. part.* of indo
Indo, ĕre, didi, ditum, *v. a.* to put or set in, to put or lay upon; of in and do
Indŏcilis, is, e, *adj.* indocile, who cannot be taught, natural, who has not been taught; of in and docilis
Indŏles, is, *f.* a natural disposition; of in and oleo
Indūciæ, arum, *plur. f.* a truce, a respite or ceasing from war, for a certain time, agreed on by both sides; from induco
Indūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to bring in, to cover, to induce; of in and duco
Indulgeo, ĕre, si, tum and sum, *v. n.* to indulge, to grant, to give leave, to concede
Induo, ĕre, i, utum, *v. a.* to put on a garment, to wear, to cover over, to assume
Industria, æ, *f.* industry, diligence
Ineo, ire, ii or ivi, itum, *v. a.* and *n.* to enter upon, to begin; of in and eo
Inesse, to be in; *infin. pres.* of insum
Infacetè, *adv.* unpleasantly, unwittily; from infacetus
Infacetus, a, um, *adj.* clownish, unpleasant, rude, unpolished; of in and facetus
Infāndus, a, um, *adj.* so great, or cruel, or strange, or abominable, or heinous as not to be expressed
Infans, tis, *c. g.* an infant, a child who cannot speak; of in and fari, to speak
Infĕci, I have infected; *indic. perf.* of inficio
Infectus, a, um, infected; *perf. part.* of inficio
Infēlix, icis, *adj.* unhappy, unfortunate
Infensus, a, um, *adj.* angry, displeased, spiteful; ior, issimus

Infĕri, ōrum, *m. plur.* those below, the ghosts or shades below
Infĕro, inferre, intŭli, illatum, *v. a.* and *irreg.* to bring into, to introduce, to infer. Inferre manus alicui, to lay violent hands on one; of in and fero
Infĕrus, a, um, *adj.* lower, inferior; beneath, below, *compa.* inferior, *superla.* infimus or imus
Infesto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to trouble, to plague, to infest
Infestus, a, um, *adj.* hostile, spiteful, malicious; of in and festus
Inficias, used only in the *accus. plur.* and always joined with the verb ire, to deny. Non ibo inficias, I will not deny; of in and facio
Inficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, *v. a.* to stain, to tinge, to dye, to infect, of in and facio
Infĭmus, a, um, *adj.* the lowest; *superla.* of inferus
Infirmus, a, um, *adj.* weak, feeble, infirm; of in and firmus
Inflātus, ûs, *m.* a blowing or puffing up, inspiration; also, *perf. part.* of inflo
Inflo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to blow or puff up, to swell; of in and flo
Inflammo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to set on fire, to inflame, to incite, to excite, to stir up; of in and flamma
Inflīgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to strike, to dash, to lay upon, to inflict
Informo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to form, to fashion, to contrive, to teach, to instruct, to inform; of in and formo
Infra, *præp.* cum *accus.* below, under
Infŭla, æ, *f.* a mitre, a turban, an ornament which priests wore on their heads
Infundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *v. a.* to pour in or into, to diffuse, to spread; of in and fundo
Ingemo, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. n.* and *a.* to lament, to bewail, to mourn for; of in and gemo
Ingĕnium, ii, *n.* natural disposition, genius, understanding, a device or contrivance
Ingens, tis, *adj.* great, big
Ingĕnuus, a, um, *adj.* freeborn, ingenious, honest, liberal
Ingĕro, ĕre, ssi, stum, *v. a.* to throw, pour, or cast in or upon, to heap upon; of in and gero

Ingestus, a, um, carried or thrown in; *perf. part.* of ingero
Ingrātus, a, um, *adj.* unpleasant, disagreeable, offensive, unheard, ungrateful; of in and gratus
Ingravesco, escĕre, ——, ——, *v. incept.* to grow more heavy, to become worse. to grow bigger; of in and gravesco
Ingrĕdior, i, ssus sum, *v. d.* to enter into, to walk or go; of in and gradior
Ingressus, ûs, *m.* a walking, an entrance, a beginning; from ingredior; also, *perf. part.* of ingredior
Inhŏnestè, *adv.* dishonestly, villainously; from inhonestus
Inhŏnesto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to disparage, to discredit; of in and honesto
Inhonestus, a, um, *adj.* dishonest, shameful, filthy; of in and honestus
Injēci, I have cast in; *indic. perf.* of injicio
Injectus, a, um, cast or thrown in; *perf. part.* of injicio
Iniens, *gen.* ineuntis, entering; *pres. part.* of ineo
Inimicitia, æ, *f.* enmity, hostility, variance; from inimicus
Inimicus, a, um, *adj.* unfriendly, hostile, inimical; of in and amicus
Inimicus, i, *m.* an enemy, properly a private foe or adversary; of in and amicus
Injicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *v. a.* to cast or throw in, to throw at, to put on; of in and jacio
Inique, *adv.* unjustly, unequally, impatiently; from iniquus
Iniquus, a, um, *adj.* unequal, unjust, partial; of in and æquus
Initio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to initiate or enter into, to give the first instructions; from ineo
Initium, ii, *n.* a beginning, an entrance; from ineo
Initus, ûs, *m* the act of generation, beginning; also, Initus, a, um, begun; *perf. part.* of ineo
Injūria, æ, *f.* injury, wrong, damage, hurt; of in and jus
Injussu, *m.* only used in the *ablat. sing.* without command, order, or leave; of in and jussus, *perf. part.* of jubeo
Injustus, a, um. *adj.* unjust, wrongful, unreasonable; of in and justus
Innitor, i, sus or xus sum, *v. d.* to lean upon, to rely on, to endeavour; of in and nitor
Innŏcens, tis, *adj.* innocent, harmless; of in and nocens
Innŏcentia, æ, *f.* innocence, integrity; from innocens
Innŏtesco, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. incep.* to become known, to grow more known; of in and notesco
Innoxius, a, um, *adj.* harmless, that doth no harm, inoffensive, blameless; of in and noxius
Innumerābilis, is, e, *adj.* innumerable, numberless; of in and numerabilis
Innŭmĕrus, a, um. *adj.* numberless; also, without just number or measure; of in and numerus
Innuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *v. a.* to nod, to beckon with the head, to make signs to one, to intimate; of in and nuo
Inŏpia, æ, *f.* poverty, want, need, scarcity; from inops
Inopinatus, a, um. *adj.* unthought of, unlooked for, unexpected, sudden; of in and opinor
Inŏpinus, a, um, *adj.* sudden, unexpected; of in and opinor
Inops, inŏpis, *adj.* poor, needy, harmless; of in and opes
Inquam or **Inquio**, is, it, &c. *v. defec.* I say, quoth I. *See* Grammar
Inquiētus, a, um, *adj.* unquiet, restless, troublesome; of in and quietus
Inquinātus, a, um, *adj.* filthy, nasty; also, defiled, polluted; *perf. part.* of inquino
Inquino, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to defile, to stain, to pollute
Inquio. *See* Inquam
Inscendo, ere, di, sum, *v. n.* and *a.* to go up, to mount, to climb unto, to go on shipboard; of in and scando
Inscitia, æ, *f* ignorance, unskilfulness; from inscius
Inscius, a, um, *adj.* ignorant, not knowing; of in and scio
Inscrībo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to write in or upon, to inscribe, to mark, to enroll, to imprint; of in and scribo
Inscriptus, a, um, written upon, inscribed; *perf. part.* of inscribo
Insecto, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* and **Insector**, āri, ātus sum, *v. d.* to pursue, to run after, to inveigh against, to indict, to impeach; from insequor
Insēdi, I have sat on; *indic. perf.* of insideo

Insequor, i, cutus or quutus sum, v. d. to follow after, to pursue, to persecute; of in and sequor

Insĕro, ĕre, ui, tum, v. a. to put or thrust in, to apply, to insert; of in and sero

Insēro, ĕre, ēvi, itum, v. a. to sow, to plant, to ingraft; of in and sero

Insĭdeo, ēre, edi, essum, v. n. to sit on, to stick fast: also, v. a. to besiege, to seize, to lay in wait; of in and sedeo

Insidiæ, ārum, *plur. f.* snares, an ambush, an ambuscade; from insideo

Insidior, āri, atus sum, v. d. to lay snares, to lie in ambush or in wait for one, to deceive; from insideo

Insigne, is, n. *plur.* insignia, um, a particular mark, sign, or token, whereby any thing is known, an ensign or painting, all marks and tokens of honour; as, crowns, sceptres, robes; also, a blemish or scar, &c.

Insignis, is, e, *adj.* notable, remarkable, notorious, famous; of in and signum

Insĭlio, īre, ui and ii, ultum, v. n. to leap in or upon; of in and salio

Insĭnuo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to embosom, to put or thrust in, to insinuate; of in and sinus

Insisto, ĕre, stiti, stitum, v. n. to stand upon, to stop or stand still, to proceed, to insist upon, to succeed one in office; of in and sisto

Insitus, a, um, grafted or planted in; *perf. part.* of insero

Insŏlens, tis, *adj.* unwonted, unaccustomed; also, proud, insolent, haughty; ior, issimus; of in and soleo

Insŏlenter, *adv.* seldom, not in the usual manner; also, proudly, insolently; from insolens

Insŏlentia, æ, *f.* disuse; also, haughtiness, insolence; from insolens

Insŏlitus, a, um, *adj* unaccustomed, unacquainted; of in and soleo

Inspecto, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to inspect, to behold, to take a survey or view of; also, to keep as a guard doth; from inspicio

Inspuo, ĕre, i, ūtum, v. a. to spit in or upon; of in and spuo

Instĭtuo, ĕre, i, ūtum, v. a. to institute, to ordain, to appoint. Instituere sermonem, to enter upon a discourse; naves, to build ships; of in and statuo

Institūtum, i, n. a custom, an institution, a statute or decree; from instituo

Insto, āre, stiti, stitum, v. n. to be earnest with one, to urge or press, to be nigh at hand, to insist upon; of in and sto

Instructus, a, um, *adj.* and *perf. part.* of instruo; furnished or equipped, accoutred, put in array, marshalled, instructed

Instrūmentum, i, n. an instrument, a tool, an implement of war, furniture of any kind; from instruo

Instruo, ĕre, xi, uctum, v. a. to prepare, to instruct, to put in order. Instruere aciem, to draw out an army in battle array; classem, to fit out a fleet; of in and struo

Insuesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, v. n. to be accustomed or wont; also, v. a. to accustom, to train up

Insuētus, a, um, *adj.* unaccustomed, unusual; of in and suetus

Insŭla, æ, *f.* an island, a house in a city having no house joined to it, such as were the houses of the grandees at Rome

Insum, inesse, infui, v. n. and *irreg.* to to be in; of in and sum

Insŭper, *conj.* moreover, over and besides, furthermore; of in and super

Insŭsurro, āre, avi, atum, v. a. and n. to whisper, to buz, to make a humming; of in and susurro

Intactus, a, um, *adj.* untouched, whole, undefiled, chaste; of in and tactus, *perf. part.* of tango

Intĕger, gra, grum, *adj.* entire and whole, safe and sound, fresh, new, chaste; ior, errimus

Intellectus, ûs, m. understanding, discernment; also, *perf. part.* of intelligo

Intelligo, ĕre, intellexi, intellectum, v. a. to understand, to perceive; of inter and lego

Intempestus, a, um, *adj.* unseasonable, unwholesome; of in and tempestas

Intendo, ĕre, di, sum or tum, v. a. to bend or stretch, to strain, to intend, to design; of in and tendo

Intentātus, a, um, *adj.* unassayed, not yet tried or proved; from intento

Intento, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to menace or threaten, to stretch out

as one doth his hands; from intendo

Intentus, a, um, *adj.* intent, attentive, straight; also, stretched; *perf. part.* of intendo

Inter, *prep.* cum *accus.* between, among, in, at. With a *pron.* mutually, reciprocally, one another. Inter se amant, they love one another; inter se loquuntur, they speak together; inter tot annos, during so many years; inter pœnam, during the infliction of punishment; inter cœnam, at supper; inter se non procul erant, they were not far from one another

Intercēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to come or pass between, to happen, to oppose, to withstand or forbid, to engage as surety

Intercipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *v. a.* to intercept, to take up by the way, to surprise, to usurp; of inter and capio

Intercus, cūtis, *adj.* water between the skin and the flesh, inward, close, secret; of inter and cutis; aqua intercus, the dropsy

Interdico, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to forbid strictly, to hinder; of inter and dico

Interdiu, *adv.* in the day time

Interdum, *adv.* sometimes, now and then; of inter and dum

Interea, *adv.* in the mean time, notwithstanding; of inter and ea, *accus. plur. n.* of is

Interēmi, I have killed; *indic. perf.* of interimo

Intereo, īre, ivi and ii, ĭtum, *v. n.* to perish, to die, to be lost; of inter and eo

Interest, erat, fuit, &c. interesse, *v. imper.* it concerns; from intersum

Interfector, ōris, *m.* a killer, a murderer; from interficio

Interficio, ĕre, feci, fectum, *v. a.* to kill, to slay, to murder; also, to consume; of inter and facio

Interfui, I have been present; *indic. perf.* of intersum

Interjectus, ûs, *m.* a throwing or casting between; also, *perf. part.* of interjicio

Interjicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *v. a.* to cast, to put, to place between or among; of inter and jacio

Interim, *adv.* in the mean time, notwithstanding. *See* Interea

Interimo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, *v. a.* to take away, to slay or to kill; of inter and emo

Interitus, ûs, *m.* death, destruction, ruin, utter destruction; from intereo

Intermitto, ĕre, isi, issum, *v. a.* to leave or put off for a time, to discontinue; of inter and mitto

Internecio, ōnis, *f.* a massacre, a general slaughter; from interneco

Internĕco, āre, ui and āvi, atum, *v. n.* to put all to the sword; of inter and neco

Interpello, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to interrupt or hinder one who is doing any thing, to require; of inter and pello

Interpōno, ĕre, pŏsui, positum, *v. a.* to put in or between, to interpose; of inter and pono

Interpres, ĕtis, *c. g.* an interpreter, a translator from one language into another, a mediator, a referee, a confidant, one intrusted with an affair

Interprĕtor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to interpret, to expound, to translate; from interpres

Interrŏgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to demand, to ask, to argue; also, to accuse and charge; of inter and rogo

Interrumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum, *v. a.* to break off in the midst, to interrupt one in discourse, to disturb; of inter and rumpo

Intersum, esse, fui, *v. n.* and *irreg.* to be present, to be in the midst or between; also, to differ; of inter and sum

Intervallum, i, *n.* the distance between the stakes in trenches, any distance of time or place, an interval; of inter and vallum

Intervĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *v. n.* to come in the mean while, to intervene; of inter and venio

Interverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *v. a.* to turn aside, to convey away a thing to one's own use, to embezzle, to intercept; of inter and verto

Intŏlĕrābilis, is, e, *adj.* that which cannot be borne or suffered, intolerable; of in and tolerabilis

Intorqueo, ēre, si, tum, *v. a.* to writhe or wrest, to turn or wind; of in and torqueo

Intra, *prep.* cum *accus.* within, in less than, not more than

Intrà, *adv.* within, inward, in the inward parts, in the inside
Intrò, *adv.* into a place, within
Intro, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to enter or go in, to pierce, to insinuate, to creep into
Intrōdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to bring in, to introduce; of intro and duco
Introëo, īre, īvi, ītum, *v. n.* to enter or go into; of intro and eo
Introiens, euntis, entering or going into; *pres. part.* of introeo
Intromitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *v. a.* to allow, to admit, to enter, to let in, to suffer, to enter or come in; of intro and mitto
Intueor, ēri, uitus sum, *v. d.* to look upon, to behold, to view, to consider; of in and tueor
Intūli, I have brought in; *indic. perf.* of infero
Intŭmeo, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to swell, to rise up, to be puffed up; of in and tumeo
Intumesco, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. incep.* to begin to swell, to be puffed up; from intumeo
Intŭs, *adv.* within, within doors, at home, inwardly
Invādo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to invade, to attack, to fall upon; of in and vado
Invălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* feeble, weak; ior, issimus; of in and validus
Invĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to import, to carry or bear, to inveigh or speak bitterly against; of in and veho
Invĕnio, īre, i, tum, *v. a.* to find, to meet with, to find out, to invent; of in and venio
Inventor, ōris, *m.* a finder out, an inventor; from invenio
Investīgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to seek or search for, to investigate
Invĭcem, *adv.* one another, each other, by turns; of in and vicis
Invictus, a, um, *adj.* invincible, what cannot be overcome, unwearied; of in and victus, *perf. part.* of vinco
Invideo, ēre, di, sum, *v. a.* and *n.* to envy, to grudge or spite, or bear ill will; of in and video
Invidia, æ, *f.* envy, hatred, spite, malice; from invideo
Invĭdiōsus, a, um, *adj.* envious, malicious; from invidia
Inviŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* inviolate, un-'; of in and violo
Invīsus, a, um, *adj.* unseen, loathed, hated; also, hateful, odious; from invideo
Invīto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to invite, to allure, to entice: of in and vito
Invītus, a, um, *adj.* unwilling, by constraint; of in and vito
Invŏco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to call upon, to invoke, to implore; of in and voco
Inundo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to overflow, to overwhelm with water, of in and unda
Involvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, *v. a.* to wrap or fold in, to involve, to entangle; of in and volvo
Inusĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* unusual, unwonted, strange, not used; of in and usitatus
Jŏcor, ari, atus sum, *v. d.* to speak in jest, to play the wag, to joke; from jocus
Jŏcus, i, *m. plur.* joci, *m.* and joca, *n.* a joke or jest, a pleasant or witty word, raillery
Jŏvis, of Jupiter; *gen. sing.* of Jupiter
Ipse, a, um, *gen.* ipsius, *dat.* ipsi, &c. *pron.* he himself, she herself, itself
Ira, æ, *f.* anger, displeasure, wrath, passion
Irācundia, æ, *f.* passion quickly moved, hastiness of temper, a natural inclination to anger; from ira
Irascor, ci, ātus sum, *v. d.* to be angry or displeased, to grieve, to be sorry for; from ira
Irātus, a, um, *adj.* in a passion, angry, tempestuous; ior, issimus; from ira
Irrĕvŏcābĭlis, is, e, *adj.* irrevocable, that which cannot be recalled; of in and revocabilis
Irrīdeo, ēre, si, sum, *v. a.* to mock, to scoff, to laugh to scorn; of in and rideo
Irrīsio, ōnis, *f.* & Irrisus, ûs, *m.* a mocking or laughing to scorn; also, Irrisus a, um, mocked; *perf. part.* of irrideo
Irrĭtus, a, um, *adj.* void, of no effect, vain; of in and ratus
Irrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *v. n.* to break in violently, to rush by force; of in and rumpo
Irruo, ĕre, ui, utum, *v. n.* to run hastily or furiously upon a thing; of in and ruo
Is, ea, id, *gen.* ejus, *pron.* he, she, that, it

Iste, a, ud, *gen.* istius, *pron.* this, that; also, he, she, it
Isthmii, ōrum, *m. plur.* the inhabitants of the isthmus of Corinth
Isthmus, i, *m.* an isthmus, a neck of land between two seas, as that at Corinth, which joins the Morea to the main land
Istò, *adv.* thither, to that place
Ità, *adv.* so, on that condition, yes. Ita est, it is even so
Itali, ōrum, *m. plur.* the Italians, the inhabitants of Italy; from Italia
Italia, æ, *f.* Italy, one of the most delightful countries in Europe, and once the seat of the Roman empire. It is separated from France and Germany by the Alps, and the rest of it is surrounded by the sea, viz. by the Adriatic on the upper side and the Tyrrhene on the lower. Rome, the most ancient city in the world, still continues to be its capital. Its former splendour has now, however, in a great measure vanished
Italicus, a, um, & **Italus**, a, um, *adj.* Italian; from Italia
Ităque, *conj.* therefore; of ita and que
Item, *adv.* also, likewise, in like manner, again, a second time; from ita
Iter, itinĕris, *n.* a journey, a passage; also, a voyage by sea; from eo, ire, ivi, itum
Itĕro, are, avi, atum, *v. a.* to do a thing the second time, to do over again, to iterate
Iterum, *adv.* again
Itum, to go; *supine* of eo
Itur, ibatur, &c. *v. imper.* Itur ab illis, they go, they are going, they are coming; from *irreg. v.* eo
Itus, ûs, *m.* a going, a journey; also, *perf. part.* of eo
Juba, æ, *m.* Juba, a king of Mauritania, who in the civil wars of the Romans, espoused the part of Pompey, and routed Curio and his army, whom Cæsar had sent into Africa. After Pompey's defeat, he joined with Scipio, and was overcome. His son Juba took the part of Augustus against Anthony
Jŭbeo, ēre, ssi, ssum, *v. a.* to bid, to order, to command
Jucundus, a, um, *adj.* pleasant, delightful; ior, issimus
Jūdex, icis, *c. g.* a judge, a weigher of things
Jūdĭcium, ii, *n.* judgment, a trial, a sentence; of jus and dico
Judico, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to judge, to give sentence, to condemn; of jus and dico
Jugĕrum, i, *n.* an acre of ground. Jugĕr and Jugus are likewise found in ancient authors, *gen.* jugĕris, *abla.* jugĕre, *plur.* jugera, um, &c.
Jŭgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to join or fasten together
Jŭgŭlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to kill, or cut one's throat, to butcher
Jŭgŭlum, i, *n.* and Jugulus, i, *m.* the throat, the neck; also, the chief point of a matter; from jugo
Jŭgum, i, *n.* a yoke, a contrivance with forks and spears like a gallows, under which enemies, when vanquished were forced to pass; bondage, a beam, the top or ridge of a hill or bank
Jugurtha, æ, *m.* Jugurtha, a king of of Numidia, grandson of Massinissa, who was discomfitted by Marius, the Roman consul
Jŭgurthīnus, a, um, *adj.* Jugurthine, pertaining to Jugurtha
Julia, æ, *f.* Julia, a name of several eminent Roman ladies
Julius, ii, *m.* Julius, the name of divers eminent Romans, amongst whom was Julius Cæsar, the first emperor of Rome. The month formerly called Quintilis was called Julius, because he was born in that month
Ivi, I have gone; *indic. perf.* of eo
Jūmentum, i, *n.* a beast of burden, a packhorse, a labouring beast of any description
Junctus, a, um, joined; *perf. part.* of jungo
Junior, or, us, *gen.* ōris, *adj.* younger; of juvenis
Junius, ii, *m.* Junius, the name of several eminent Romans; also, the month of June
Jungo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to join, to couple, to associate
Juno, ōnis *f.* Juno, the daughter of Saturn, and sister and wife of Jupiter. She is called Saturnia, from her father, and Pronuba, Lucina, Moneta, &c. from her offices
Jūpiter, Jŏvis, *m.* Jupiter, the supreme god of the heathens, called Optimus, because of his benefits, and Maximus, for his power. He

was the son of Saturn and Ops, and born at the same birth with Juno in the island of Crete, whom, when of age, he took to wife. By poets the word Jupiter is taken for the air and for rain

Jūrāmentum, i, *n.* an oath; from juro

Jurgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to chide, to scold, to brawl

Jūro, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to swear; also, to conspire

Jus, jūris, *n.* reason, right, the law, an ordinance or statute; also, broth, pottage

Jussi, I have ordered; *indic. perf.* of jubeo

Jusjūrandum, jūrisjurandi, *n.* a solemn oath; of jus and jurandum

Jussum, i, *n.* a command or appointment

Jussus, ûs, *m.* a charge, a will and consent; also, jussus, a, um, ordered; *perf. part.* of jubeo

Justè, *adv.* justly; from justus

Justitia, æ, *f.* justice, upright dealing; from justus

Justus, a, um, *adj.* just, reasonable, legal, upright; ior, issimus; from jus

Jŭvĕnis, is, e, *adj.* young; also, Juvenis, is, *c. g.* a young man or young woman

Juventa, æ, *f.* youth, young age; from juvenis

Jŭventus, ūtis, *f.* youth

Jŭvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, *v. a.* to help, to aid, to succour

Juxta, *præp.* cum *acc.* nigh, near to, towards; also, Juxtà, *adv.* even, alike, all one

K

KALENDÆ. *See* Calendæ

L

LABOR or os, ōris, *m.* labour, pain, anxiety, vehement exercise of body or mind

Lābor, lābi, lapsus sum, *v. d.* to fall gently, to descend, to glide, to fall into a mistake, to float, to sail, to faint away

Lābōro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* and *n.* to labour, to be in distress, to be sick; from labor

Lac, lactis, *n.* milk

Lăcĕdæmon, is, *f.* Lacedæmon, the chief city of Laconia or Sparta, in the Peloponnesus, famous for the excellent laws made there by Lycurgus. It was a place, therefore, which was very well governed, and especially noted for the strict education of youth

Lăcĕdæmonius, a, um, *adj.* Spartan, Lacedæmonian; from Lacedæmon

Lăcesso, ĕre, ivi, ītum *v. a.* to provoke, to challenge, to harrass, to abuse with bad language; from lacio

Lăchrўma, æ, *f.* a tear in weeping. It is sometimes written lacryma

Lăchrўmabundus, a, um, *adj.* ready to weep; from lachrymor

Lăchrўmo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* and Lachrymor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to weep, to shed tears. Sometimes, lacrymo and lacrymor

Lacio, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to allure, to bring into a snare

Laco, ōnis, *m.* a Spartan, a Lacedæmonian; from Lacedæmon

Lacto, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to allure or deceive with fair words; from lacio. Also, *v. a.* to give suck; from lac

Lacus, i, or ûs, *m.* a lake or standing pool

Laedo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to hurt, to injure, to offend. Laesa majestas, treason

Laelius, i, *m.* Laelius, a familiar friend of Scipio Africanus, who was remarkable for a combination of many eminent virtues

Lænas, æ, *m.* Lænas, a man's name

Læsi, I have hurt; *indic. perf.* of lædo

Læsus, a, um, hurt; *perf. part.* of lædo

Lætitia, æ, *f.* joy, gladness, pleasantness; from lætus

Lætus, a, um, *adj.* glad, joyful, cheerful; also, fruitful, verdant

Læva, æ, *f.* the left hand

Lævinus, i, *m.* Lævinus, a Roman consul, who distinguished himself greatly by his talents and valour in the war against Pyrrhus

Lævus, a, um, *adj.* left, on the left side, unlucky

Lambo, ĕre, i, itum, *v. a.* to lick with the tongue, to lap, to touch a thing softly

Lâmentor, âri, atus sum, *v. d.* to lament, to bewail, to bemoan
Lamentum, i, *n.* a lamentation, a bewailing, a bemoaning
Lâmina, æ, *f.* a plate or thin piece of metal, a slate, a thin board or plank
Lâna, æ, *f.* wool that groweth on sheep: also, the down of birds, the moss or cotton which grows on trees or fruit
Lancea, æ, *f.* a lance, a javelin, a pike or spear
Langueo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to languish, to be sick or feeble, to fade and decay
Languesco, ĕre, ——, *v. incep.* to wax faint, to fade; from langueo
Lânificium, ii, *n.* spinning or carding, working of wool; of lana and facio
Lanio, âre, âvi, ātum, *v. a.* to cut like a butcher, to rend, to pull to pieces, to butcher; from lanius
Lânista, æ, *m.* a master of defence, a fencing master
Lanius, ii, *m.* a butcher
Lapideus, a, um, *adj.* stony, full of stone; also, heavy, weighty; from lapis
Lăpis, ĭdis, *m.* a stone, a gem, a mile
Laqueus, i, *m.* a snare, a gin or spring, a halter
Lar, lăris, *m.* a household god, the chimney or fire side; a dwelling house
Largior, ire, itus, *v. d.* to bestow, to give liberally; from largus
Largitio, ōnis, *f.* liberal expense, prodigality; from largior
Largus, a, um, *adj.* large, huge, bountiful; ior, issimus
Lătĕbra, æ, *f.* a hiding place, a shelter, a covert, a den for beasts; from lateo
Lateo, ēre, ui, *v. n.* to lie hid, to lurk, to skulk, to abscond; also, to be hidden
Later, ĕris, *m.* a brick or tile
Lateritius, a, um, *adj.* made of brick or tile; from later
Latinus, a, um, *adj.* Latin; also, Latinus, i, *m* Latinus, a king of Latium
Latium, ii, *n.* Latium, a country of Italy, lying between Tuscany to the west and Campania to the east, and between the mouth of the Tiber and cape Circello. Its modern name is Campania di Roma and St. Peter's Patrimony
Latro, ōnis, *m.* a robber; also, a hired soldier, one of the emperor's guards
Latro, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bark
Latus, a, um, brought; *perf. part* of fero; also, *adj.* broad, wide, spacious; ior, issimus
Latus, ĕris, *n.* the side
Laudâbilis, is, e, *adj.* commendable, praiseworthy; from laudo
Laudatus, a, um, *adj.* praiseworthy; also, praised; *perf. part.* of laudo
Laudo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to praise or commend; from laus
Laurea, æ, *f.* a laurel-tree, or garland of laurels or bays, corona being understood
Laureus, a, um, *adj.* of bays or laurel; from laurus
Laurus, i, or ûs, *f.* the laurel or bay-tree, dedicated to Apollo, used in triumphs, and worn by emperors and poets in garlands
Laus, laudis, *f.* praise
Lavo, ĕre or āre, lavi, or lavavi, lautum, lotum, or lavatum, *v. a.* to wash, to bathe
Lautus, a, um, *adj.* genteel, well-bred, clean, noble, splendid; also, washed, bathed; *perf. part.* of lavo
Laxè, *adv.* largely, far off, loosely; from laxus
Laxitas, âtis, *f.* looseness, wideness; from laxus
Laxo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to loose, to slacken, to untie, to recreate, to refresh; from laxus
Laxus, a, um, *adj.* loose, wide, large, slack; ior, issimus
Lectica, æ, *f.* a couch or chair with a bed in it, wherein the grandees were carried, a litter, a sedan; from lectus
Lector, ōris, *m.* a reader; from lego
Lectŭlus, i, *m.* a little bed or couch; from lectus, a bed
Lectus, i, *m.* a bed, a couch; also, Lectus, ûs, *m.* a choice, an election; from lego
Lectus, a, um, *adj.* choice, notable, fine; ior, issimus, also, gathered, chosen; *perf. part.* of lego
Lēgâtio, ōnis, *f.* an embassy or the office of an ambassador, a lieutenancy; from lego, âre
Lēgātus, i. *m.* an ambassador, a plenipotentiary; also, a lieutenant; from lego, âre
Lēgio, ōnis, *f.* a legion or regiment of

soldiers, consisting of ten companies, troops, or cohorts

Lēgitimus, a, um, *adj.* lawful, right, convenient, meet, belonging to law; from lex

Lēgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to send as an ambassador, legate, or lieutenant, to despatch; also, to bequeath

Lĕgo, ĕre, i, ctum, *v. a.* to gather, to choose, to read

Lēnio, īre, ivi, & ii, itum, *v. a.* to ease, to assuage, to mitigate, to treat gently; from lenis

Lenis, is, e, *adj.* gentle, mild, easy; ior, issimus

Lēniter, *adv.* gently, softly; iùs, issimè; from lenis

Lentulus, i, *m.* Lentulus, the son-in-law of Cicero

Leo, ōnis, *m.* a lion; also, one of the 12 signs of the zodiac

Lethālis, is, e, *adj.* deadly, mortal; from lethum

Lethum, i, *n.* death

Levis, is, e, *adj.* light, small, inconsiderable; ior, issimus

Lĕviter, *adv.* slenderly, slightly, briefly; from levis

Lĕvo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to lift or hold up, to ease one of a thing, to lighten, to extenuate

Lex, lēgis, *f.* law or rule, a statute or ordinance, a canon of the church

Libellus, i, *m.* a little book, a petition, any small writing, a charge in writing against a person in court; from liber

Libens, or Lubens, tis, *adj.* glad willing, joyful; ior, issimus; also, *pres. part.* of libeo

Libeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to like, to please

Libenter, *adv.* willingly; iùs, issimè; from libens

Lĭber, bri, *m.* a book, properly the inward bark or rind of a tree, on which, before the invention of paper, the ancients used to write

Lĭber, eri, *m.* a title of Bacchus, the god of wine

Līber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* free, at liberty; liberior, liberrimus

Lībĕrālis, is, e, *adj.* liberal, free, generous, well-bred; from liber, free

Lībĕrālitas, ātis, *f.* liberality, bounty, generosity; from liberalis

Lībĕri, ōrum, *m. plur.* children, sons and daughters; also, grandchildren

Lībĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to unloose, to set free, to release; from liber

Libertas, ātis, *f.* liberty, freedom, boldness of speech; also, a goddess so called

Libertinus, i, *m.* the son of him who was once bound, but is now free; also, one who was himself once a bondman, and is since made free; from libertas

Libertus, i, *m.* a bondman made free, a freedman; from liber

Libet, ebat, uit, &c. ēre, *v. imper.* it pleases or contents me, thee, him

Libido, inis, *f.* lust, criminal appetite or indulgence, any unbridled passion; from libet

Libra, æ, *f.* a pound, a pound in money, a measure holding somewhat near a pound weight in liquids, a balance or pair of scales to weigh with, one of the 12 signs of the zodiac

Libro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to weigh or poise; to counterbalance; from libra

Licentia, æ, *f.* licence, licentiousness; from licet

Liceo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to be lawful, to be valued

Liceor, ēri, itus sum, *v. d.* to cheapen a thing, to bid money for a thing

Licet, ebat, uit and licitum est, &c. ēre, it is lawful, it is free

Licet, *adv.* be it so, content; also, *conj.* although, albeit

Licinius, ii, *m.* Licinius, the name of several eminent Romans

Lictor, ōris, *m.* a lictor, a mace-bearer, a sergeant at arms, an executioner. A Roman consul was preceded by twelve lictors, each of whom carried a bundle of rods bound up with an axe for the punishment of offences which they inflicted at the consul's command

Ligneus, a, um, *adj.* wooden, made of wood; from lignum

Lignum, i, *n.* wood, properly for fire; sometimes, for other uses, a log or block

Ligo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bind, to tie, to tie fast

Ligo, ōnis, *m.* a spade, a shovel

Lineāmentum, i, *n.* the feature, the proportion, draught, or shape of a body or visage, a lineament; from linea

Linea, æ, *f.* a line or long string, a cord, a degree of kindred, a lineage, the lines in a dial
Lingua, æ, *f.* a tongue, a language, slander; also, a promontory or narrow piece of land running into the sea
Linio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, *v. a.* to anoint, to besmear
Linquo, ĕre, liqui, ——, *v. a.* to leave, to quit, to forsake; also, *v. n.* to faint or shrink
Lis, litis, *f.* strife, a dispute, a vehement contention
Lĭtĕra, æ, *f.* a letter of a book, one's handwriting; sometimes, a letter or epistle
Lĭtĕræ, ārum, *plur. f.* an epistle or letter sent to a friend, &c.; also, learning, knowledge, literature
Lĭtĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* belonging to letters and learning; ludus literarius, a school; from litera
Lĭtĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* marked with letters, learned; from literæ
Literninus, a, um, *adj.* belonging to Liternium
Liternium, ii, *n.* Liternium, a village where Scipio Africanus died
Litigātor, ōris, *m.* a wrangler, a petty pleader; from litigo
Litigo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to debate, to quarrel, to wrangle; of lis and ago
Litus, ŏris, *n.* sometimes Littus, ŏris, the shore, the seaside, the coast
Liveo, ĕre, ——, ——, *v. n.* to be black and blue, to be pale, to envy or grudge
Livius, ii, *m.* the historian, whom we call Titus Livy. He was a native of Padua, and wrote the history of Rome in a style of elegance which may have been equalled, but not surpassed by any author since his time
Livor, ōris, *m.* blueness, the print or mark of a stroke; also, spite, envy; from liveo
Lŏco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to place, to let or hire for rent; from locus
Lŏcuples, ētis, *adj.* rich, wealthy, opulent, ior, issimus
Lŏcus, i, *m* a place, room, or stead, a condition or case, opportunity, a topic; *plur.* loci or loca, *gen.* locorum
Longē, *adv.* far from, a great while, at a distance; ius, issimē; from longus
Longinquus, a, um, *adj.* far off, remote, distant, of long continuance; ior, issimus; from longus
Longus, a, um, *adj.* long, tedious, tall; ior, issimus
Lŏquor, qui, cūtus or quutus, *v. d.* to speak, to tell, to discourse
Lōrica, æ, *f.* a coat of mail originally made of raw hides, a parapet or breast-work; from lorum
Lōrum, i, *n.* a thong, a whip, a lash; the reins of a bridle
Lūceo, ēre, xi, ——, *v. n.* to give light, to shine, to be apparent; from lux
Lūcĕria, æ, *f.* Luceria, a city of Apulia; also, Lucern, the head of a canton in Switzerland
Lūcerini, orum, *plur. m.* the inhabitants of Luceria
Lūcius, ii, *m.* Lucius, the surname of many Romans
Lucrĕtia, æ, *f.* Lucretia, a Roman lady, the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, who being ravished by the son of Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh and last king of Rome, slew herself with a dagger, in the presence of her husband and others. Upon this the citizens rushed to arms, banished the family of the Tarquins, and destroyed the monarchical government
Lucrum, i, *n.* gain, profit, advantage
Lucta, æ, *f.* a wrestling or struggling, a scuffle
Luctātio, ōnis, *f.* wrestling, striving, struggling; from luctor
Lucto, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* and Luctor, āri, ātus sum, *v. d.* to wrestle, to struggle; also, to endeavour, to strive
Luctus, ûs, *m.* mourning, wailing, lamenting; from lugeo
Lūcullus, i, *m.* Lucius Lucullus, a valiant Roman, who beat Mithridates out of his kingdom; also, Marcus Lucullus a kinsman of the former, who subdued Thrace
Lūcus, i, *m.* a grove or wood, dedicated to some god, and left untouched; also, a temple, cloister, or monastery in a wood
Lūdibrium, ii, *n.* a mocking stock, a sport; from ludo
Lūdicer, cra, crum, *adj.* belonging to play, sportive, ludicrous, childish; from ludicrum
Lūdicrum, i, *n.* a play or pastime, an interlude; from ludo

Lūdimăgister, ri, *m.* a school-master; of ludus and magister

Lūdo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to play, to sport, to dally

Lūdus, i, *m.* a play or pastime, a game, a school or place of exercise

Lūgeo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to mourn, to lament, to bewail

Lūgubris, is, e, *adj.* mournful lamentable, grievous; from lugeo

Luna, æ, *f.* the moon

Luo, ĕre, i, itum, *v. a.* to pay, to expiate, to atone, to suffer punishment or death

Lūpa, æ, *f.* a she-wolf, a common harlot

Lūpus, i, *m.* a wolf, a pike or sturgeon; also, a hook to draw things out of a well

Lustro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to expiate, to purify, to environ, to go round about, to survey or take a view of

Lustror, āris, atus sum, *v. d.* to haunt houses of ill fame

Lustrum, i, *n.* the lustrum, the purgation or cleansing of the city by sacrifices every fifth year. The dens or caves of wild beasts in woods, a bawdy house

Lutatius, ii, *m.* Lutatius, a consul, who put an end to the first Punic war

Lux, lūcis, *f.* light, day, life; in *abla. sing.* luce or luci, in the *plur.* the stars glittering

Luxŭria, æ, *f.* luxury, excess in carnal pleasures, sumptuous fare or building

Luxus, ûs, *m.* a dislocation or putting out of joint; also, riot, excess, wastfulness

Lydia, æ, *f.* Lydia, an inland country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia on the east and Ionia on the west, formerly called Mæonia, now Carasca. It was anciently a very warlike nation, but much given to intemperance. Sardes was the chief city, and Crœsus the last king

M

MACEDO ŏnis, *m.* a Macedonian; from Macedonia

Măcedŏnia, æ, *f.* Macedonia, a large country of Greece, containing several provinces, all of which are now subject to the Turks. Philip was king of this country, who having conquered most of his neighbours, left the subduing of the rest to his son Alexander

Măcedŏnicus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to the Macedonians

Maceo, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be lean, bare, or thin

Măchĭna, æ, *f.* an engine, chiefly of war; a scaffolding for building, a machine

Măcĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* lean, thin and lank; from maceo

Macto, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to sacrifice, properly to increase or heap upon; also, to butcher, to slaughter

Mactus, a, um, *adj.* ☞ It is difficult to translate this word into English. It was used in the *voc.* and spoken at the time when they poured wine and frankincense on the beast's head; as macte hostia, macte hocce vino, macte hacce dape, &c. be thou honoured with this sacrifice, this wine, &c. Macte esto, go on and prosper

Măgis, *adv.* more, rather; *compa.* of magnopere

Măgister, ri, *m.* a master, a schoolmaster, the pilot of a ship; from magis

Măgistrātus, ûs, *m.* a magistrate, civil government, a magistracy; from magister

Magnificè, *adv.* magnificently, honourably; entiùs, entissimè; from magnificus

Magnificentia, æ, *f.* magnificence, stateliness, gallantry; from magnificus

Magnificus, a, um, *adj.* magnificent, stately; entior, entissimus; of magnus and facio

Magnitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* magnitude, greatness; from magnus

Magnŏpĕre, *adv.* with great care or pains, greatly, exceedingly; *comparitive* magis, *superla.* maximè; of magnus and opus

Magnus, a, um, *adj.* great, large, big, *compa.* major, *superla.* maximus

Maharbal, is, *m.* Maharbal, a præfect in the Carthaginian army, who, after the battle of Cannæ, urged Annibal to proceed immediately to Rome. His advice, however, was rejected, and Annibal soon after completely overthrown

Majestas, ātis, *f.* majesty, greatness, dignity, &c.
Major, or, us, *adj.* greater; *compa.* of magnus
Majōres, um, *m. plur.* ancestors, forefathers
Malè, *adv* badly, wickedly; pejùs, pessimè; from malus
Mălĕdīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to rail at or call names, to curse; of male and dico
Maledictio, ōnis, *f.* slander, railing; from maledico
Maledictum, *n.* a railing, accusation, a reproach; from maledico
Mălĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* malevolent, bearing ill will, spiteful
Mălĭtia, æ, *f.* malice, grudge, spite; from malus
Mālo, malle, malui, ——, *v. n.* to choose rather, to be more willing; of magis and volo
Mālum, i, *n.* an apple
Malum! *inter.* with a mischief
Mălum, i, *n.* an evil, a misfortune, a mischief, sin, wickedness; from malus
Mălus, a, um, *adj.* bad, evil, wicked; pejor, worse; pessimus, worst
Mālus, i, *f.* an apple-tree
Mālus, i, *m.* the mast of a ship
Mamilius, ii, *m.* Mamilius, the son-in-law of Tarquinius Superbus
Mancipium, ii, *n.* a slave, a bondman, a captive taken in war; of manus and capio
Mandātum, i, *n.* a command or charge, a commission; from mando
Mando, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to commit a thing to one's charge, to command; of manus and do
Mando, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to chew, to eat, to gnaw
Manè, *adv.* in the morning; also, *sub. indec.* the morning
Maneo, ēre, si, sum, *v. n.* to stay, to tarry, to remain
Mānes, ium, *m. plur.* the spirits or souls of the dead, good or bad angels, the infernal gods, the place of the dead
Manifestus, a, um, *adj.* manifest, clear, plain
Mănĭpŭlus, i, *m.* an handful, a bundle; also, a company of soldiers under one captain; from manus
Manius, ii, *m.* Manius Curius, a Roman general, distinguished for his victories over the Samnites, and also for his self denial and sovereign contempt of riches
Manlius, ii, m. Titus Manlius Torquatus, on account of the slowness of of his speech and supposed stupidity, was ordered by his father to retire to the country and never see Rome; but this young man afterwards defended his father, and freed him from a trial, when accused by M. Pomponius. There were, likewise, several other distinguished Romans of the name of Manlius
Māno, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. n.* to run in a small stream, to trickle down, to let fall; also, *v. a.* to distil, to diffuse, to spread
Mansuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* gentleness, mildness, clemency; from
Mansuētus, a, um, *adj.* tame, gentle; ior, issimus
Mănŭbiæ, arum, *plur.* spoils of war, booty, plunder
Mănŭbrium, ii, *n.* the hilt, haft, or handle of a weapon or tool, power, opportunity
Mănūmitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *v. a.* to manumit, to enfranchise, to make a bondman free; of manus and mitto
Mănus, ûs, *f.* an hand, art, workmanship, an elephant's trunk, a band of soldiers, a party
Marcellus, i, *m.* Marcellus, the name of several eminent Romans. Marcelli, orum, *plur. m.* the family of Marcellus
Marcius, ii, *m.* and Marcus, i, *m.* Marcius and Marcus, names of several distinguished Romans
Măre, is, *n.* the sea, a great river
Măriānus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to Marius. Mariana pars, the Marian faction
Mărĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj.* lying near the sea, maritime; from mare
Mărītus, i, *m.* a married man, a husband, the male of beasts and other creatures; also, Maritus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to marriage; from mas
Marius, ii, *m.* Caius Marius, a man, who rose from the lowest station to the highest offices in the state. He was several times consul, overcame Jugurtha in Numidia, the Cimbri in France, and the Teutones in Italy, and afterwards greatly disturbed the commonwealth by the divisions between him and Sylla

Marmor, ŏris, *n.* a marble stone, a statue; also, the sea
Marmŏreus, a, um, *adj.* made of marble, white, hard as marble
Mars, Martis, *m.* Mars, the heathen god of war, the planet Mars; also, war
Martius, ii, *m.* Martius, a surname of Ancus, the fourth king of Rome
Martius, ii, *m.* the month of March
Martius, a, um, *adj.* dedicated to Mars, martial, belonging to the month of March
Mas, măris, *m.* the male in all kind of creatures
Massicus, i, *m.* Massicus, a mountain of Campania, now called Monte Marsico, famous for the Muscatel wine
Massicus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Massicus
Măsĭnissa, æ, *m.* a king of Numidia and a sure ally of the Romans, though at first an utter enemy. He was the father of Micipsa and grandfather of Jugurtha
Massiva, æ, *m.* Massiva, a man's name
Māter, matris, *f.* a mother, a dam, a tree in respect of the boughs which it produceth, a name given to matrons, by way of honour
Materfamilias, *gen.* matrisfamiliās or materfamiliæ, *f.* the lady, mistress, or good wife of the house
Māternus, a, um, *adj.* maternal, belonging to a mother; from mater
Matrōna, æ, *f* a matron, a wife; from mater
Mātrōna, æ, *f.* the Marne, a river in France, which runs through Champaigne, and falls into the Seine a little above Paris
Māturè, *adv.* timely, in fit season, in due time, very soon; iùs, issimè; from maturus
Mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* ripe, mellow, timely, mature and perfect; ior, issimus
Mauri, ōrum, *plur. m.* the Moors; from Mauritania
Mauritania, æ, *f.* Mauritania, a country in Africa called Morisco. It is divided into Tingitana, which contains the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and Cæsarienses called the kingdom of Algiers, all of which is now, with other countries, contained under the general name of Barbary
Maximè, *adv.* mostly, most of all, very greatly, chiefly, yes; *super.* of magnùm
Maximus, a, um, *adj.* the greatest, largest, Maximus natu, the eldest; *super.* of magnus
Maximus, i, *m.* Maximus, a name given to several Romans, who had rendered themselves conspicuous by their great exploits
Mecum, for cum me. Cum, with, a *prep.* and me, *abla.* of ego
Mĕdeor, ēri, ——, *v. d.* to heal, to cure, to remedy
Mĕdicāmen, inis, *n.* a medicine, a drug; from medeor
Mĕdicāmentum, i, *n.* a medicine, a salve, physic, poison; from medeor
Medicus, i, *m.* a physician, a surgeon or apothecary; from medeor
Meditor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to meditate, to muse or think upon, to forecast
Medium, i, *n.* the midst or middle of a thing
Medius, a, um, *adj.* the middle, ordinary, general, neutral
Mĕlior, or, us, *adj.* better, more excellent; *compa.* of bonus
Mĕliùs, *adv.* better, more handsomely; *compa.* of bene
Membrum, i, *n.* a member or limb, the parts of any thing
Mĕmor, ŏris, *adj.* mindful, remembering, having a strong memory, thankful
Mĕmŏrābilis, is, e, *adj.* memorable, worthy to be remembered, renowned, notable; from memor
Mĕmŏria, æ, *f.* memory, remembrance; from memor
Mĕmŏro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to remember, to bring to remembrance, to rehearse, to call or name; from memor
Menda, æ, *f.* and Mendum, i, *n.* a blemish, a fault, a mistake, an error
Menenius, ii, *m.* Menenius Agrippa, a celebrated Roman, who, when the senate and plebeians were ready to commence hostilities against each other, contrived by an ingenious discourse, to effect a reconciliation between them
Mens, mentis, *f.* the mind, the soul, the understanding, thought, judgment, affection, inclination, design
Mensa, æ, *f.* a table or board to eat on, a trencher, a plate, a meal, dinner or supper

Mensis, is, *m.* a month
Mensus, a, um, having measured; *perf. part.* of metior
Mentio, ōnis, *f.* mention, on speaking of; from mens
Mentior, īri, ītus sum, *v. d.* to lie, to feign, to counterfeit, to deceive
Merces, ēdis, *f.* hire, or wages, reward for labour, rent
Mereo, ēre, ui, ītum, *v. a.* and **Mereor**, ēri, ĭtus sum, *v. d.* to deserve, to merit, to earn, to gain, to serve as a soldier
Mergo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to plunge or dip, to put under water, to overwhelm
Mĕrīdies, ei, *m.* the midday, noon, the south; meridies noctis, midnight; of merus and dies
Mĕrĭtò, *adv.* deservedly, worthily; from meritus
Mĕrĭtum, i, *n.* hire or reward, desert, merit, a kindness, favour, pleasure, a good turn; from mereor
Mĕrĭtus, a, um, deserving, having deserved; *perf. part.* of mereor
Mersus, a, um, sunk; *perf. part.* of mergo
Merus, a, um, *adj* mere, pure, clean, plain
Messāna, æ, *f.* a city in the island of Sicily, which was very famous in ancient times. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1783
Metellus, i, *m.* Metellus, several Romans of this name, who were remarkably famous
Metior, īri, mensus, *v. d.* to measure, to survey, to bound or limit
Mētor, āri, ātus sum, *v. d.* to divide, to dispose, to limit by measure
Mĕtuo, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. a.* to fear, to be afraid, to be in a fear, to be solicitous, to be conscious, to avoid; from metus
Metus, ûs, *m.* fear, dread, care
Meus, a, um, *pron.* my or mine; *voc. sing. m.* mi or meus
Micipsa æ, *m.* Micipsa, a king of Numidia, the son of Masinissa and father of Jugurtha
Mico, āre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to shine, to glitter; also, to pant or beat as the pulse doth
Migro, āre, āvi, atum, *v. n.* to remove from one place to another, to shift one's habitation
Mihi, to me, *dat. sing.* of *pron.* ego

Miles, ĭtis, *c. g.* a soldier
Milētus or **Milētos**, i, *m.* Miletus, now Melassa and Melaxo, a famous city, adjoining to Caria, about six miles south from the mouth of the river Mæander. Its fine wool was greatly esteemed by the Roman ladies
Militāris, is, e, *adj.* military, warlike; from miles
Militia æ, *f.* warfare; from miles
Milito, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to go a warfaring, to be a soldier; from miles
Mille, *adj. sing. indec.* a thousand; *plur.* millia, ium, &c. Mille passuum, a thousand paces, *i. e.* a mile
Millies, *adv.* a thousand times, very often; from mille
Mimus, i, *m.* a mimic, a buffoon
Mina, æ, *f.* a pound. It is taken both for a coin and a weight made up of an hundred drachmas. In our money it is $13.32 and weight 12 ounces and an half. Also, a measure of ground containing 120 feet square
Minæ, arum, *plur. f.* threats
Minimè, *adv.* not at all, by no means, at least, no; *super.* of parùm
Minimus, a, um, *adj.* the least or smallest; *super.* of parvus
Minister, ri, *m.* a servant, a minister, an helper; from minus
Ministĕrium, ii, *n.* service, attendance, employment; from minister
Minor, āri, ātus sum, *v. d.* to threaten, to menace; from minæ, arum, *plur. f.* threats
Minor, or, us, *adj.* less; *compa.* of parvus
Minucius, ii, *m.* Minucius, a name common amongst the Romans
Minuo, ĕre, i, ūtum, *v. a.* to diminish, to lessen, to derogate from; from minor
Minùs, *adv.* less; *compa.* of parùm
Minūtus, *adj.* small, little, low, mean; also, diminished, *perf. part.* of minuo
Mīrābĭlis, is, e, *adj.* wonderful, strange; from miror
Mirabundus, a, um, *adj.* full of admiration, marvelling greatly
Mirăcŭlum, i, *n.* a miracle, a wonder; from miror
Mirificus, a, um, *adj.* wonderful, strange; of mirus and facio
Miror, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to wonder, to marvel; from mirus
Mirus, a, um, *adj.* wonderful

Misceo, ēre, ui, mistum and mixtum, *v. a.* to mix, to mingle
Miser, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* miserable, wretched, distressed, paltry, mean; ior, errimus
Misĕrābilis, is, e, *adj.* miserable, lamentable, wretched; from miser
Misĕrābiliter, *adv.* pitifully, miserably; from miserabilis
Misereor, ēri, itus sum, *v. d.* to pity, to take pity or to have mercy on one, to be sorry for him; from miser
Misĕricordia, æ, *f.* mercy, compassion, charity; from misĕricors
Misĕricors, dis, *adj.* merciful, pitiful, compassionate, tender-hearted; of miser and cor
Misi, I have sent; *indec. perf.* of mitto
Missile, is, *n.* a dart or other thing to be cast or thrown; from missus, *part.* of mitto
Missilis, is, e, *adj.* that which may be thrown, cast or hurled; from missus
Missus, a, um, sent; *perf. part.* of mitto
Mitesco, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. incep.* to grow tame, to become more moderate; from mitis
Mithridātes, is, *m.* Mithridates, a king of Pontus, a man of so great parts and memory, that he is said to have understood and spoken 22 different languages. He maintained a long war with the Romans; but was at last entirely routed by Pompey. He invented an antidote against poison, still known by the name of Mithridaticum antidotum, Mithridate
Mithridāticus, a, um, *adj.* Mithridatic, pertaining to Mithridates
Mitis, is, e, *adj.* meek, mild, gentle, quiet; ior, issimus
Mitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *v. a.* to send, to despatch
Mitylēnæ, arum, *plur. f.* and Mitylene, es, *f.* Metelino, the capital of the island Lesbos
Mōbilis, is, e, *adj.* moveable, wavering, giddy; ior, issimus; from moveo
Modĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* moderation, power, discretion, government; from moderor
Mŏdĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* moderate, discreet, temperate; ior, issimus; likewise, *perf. part.* of moderor
Mŏdĕror, āri, atus, *v. d.* to govern, to rule, to manage, to guide
Mŏdestia, æ, *f.* modesty, bashfulness; from Modestus, a, um, *adj.* modest, bashful; ior, issimus
Modicus, a, um, *adj.* moderate, middling, brief; from modus
Mŏdium, ii, *n.* and Modius, ii, *m.* a modius, the chief measure of capacity amongst the Romans, not only for dry articles but also for liquids. It is supposed to have contained about a peck and a half our measure
Modò, *adv.* just now, a while ago, lately, only, but
Mŏdus, i, *m.* a due proportion, measure, a manner or method, time or measure in music; also, the mode of a verb
Mœnia, um and orum, *plur. n.* the walls of a town, castle, or city; also, a city
Mœreo, ēre, mœstus, *v. neut. pass.* to be sad, to lament, to grieve
Mœror, ōris, *m.* grief, sorrow, lamentation; from mœreo
Mœstus, a, um, *adj.* sorrowful, sad, mournful, lamentable, disconsolate; from mœreo
Mŏla, æ, *f.* a mill or millstone; also, meal or flour mixed with salt, which used to be sprinkled on the sacrifices
Mōles, is, *f.* a mass or heap, any thing huge, a mole or pier
Mŏlestè, *adv.* grievously, discontentedly, painfully. Moleste ferre aliquid, to take a thing ill; ius, issimè; from molestus
Mŏlestia, æ, *f.* trouble, disquiet; from molestus
Mŏlestus, a, um, *adj.* troublesome, painful, difficult; ior, issimus
Mōlior, iri, itus sum, *v. d.* to move or stir, to attempt something difficult, to contrive; from moles
Mollio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to soften, to make soft; from mollis
Mollis, is, e, *adj.* soft, pleasant, gentle, mild, delicious; ior, issimus
Molliter, *adv.* softly, gently, moderately; ius, issime; from mollis
Molo, ōnis, *m.* Mŏlo, a celebrated professor of rhetoric at Rhodes, with whom Cicero for some time, studied that art
Momentum, i, a moment of time, motion or any thing which causeth

sumption, as a touch, a push, weight, force, power; from moveo
Mŏneo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to put in mind, to warn, to admonish
Mŏnitus, ûs, *m.* a warning, a remonstrance; also, Monitus, a, um, warned; *perf. part.* of moneo
Mons, tis, *m.* a mountain, a great hill
Monstrum, i, *n.* a monster, any thing prodigious, or any thing which is beyond, or against the common course of nature, a person prodigiously wicked
Mora, æ, *f.* a delay, a stay, a stop or hindrance
Morbus, i, *m.* a disease, sickness, or distemper, a trouble
Mordeo, ēre, mŏmordi, morsum, *v. a.* to bite, to gnaw, to backbite
Morior, i, or Moriri, mortuus sum, *v. d.* to die; from mors
Moror, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to stay, to tarry, to delay
Mors, mortis, *f.* death, decay
Morsus, ûs, *m.* a bite, grief, pain, remorse; a taunt, backbiting, or slander; from mordeo
Mortālis, is, e, *adj.* mortal, subject to death, perishable; from mors
Mortuus, a, um, dead; *perf. part.* of morior
Mos, mōris, *m.* a manner, fashion, guise, or custom
Motus, ûs, *m.* a motion or moving, a commotion, any passion of the mind; also, Motus, a, um, moved; *perf. part.* of moveo
Mŏveo, ēre, i, mōtum, *v. a.* to move, to stir or shake, to remove or take out of the way
Mox, *adv.* by and by, presently, immediately
Mucius, i, *m.* Mucius, the name of several Romans
Mucro, ōnis, *m.* the sharp point of any thing, usually of a sword or other weapon; also, a sword, dagger, &c.
Mulceo, ēre, si, sum and mulctum, *v. a.* to stroke or lick, to sooth gently, to cherish
Mulcta, æ, *f.* a fine, an amercement, a penalty
Mulcto or Multo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to fine, to put a fine upon one, to amerce
Mulgeo, ēre, si and xi, sum and ctum, to milk
Mŭliebris, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to a woman, womanish, effeminate; from mulier
Mŭliebrĭter, *adv.* womanly, effeminately; from mulier
Mŭlier, ĕris, *f.* a woman, a grown maid, more commonly a wife
Mŭliercŭla, æ, *f.* a little woman, a weak woman; from mulier
Mulio, ōnis, *m.* a driver or keeper of mules or asses, a muleteer; from mulus
Multiplex, ĭcis, *adj.* manifold, various, different; of multus and plico
Multĭtūdo, inis, *f.* a multitude, a great number; from multus
Multa, æ, *f.* a fine. *See* Mulcta
Multò and Multùm, *adv.* by much, by far; plùs plurimùm
Multor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to fine. *See* Mulcto
Multus, a, um, *adj.* much, many, frequent; it has for its *compa.* plus, more, which in the *sing. num.* is only used in the *n. g.* and plurimus, most, for its *super.*
Mulus, i, *m.* a mule
Mummius, ii, *m.* Mummius, the name of several distinguished Romans
Mŭndĭtia, æ, *f.* and Mundities, ei, *f.* cleanness, neatness, niceness of taste; from mundus
Mundus, a, um, *adj.* clean, neat, fine, nice; ior, issimus
Mundus, i, *m.* the world, the universe, the sky, or firmament
Mŭnĕro, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* and Mŭnĕror, āri, ātus, *v. d.* to give gifts or presents, to reward, to bestow, to recompense, to bribe; from munus
Munia, ōrum, *n. plur.* offices, places of power and trust, the duties which every man, especially in a public station, ought to perform
Mŭniceps, municĭpis, *c. g.* a burger, a townsman, a freeman of any corporation; of munus and capio
Municipium, ii, *n.* any city or town corporate, which had some or all the privileges and liberties of Rome, and yet had particular laws and customs of its own
Munio, īre, īvi, itum, *v. a.* to fortify, to enclose with a wall or mound, to intrench; from mœnia
Munus, ĕris, *n.* a present, a gift, an office, an employment
Mūræna, æ, *f.* a lamprey, a fish, which

was deemed a great dainty amongst the ancients
Murālis, is, e, *adj.* pertaining to a wall; from murus
Muria, æ, *f.* a kind of sauce or pickle made of the tunny; also, brine, salt water
Murus, i, *m.* a wall built round a city or any other place for its defence, a bulwark
Mus, mūris, *m.* a mouse, a rat
Mutātio, ōnis, *f.* a change, altering, or shifting; from muto
Mutina, æ, *f.* Mutina, a city of Gallia Togata, where M Antony besieged D. Brutus, who was relieved by the two consuls Hirtius and Pansa. Its modern name is Modena
Mutinenses, ium, *m. plur.* the inhabitants of Mutina
Muto, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to change, to alter
Mutuus, a, um, *adj.* lent or borrowed, mutual, reciprocal

N

NACTUS, a, um, having gotten; *perf. part.* of nanciscor
Nam, *conj.* for, as touching, but
Namque, *conj.* for, as for
Nanciscor, i, nactus sum, *v. d.* to get, to light upon, to meet with
Nāris, is, *f.* the nostril, the nose; also, bantering
Narro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to tell, to relate, to give an account of
Nascor, i, natus sum, *v. d.* to be born, to spring, to arise, to grow
Nasica, æ, *m.* Publius Scipio Nasica, a noble Roman, who, upon a certain occasion was declared by the Senate to be "the best citizen of Rome"
Nasus, i, *m.* a nose, quickness of speech, mockery; also, the handle or ear of a cup
Nātālis, is, e, *adj.* belonging to a man's birth or nativity; from nascor
Natālis, is, *m.* one's birth day, the day of one's nativity; from nasco
Nātio, ōnis, *f.* a nation, people, or country; from nascor
Natu, *m.* only used in *abla. sing.* by birth; from nascor
Nātūra, æ, *f.* nature, condition, fashion, property; from nascor
Nātūrālis, is, e, *adj.* natural, innate; from natura
Natus, a, um, born; *perf. part.* of nascor; also, Natus, i, *m.* a son
Nāvālis, is, e, *adj.* naval, belonging to ships; from navis
Naufrāgium, ii, *n.* shipwreck, a great loss or decay of fortune; of navis and frango
Nāvicūla, æ, *f.* a little ship or boat, a bark; from navis
Navigium, ii, *n.* any sort of ship or vessel to sail or row in; from navigo
Navigo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to sail, to sail upon; of navis and ago
Navis, is, *f.* a ship, a bark
Navius, ii, *m.* Navius, a man's name
Navo, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to perform vigorously, earnestly, or diligently, to help or endeavour with diligence
Navus, a, um, *adj.* industrious, diligent, laborious
Ne, *adv.* not. Ne quidem, not even, not indeed, with a word always interposed; as, ne nunc quidem. Ne when added to the end of a word is used to ask a question or express doubt; as, estne hic Crito? is this Crito? nescio an sit necne, I know not whether it be he or no
Nĕbūla, æ, *f.* a mist or fog, a cloud
Nec, *conj.* neither, nor, and yet, notwithstanding that
Nĕcessārius, a, um, *adj.* necessary, needful; from necesse
Nĕcesse, *adj. indec.* necessary
Nĕcessitas, ātis, *f.* necessity, need, obligation; also, relationship; from necesse
Nĕco, āre, āvi, atum, and sometimes, necui, nectum, *v. a.* to slay, to kill; from nex
Nĕfārius, a, um, *adj.* abominable, impious, base; from nefas
Nefas, *n. indec.* an impious crime, a horrid wickedness, a wicked person
Nefastus, a, um, *adj.* unauspicious, of evil omen, unlucky. Nefasti dies, certain days accounted inauspicious, wherein no law matters were decided, nor any assemblies of the people held
Neglexi, I have neglected; *indic. perf.* of negligo
Negligens, tis, *adj.* negligent, care-

less, heedless; ior, issimus; also, *pres. part.* of negligo

Negligo, ĕre, exi, ectum, *v. a.* to neglect, to disregard, to slight, to scorn; of nec and lego

Nego, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to deny, to refuse

Negōtium, ii, *n.* a business, any affair, matter, or thing, trouble; of nec and otium

Nemo, inis *c. g.* no man, no one, nobody; of ne and homo

Nempe, *adv.* truly, certainly, indeed, yea, even so, to wit

Nemus, ŏris, *n.* a grove, a wood, a forest

Nĕpos, ōtis, *m.* a grandson; also, a spendthrift, a riotous person

Neptis, is, *f.* a son's or daughter's daughter, a granddaughter; from nepos

Neque, *conj.* neither, nor

Nĕquis, nequa, nequod or nequid, *comp. pron.* lest any one, no one; of ne and quis

Nĕqueo, ire, ivi, itum, *v. n.* I cannot, I am not able; of ne and queo

Nero, ōnis, *m.* Nero Claudius Cæsar, adopted by Claudius, was most infamous for cruelty, rapine, lust, &c. and to comprehend all crimes, ingratitude. He was the worst of the Cæsars, unless one should match Caligula with him

Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to be ignorant, not to know; of ne and scio

Nescius, a, um, *adj.* ignorant; also, unknown; from nescio

Neu, *conj.* nŏr, neither, lest, either

Neuter, tra, trum, *adj. gen.* neutrius, neither, neither the one nor the other, neither of the two

Nex nĕcis, *f.* death, ruin, destruction

Ni, *conj.* (contracted for nisi,) if not, unless, except

Niger, gra, um, *adj.* black, dark; also, unfortunate

Nihil and Nil, *n. indec.* nothing

Nihildum, *i. e.* nihil adhuc, nothing, as yet

Nihilum, i, *n.* nothing

Nihilōminus, *adv.* not less, notwithstanding, nevertheless; of nihil and minus

Nilus, i, *m.* the river Nile, the greatest in all Africa, the source of which was, for a long time, as obscure and uncertain as the etymology of its name is still; but later discoveries settle its rise on this side of the equator, in the kingdom of Abyssinia. The Egyptians paid divine honours to it. It runs into the Mediterranean by 7 mouths

Nimis and Nimium, *adv.* too much or too little, overmuch, too far

Nimius, a, um, *adj.* too much, excessive, exorbitant, very great, redundant; from nimis

Nisi, *conj.* unless, if not, except but, but that

Nisus. *See* Nixus

Niteo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be neat, to shine, to glitter, to be fair and plump

Nitor, ŏris, *m.* neatness, brightness, elegance; from niteo

Nitor, i, sus or xus sum, *v. d.* to endeavour, to strive or strain, to lean or rest upon, to rely on

Nixus or Nisus, ûs, *m.* an effort or exertion; also, Nixus or Nisus, a, um, having endeavoured; *perf part.* of nitor

No, āre, navi, natum, *v. n.* to swim, to sail, to fly

Nōbilis, is, e, *adj.* well-known, noted, noble, famous; from nosco

Nōbilitas, ātis, *f.* fame, renown, nobility; from nobilis

Nōbilito, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make famous, to ennoble, to bring to renown; from nobilis

Nŏceo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to hurt, to incommode, to endanger

Noctu, *m.* by night; *sub.* only used in *abla. sing.* from nox

Noctua, æ, *f.* an owl; from nox

Nocturnus, a, um, *adj.* nocturnal, pertaining to night; from nox

Nola, æ, *f.* Nola, a city in Campania, where bells were first founded, or, at least, used in churches. Here, also, was the conflict between Hannibal and Marcellus, and here Augustus died

Nōlo, nolle, nolui, *v. irreg.* to be unwilling; of non and volo

Nōmen, inis, *n.* a name, a title, renown; also, a noun

Nōmino, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to nominate or elect, to call or name; from nomen

Non, *adv.* not, not so much

Nondum, *adv.* not yet, not as yet; of non and dum

Nōnæ, arum, *plur. f.* the nones. *See* Calendæ
Nonne, *adv. of interrogation*, not? as, nonne fecit? did he not do it?
Nonnullus, a, um, *adj.* some; of non and nullus
Nonnunquam, *adv.* sometimes, now and then; of non and nunquam
Nōnus, a, um, *adj.* the ninth
Nosco, ĕre, nōvi, notum, *v. a.* to know, to perceive, to understand
Noster, ra, rum, *pron.* ours, our own, our family
Nōtesco, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. incep.* to be made known, to become acquainted
Noto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to mark, to observe, to note
Nŏtus, i, *m.* the south wind, any wind
Nōtus, a, um, known; *perf. part.* of nosco
Notus, i, *m.* an acquaintance
Nōvăcŭla, æ, *f* a razor, a knife
Nŏvem, *adj. indec.* nine
Nŏverca, æ, *f.* a stepmother or mother-in-law
Nōvi, I have known; *indic. perf.* of nosco
Nŏvĭtas, ātis, *f.* novelty, newness, freshness; from novus
Nŏvo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make new or introduce, to renew, to innovate, to repair, to refit
Nŏvus, a, um, *adj.* new, fresh, uncommon, unusual
Nox, noctis, *f.* night, sleep, ignorance; also, death
Noxius, a, um, *adj.* hurtful, destructive, guilty; from noceo
Nubes, is, *f.* a cloud, a mist; also, adversity
Nubo, ĕre, psi, ptum and nupta sum, *v. n.* to be married, to take a husband
Nudo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make naked, to pillage; from nudus
Nudus, a, um, *adj.* naked, bare, empty, destitute
Nullus, a, um, *gen.* nullius, *dat.* nulli; *adj.* none, not any, not one; of ne and ullus
Num, *adv.* whether or no? whether?
Nŭma, æ, *m.* Numa Pompilius, the successor of Romulus, a wise and good prince, who, by his judicious regulations for the amelioration of the morals of his subjects, contributed more to their glory and happiness, in the midst of a profound peace, than the other six kings did during their incessant and generally successful wars
Numantia, æ, *f.* Numantia, a city of Spain, which withstood the Roman power for a number of years
Numantini, orum, *m. plur.* the Numantians; from Numantia
Nŭmĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to number, to count, to reckon; from numerus
Numĕrus, i, *m.* a number, a measure, a quantity
Numĭdæ, arum, *plur. m.* the Numidians, the inhabitants of Numidia
Numidia, æ, *f.* Numidia, a country of Africa, between Africa properly so called and Mauritania; in its strictest sense, the country of Massinissa; but in a larger sense, the whole of Africa
Numidicus, a, um, *adj.* Numidian, pertaining to Numidia
Numitor, ōris, *m.* Numitor, the son of Procas, king of the Albans, the grandfather of Romulus and Remus, who also restored him to his kingdom, which had been usurped by his brother
Nummus, i, *m.* a piece of money, a coin, money
Nunc, *adv.* now, at present, at this time, just now, presently
Nuntio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bring news, to show, to relate; from nuntius
Nuntius, ii, *m.* a messenger, a message, news
Nunquam, *adv.* never
Nuntiatur, nuntiabatur, &c. *v. imper.* it is told, news is brought
Nuper, *adv.* of late, lately
Nupta, æ, *f.* a bride, a wife; from nubo
Nuptus, ûs, *m.* a wedding, a marriage; from nubo
Nŭrus, ûs, *f.* a son's wife, a daughter-in-law
Nusquam, *adv.* no where, in no place, never
Nuto, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to beckon, to nod; from nuo
Nutrio, īre, īvi, ītum, *v. a.* to nourish, to maintain, to nurse, to bring up young
Nutrix, īcis, *f.* a nurse; from nutrio
Nutus, ûs, *m.* a nod; also, will, pleasure, consent; from nuo

Nux, nŭcis, *f.* a nut; also, a nut-tree

O

OB, *præp.* cum *accus.* for, on account of, by reason of. Ob in composition is changed into oc, of, og, and op, for good sound's sake, and sometimes signifies against; as, oppugnare, to fight against; about; as, obambulare, to walk about
Obēdio, īre, īvi, itum, *v. a.* to obey, to comply with; of ob and audio
Obeo, īre, ivi or ii, itum, *v. n.* to go to, to be at hand, to surround, to die, to go down *as the stars do*; of ob and eo
Obēsus, a, um, *adj.* fat, stallfed, heavy, dull
Objectus, ûs, *m.* a placing between, an opposition, an object; also, Objectus, a, um, opposed; *perf. part.* of objicio
Objĭcio, ĕre, jeci, jectum, *v. a.* to throw to, to oppose, to object; of ob and jacio
Obītus, ûs, *m.* a coming to or meeting death or disease; also, performed, discharged; *perf. part.* of obeo
Objurgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to chide, to reprove, to rebuke; of ob and jurgo
Oblātus, a, um, offered; *perf. part.* of offero
Oblecto, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to delight; of ob and lacto
Obligo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bind, to oblige; of ob and ligo
Oblīnio, īre, īvi, itum, *v. a.* to anoint or smear over, to daub over
Oblino, ĕre, ēvi, ĭtum, *v. a.* to daub, to smear; also, to defame or cover with infamy, to sully, tarnish or defile
Oblītus, a, um, having forgotten; *perf. part.* of obliviscor
Oblĭtus, a, um, bedawbed, smeared; *perf. part.* of oblino
Oblīvio, ōnis, *f.* forgetfulness; from obliviscor
Obliviscor, ci, ĭtus, *v. d.* to forget
Obnoxius, a, um, *adj.* obnoxious, guilty; of ob and noxius
Obrēpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. n.* to creep in privately, to sneak in; of ob and repo
Obruo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum, *v. a.* to cover over, to overwhelm, to bury, to efface; of ob and ruo
Obscuro āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to obscure, to darken
Obscurus, a, um, *adj.* blackish, dusky, obscure; ior, issimus
Obsēdi, I have besieged; *indic. perf.* of obsideo
Obsēpio, īre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to stop or shut up against, to block up; of ob and sepio
Obsequens, tis, *adj.* and *part.* complaisant, obedient, dutiful, condescending; from obsequor
Obsĕquor, qui, utus, or quutus, *v. d.* to obey; of ob and sequor
Observans, tis, *part.* and *adj.* observing, taking notice of, finding, observant; from observo
Observo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to observe, to watch, to guard, to respect; of ob and servo
Obses, obsidis, *c. g.* an hostage, any pledge or security; from obsideo
Obsĭdeo, ēre, ēdi, essum, *v. a.* to besiege, of ob and sedeo
Obsĭdio, ōnis, *f.* a siege or blockade; from obsideo
Obsisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, *v. a.* to withstand, to resist, to oppose; of ob and sisto
Obstĭnātus, a, um, *part.* and *adj.* steady, self-willed; resolute, obstinate; ior, issimus; of obstino
Obstino, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to be obstinate, to persist firmly in a purpose
Obsto, āre, obstĭti, obstĭtum and obstatum, *v. n.* to hinder, to obstruct; of ob and sto
Obstrĕpo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *v. n.* to make a noise, to hinder the being heard, to interrupt, to gainsay; of ob and strepo
Obstringo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to bind fast, to tie hard, to oblige or engage; of ob and stringo
Obstŭpĕfacio, ĕre, feci, factum, *v. a.* to astonish, to abash, to startle, to confound; of obstupeo, and facio
Obstupeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be amazed; of ob and stupeo
Obstupesco, ĕre, ——, *v. incep.* to grow dizzy, to be astonished; from obstupeo
Obtempero, are, avi, atum, *v. a.* to obey, to comply with
Obtestātio, ōnis, *f.* an injunction in

earnest and solemn words, a calling of God to witness; from obtestor
Obtestor, ări, atus sum, v. d. to call to witness, to beseech humbly, to desire for God's sake; of ob and testor
Obtineo, ēre, ui, obtentum, v. a. to obtain, to get, to hold, to retain; of ob and teneo
Obtingit, ēbat, obtigit, &c. ĕre, v. impers. it happens, it falls out; of ob and tango
Obtorqueo, ēre, si, tum, v. a. to wrest or writhe round forcibly; of ob and torqueo
Obtrecto, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to disparage, to backbite, to defame; of ob and tracto
Obtrunco, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to cut off the head and hands, to kill outright; of ob and trunco
Obtŭli, I have offered; indic. perf. of offero
Obvenio, īre, i, tum, v. n. to meet, to happen, to come to; of ob and venio
Obviàm, adv. in the way, before one, to meet one; from obvius
Obvius, a, um, adj. meeting in the way, opposing; likewise, free, courteous; of ob and via
Obvolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, v. a. to muffle up, to disguise, to conceal; of ob and volvo
Occāsio, ōnis, f. an occasion, an opportunity; from occido
Occāsus, ûs, m. ruin, destruction, death; also, the going down of the sun, the west; from occido
Occidens, tis, m. (sc. sol) the west, the western parts of the world; also, pres. part. of occido
Occīdo, ĕre, di, īsum, v. a. to kill, to slay, to murder; also, to ruin or undo; of ob and cædo
Occido, ĕre, cidi, āsum, v. n. to fall down, to set, to die; of ob and cado
Occīsus, a, um, adj. ruined, undone, spoiled; likewise, killed; perf. part. of occido
Occŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum, v. n. to lie dead in or at a place, to be dead; of ob and cubo
Occŭlo, ĕre, ui, tum, v. n. to hide, to conceal, to cover all over, to keep secret; of ob and colo
Occultus, a, um, adj. secret, obscure; also, hidden; perf. part. of occulo
Occumbo, ĕre, occŭbui, ĭtum, v. n. to fall upon, to die; of ob and cumbo
Occupātio, ōnis, f. occupation, business, employment; from occupo
Occupo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to take hold of, to seize upon, to occupy
Occurro, ĕre, ri and occucurri, sum, v. n. to run up to, to meet with, to oppose, to obviate, to check, restrain, or prevent; of ob and curro
Occurso, āre, avi, atum, v. freq. to run to often, to run against, to meet; from occurro
Octavia, æ, f. Octavia, the sister of Augustus and wife of M. Anthony, who afterwards left her, which gave great offence to Augustus, and occasioned a civil war. 2. The daughter of Claudius and wife of Nero, who caused her to be put to death, upon which Seneca wrote a tragedy called by her name
Octavius, ii, m. Octavius, the name of several eminent Romans
Octo, adj. indec. eight
Octogessimus, a, um, adj. the eightieth; from octoginta
Octōginta, adj. indec. eighty; from octo
Ocŭlus, i, m. an eye, the sight of an eye, a look; also, a young bud of a tree
Odium, ii, n. hatred, grudge, ill will
Odor, ōris, m. a savour, a scent or smell, an odour; likewise, a suspicion or mistrust
Offendo, ĕre, di, sum, v. a. to hit or strike a thing unawares, to run against, to offend
Offensa, æ, f. an offence, a miscarriage, blame; from offendo
Offensus, a, um, offended; perf. part. of offendo
Offĕro, offerre, obtŭli, oblatum, v. a. to offer, to bring to or before, to present; of ob and fero
Officiōsus, a, um, officious, obliging, courteous; from officium
Officium, ii, n. office, business, pleasure, respect
Olea, æ, f. an olive-tree; also, an olive berry
Oleo, ēre, ui & evi, ĭtum, & ētum, v. n. & a. to grow, to smell or scent of, to stink
Olim. adv. denoting past, present, or future time, formerly, now, hereafter
Omen, ĭnis, n. an omen, a token of good or bad luck, gathered from words, sights, or any accident, an augury

Omitto, ĕre, isi, issum, *v. a.* to lay aside, to throw away, to omit; of ob and mitto
Omnīno, *adv.* in all, altogether, wholly, in general, by all means, surely, in short; from omnis
Omnis, is, e, *adj.* all, the whole, the universe
Onĕro āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to load, to charge or burden, to overcharge; from onus
Onus, ĕris, *n.* a burden; also, care, trouble
Onustus, a, um, *adj.* laden or loaded, overcharged; from onus
Opĕra, æ, *f.* work, labour, workmanship, a task, service; from opus
Opĕrio, īre, ui, tum, *v. a.* to shut up or close, to cover, to hide
Opĕror, āri, atus, sum, *v. d.* to operate, to work, to be employed in; from opus
Opĭfex, ĭcis, *c. g.* a workman or craftsman, an inventor; of opus and facio
Opimius, ii, *m.* Opimius, a Roman consul
Opinio, ōnis *f.* an opinion, imagination, belief, fancy; from opinor
Opis, *gen.* opem, *acc.* ope, *abla. f.* help, succour, aid, assistance; *plur.* opes, um, ibus, wealth, power, dominion
Oportet, ēbat, uit, &c. ēre, *v. imper.* it behoveth, it is meet, it is fit or proper; from opus
Oppĕto, ĕre, īvi, or ii, ītum, *v. n.* to undergo; of ob and peto
Oppĭdānus, a, um, *adj.* belonging to a town or city; also, Oppidanus, i, *m.* a townsman; from oppidum
Oppĭdum, i, *n.* a walled town or city, a borough
Oppius, ii, *m.* Oppius, a Roman tribune, who rendered himself very obnoxious to the ladies, by getting a law passed, which prohibited them from extravagance in their attire. Oppia lex, the Oppian law
Oppleo, ēre, evi, etum, *v. a.* to fill full or all over
Oppōno, ĕre, sui, situm, *v. a.* to oppose, to object; also, to put to pawn; of ob and pono
Opportūnitas, ātis, *f.* opportunity, convenience, fitness; from opportunus
Opportūnus, a, um, *adj.* commodious, fit, convenient, well-timed; ior, issimus
Oppŏsitus, a, um, *adj.* opposite, thwart, contrary; also, *perf. part.* of oppono
Opprĭmo, ĕre, essi, essum, *v. a.* to press or thrust down, to crush to death, to overthrow; of ob and premo
Oppugnātio, ōnis, *f.* an assault, a siege, an attack; from oppugno
Oppugno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to fight against, to assault; of ob and pugno
Optimas, ātis, *c. g.* a grandee, a chief man of the city or country, a principal citizen, a nobleman; from optimus
Optĭmus, a, um, *adj.* the best, *super.* of bonus
Optio, ōnis, *f.* a choice, option, election; from opto
Optio, ōnis, *m.* an assistant, one chosen for a helper, a mate, a lieutenant; from opto
Opto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to wish, to desire
Opulentus, a, um, *adj.* mighty, powerful, magnificent, wealthy; from opulentia
Opulentia, æ, *f.* power, plenty, wealth, riches; from opus
Opus, ĕris, *n.* a work, a performance, labour, pains, business
Opus, *sub. indec. n.* need, occasion
Orācŭlum, i, *n.* an oracle, a counsel or answer from God; also, a prophecy; from oro
Orātio, ōnis, *f.* an oration, a plea, a defence, an edict or mandate; from oro
Orātor, oris, *m.* an orator, a speaker, an intercessor; from oro
Orbis, is, *m.* a circle, an orb, the globe, the world
Orbo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bereave, *as of parents, children, &c.*
Orbus, a, um, *adj.* a child without parents, or a parent without children, deprived of; also, defective
Ordinārius, a, um, *adj.* ordinary, useful, common, accustomed; from ordo
Ordĭno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to put in order, to ordain; from ordo
Ordior, īri, orsus sum, and ordītus, *v. d.* to begin, to decree or ordain
Ordo, ĭnis, *m.* an order or law of nature, an established rule, a rank or quality
Oriens, ĕntis, rising; *pres. part.* of orior; also, *sub.* (sol, the sun, being understood,) the east, the rising sun
Orīgo, ĭnis, *f.* an origin or beginning, a rise, pedigree, or birth; from orior
Orior, īri, tus sum, *v. d.* to rise, to get up, to rise *as the sun, moon, &c.*
Oriundus, a, um, *adj.* descended, born, sprung of; from orior
Ornamentum, i, *n.* an ornament, dignity; from orno

Ornatè, *adv.* gracefully, eloquently, in good language; ius, issimè; from orno
Ornātus, ûs, *m.* dress, apparel, attire: also, Ornatus, a, um, adorned; *perf. part.* of orno
Orno, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to adorn, to garnish, to deck
Oro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to pray, to beg, to beseech; from os, oris
Ortus, ûs, *m.* the rising of the sun, stars, &c. the eastern part of the world, birth, descent; also, Ortus, a, um, *perf. part.* of orior
Os, ōris, *n.* the mouth, speech, the countenance
Os, ossis, *n.* a bone
Osculor, āri, atus, *v. d.* to kiss; from os
Osculum, i, *n.* a pretty little mouth, a kiss; from os
Ostendo, ĕre, di, sum or tum, *v. a.* to show, to tell or declare; of ob and tendo
Ostento, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to show often, to brag, to boast; from ostendo
Ostium, i, *n.* a door, an entrance, the mouth of a river; from os
Otiōsè, *adv.* at ease, without trouble, at leisure; from otium
Otiōsus, a, um, *adj.* at ease, at leisure; from otium
Otium, ii, *n.* leisure, idleness, want of employment, spare time
Ovo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to rejoice with shouting, to shout for joy

P

PACISCOR, i, pactus sum, *v. d.* to bargain, to covenant, to agree
Pacātus, a, um, *adj.* reduced to obedience, quiet, undisturbed; from paco
Păco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to subdue, to make tractable or gentle, to appease; from pax
Pactio, ōnis, *f.* an agreement, a treaty, a covenant, a bargain; from paciscor
Pactus, ûs, *m.* a bargain, a contract; also, Pactus, a, um, having bargained; *perf. part.* of paciscor
Pædagōgus, i, *m.* a tutor, a schoolmaster
Palæstra, æ, *f.* a wrestling; also, a place for wrestling
Palàm, *adv.* openly, publicly, in open view. Palam, is likewise used as a *præp.* cum *abla.* with the knowledge of
Palatium, ii, *n.* a palace, an emperor's or prince's court
Palatum, i, *n.* and Palatus, i, *m.* the palate of the mouth, the taste; also, Palatus, a, um, *perf. part.* of palo
Pallium, ii, *n.* a cloak, a sort of upper garment
Palo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to underprop with stakes
Palor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to straggle, to wander
Palpebra, æ, *f.* the eyelids, the hair on the eyelids
Palūdāmentum, i, *n.* a military garment, a general's white or purple robe; any royal or princely robe
Palus, ūdis, *f.* a marsh, a bog or fen
Palus, i, *m.* a peg, a post to which the condemned were tied to be scourged and executed, a pole or prop for vines
Pando, ĕre, pandi, pansum and passum, *v. a.* to open, to spread abroad, to extend
Pango, ĕre, panxi, pēgi, and pĕpigi, *v. a.* to strike, to drive in, to plant, to contract, promise, or give
Panis, is, *m.* bread
Păpāver, ĕris, *n.* a poppy
Papirius, ii, *m.* Lucius Papirius Cursor, a celebrated Roman
Par, păris, *adj.* even in number, equal; *super.* parissimus
Părābilis, is, e, *adj.* easy to be had, cheap, ordinary
Parātum, i, *n.* a thing made ready, provisions; from paro
Parcimōnia, æ, *f.* parsimony. See Parsimonia
Parco, parcĕre, peperci, and parsi, parcui, parsum, *v. a.* to spare, to forgive, to leave off, to forbear
Parcus, a, um, *adj.* frugal, thrifty, sparing; ior, issimus
Parens, tis, *c. g.* a father or mother, a parent; from pario
Parens, tis, obeying; *pres. part.* of pareo
Pareo, ĕre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to appear, to be manifest, to obey
Pario, ĕre, pĕpĕri, partum, *v. a.* to beget, to bring forth young, to acquire
Paritèr, *adv.* in like manner, alike, equally; from par
Paro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to prepare, to make ready, to dress
Pars, partis, *f.* a part, a faction or party
Parsimōnia, æ, *f.* parsimony, thrift, niggardliness
Partim, *adv.* partly, in part; from pars

Partior, iri, itus sum, *v. d.* and Partio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to part, to share, divide; from pars
Partus, ûs, *m.* a birth, the act of bringing forth; also, Partus, a, um, begotten; *perf. part.* of pario
Parùm, *adv.* little, but a little, not enough; *compa.* minus, *super.* minime
Părumper, *adv.* a little while, for a short time
Parvŭlus, a, um, *adj.* very little, very small, inconsiderable; from parvus
Parvula, æ, *f.* a little girl; from parvus
Parvulus, i, *m.* a little boy; from parvus
Parvus, a, um, *adj.* little, small, *compa.* minor, less, *super.* minimus, the least
Pasco, ĕre, pâvi, pastum, *v. a.* to feed or give food to brutes
Passim, *adv.* every where
Passurus, a, um, going to suffer; *fut. part. act.* of patior
Passus, ûs, *m.* a pace in going, which contains five feet
Passus, a, um, having suffered; *perf. part.* of patior
Passus, a, um, spread asunder, dishevelled; *perf. part.* of pando
Pastor, ōris, m. a shepherd, an herdsman, one who keepeth any sort of animals
Pătella, æ, *f.* a sort of deep dish, a skillet; also, the kneepan
Patens, tis, *adj.* open, wide, extended, large, big; also, *pres. part.* of pateo
Pateo, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be open, to lie open, to appear, to be manifest
Păter, patris, *m.* a father, a title given to a Roman senator
Paterfamilias, æ, *m.* the housekeeper, the master of the family; of pater and familia
Paternus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to a father, paternal; from pater
Pătiens, tis, *adj.* patient; ior, issimus: also, suffering, *pres. part.* of patior
Patior, pati, passus, sum, *v. d.* to suffer, to endure, to undergo; ægre pati, to take it ill
Patria, æ, *f.* a native country, properly an *adjective* (terra being understood)
Patricius, a, um, *adj.* patrician, of or belonging to the patricians; from pater
Patricius, ii, *m.* a patrician, one of those who were created senators in the time of Romulus. In the days of the emperors such of the senators were added to the number of the patricians as they pleased
Patrimōnium, ii, *n.* a paternal estate, an inheritance, a patrimony; of pater and munus
Patrius, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to a father, fatherly; from pater
Patro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to effect, to perform, to accomplish
Patrōcinium, ii, *n.* refuge in trouble, protection, defence
Patruus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to a father's brother or uncle; also, harsh, severe; from pater
Patruus, i, *m.* the father's brother, an uncle by the father's side; from pater
Pauci, æ, a, *adj. plur.* few, the chief, special; iores, issimi. The word sometimes occurs in the singular
Păvesco, ĕre, ——, *v. incep.* to begin to be much afraid; from paveo
Paveo, ĕre, i, ——, *v. n.* and *a.* to fear or dread, to be in great fear
Păvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* full of consternation, fear, or concern, timorous, fearful: from paveo
Paulātim, *adv.* by little and little, by degrees
Paulò and Paulùm, *adv.* by a little, a little, somewhat
Paulŭlùm, *adv* a little, very little, somewhat, a little way or while
Paulus, i, *m.* Paul, a name common amongst the Romans
Păvor, ōris, *m.* dread, consternation, fear; from paveo
Pauper, ĕris, *adj.* poor, needy, bare, beggarly; pauperior, pauperrimus
Paupercŭlus, a, um, *adj.* poor and mean; from pauper
Paupertas, ātis, *f.* poverty; from pauper
Pax, pācis, *f.* peace, truce, inward peace, quiet
Peccatum, i, *n.* a fault, an offence, a sin; from pecco
Pecco, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* & *a.* to do amiss, to sin, to transgress, to offend, to mistake
Pectus, ŏris, *n.* the chest, a breast, the heart or mind; also courage
Pĕcūnia, æ, *f.* money, coin, an estate real or personal; from pecus
Pecus, ŏris, *n.* properly and most usually sheep, a flock of sheep; but sometimes a single sheep
Pecus, ŭdis, *f.* a sheep, one of any sort of cattle
Pedes, ĭtis, *c. g.* a footman, one who travels on foot; from pes
Pedicŭlāris, is, e, *adj.* lousy. Herba pedicularis, lousewort or licebane; from pediculus

Pediculus, i, m. a little foot, the stalk or stem of an apple, pear, &c. a louse; from pes
Pejor, or, us, adj. worse; gen. ōris, compa. of malus
Pellicio, ĕre, pellexi, pellectum, v. a. to deceive with fair words, to wheedle, to allure; of per and lacio
Pellis, is, m. the skin or hide; also, leather
Pello, ĕre, pepŭli, pulsum, v. a. to drive out, to thrust out of doors, to drive away
Pĕnātes, um, m. plur. household gods, small images of the gods worshipped at home, an house
Pendeo, ēre, pĕpendi, ——, v. n. to hang up, to stoop, to linger, to depend, to be doubtful
Pendo, ĕre, pĕpendi, pensum, v. a. to weigh, to poise, to consider, to esteem, to pay
Penè, adv. almost, well nigh, in a manner
Penes, præp. cum acc. in the power of
Pĕnitùs, adv. inwardly, within, in the inmost and most secret part, thoroughly, perfectly
Pĕnūria, æ, f. extreme want, penury, pinching poverty
Pependi, I have hung on; indic. perf. of pendo
Peperci, I have spared; indic. perf. of parco
Pepĕri, I have brought forth; indic. perf. of pario
Per, præp. cum acc. by or through, by means of, under pretence of. Per se, of himself; per occasionem, at a favourable opportunity; per pacem, during peace. Per in composition generally increases the signification, as, peradolescentulus, a very young man, perattentus, very attentive
Perago, ĕre, peregi, peractum, v. a. to perform, to accomplish; of per and age
Peragro, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to wander or ramble over fields, woods, or deserts, to survey; of per and ager
Peramœnus, a, um, adj. very pleasant, very delightful; of per and amœnus
Percello, ĕre, percŭli, perculsum, v. a. to strike through, to throw down, to amaze
Percĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, v. a. to perceive; of per and capio
Percontor, āri, ātus sum, v. a. to ask strictly, to enquire, to demand; of per and contus
Percussus, a, um, struck, smitten; perf. part. of percello
Percunctor, āri, atus, sum v. d. to enquire strictly, to demand or question, to consult; of per and contus
Percussor, ōris, m. a striker, a hired assassin, a bravo; from percutio
Percutio, ĕre, ssi, ssum, v. a. to strike or thump against, to kill, to deceive; of per and quatio
Perditus, a, um, adj. abandoned, lewd, wicked, profligate; also, perf. part. of perdo
Perdo, ĕre, dĭdi, ditum, v. a. to lose, to consume, to waste; of per and do
Perduco, ĕre, perduxi, perductum, v. a. to bring through, to carry along with, to accompany, to persuade; of per and duco
Perĕgrinor, āri, atus, v. d. to travel through strange places, to be a stranger, in any place
Perĕgrinus, a, um, adj. foreign, outlandish, strange; also, perĕgrīnus, i, m. an alien, a stranger, a foreigner
Perennis, is, e, adj. that which continueth all the year round, lasting; of per and annus
Pereo, ire, ii or ivi, peritum, v. n. to die, to perish; of per and eo
Perfecturus, a, um, about to finish; fut. part. act. of perficio
Perfectus, a, um, adj. perfect, entire; also, finished; perf part. of perficio
Perfĕro, perferre, pertŭli, perlātum, v. a. to bring or carry through, to bring or carry commands, news, &c. to endure or suffer
Perficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, v. a. to perfect, to finish, to complete, to accomplish; of per and facio
Perfidia, æ, f. treachery, falsehood, perfidy, villainy; of per and fides
Perfidus, a, um, adj. perfidious, false, disloyal, traitorous; of per and fides
Perfŏdio, ĕre, ōdi, ossum, v. a. to dig through; of per and fodio
Perfŏro, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to bore through, to run through with a sword, spear, &c.; of per and foro
Perfruor, i, itus or perfructus sum, v. d. to enjoy fully or thoroughly; of per and fruor
Perfŭga, æ, c. g. a deserter, a runaway, a turncoat; of per and fugio
Perfugio, ĕre, gi, itum, v. n. to fly for succour or shelter; of per and fugio
Pergamus, i, m. and Pergama, ōrum, n. plur. properly the fort of Troy;

but used by the poets for the city; also, an inland city near Troas

Pergo, ĕre, perrexi, perrectum, *v. n.* to go on or forward, to advance, to proceed

Pĕriclĭtor, āri, ātus sum, *v. d.* to be in danger or peril, to endanger, to make trial of; from periculum

Pĕrīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* dangerous, perilous; ior, issimus; from periculum

Periculum, i, *n.* danger, harm, hazard, jeopardy, peril

Perindĕ, *adv.* as so, as, according as, in like manner as, so. Perinde ac si, just as if

Peritia, æ, *f.* skill, knowledge, cunning, experience

Peritūrus, a, um, about to perish; *fut. part. act.* of pereo

Peritus, a, um, *adj.* skilful, cunning, expert; ior, issimus; from peritia

Perlātus, a, um, brought through; *perf. part.* of perfero

Perlĕgo, ĕre, ēgi, ēctum, *v. a.* to read over, to read through, to take a particular view of; of per and lego

Perlinio, īre, īvi, ītum, *v. a.* to rub or bedawb all over; of per and linio

Permăneo, ēre, si, sum, *v. n.* to abide, to stay, to remain, to persist; of per and maneo

Permitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *v. a.* to permit, to suffer, to allow, to surrender, to yield; of per and mitto

Permulceo, ēre, si, sum and ctum, *v. a.* to stroke, to cherish, to please or delight; of per and mulceo

Permūto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to change, to exchange goods or wares, to barter or truck

Pernicies, ei, *f.* destruction, death, ruin

Perniciōsus, a, um, *adj.* pernicious; destructive, mischievous; from pernicies

Pernicitas, ātis, *f.* swiftness of foot, speed, fleetness; from pernix

Pernix, īcis, *adj.* swift, nimble, quick

Perōro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make an end of speaking, to close a speech, to plead a cause, to declaim, to make a harangue, &c. of per and oro

Perpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *v. a.* to force or constrain one to do a thing, to persuade; of per and pello

Perpetuō, *adv.* perpetually, continually, always, for ever

Perpĕtuus, a, um, *adj.* perpetual, continued, uninterrupted. In perpetuum, for ever

Perpŭli, I have forced; *indic. perf.* of perpello

Perumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *v. a.* to break through by force; of per and rumpo

Persa, æ, *m.* a Persian, an inhabitant of Persia

Persæpe, *adv.* very often, many a time; of per and sæpe

Perse, es, *f.* Perse, a name given to a little dog

Persequor, qui, cutus or quutus sum, *v. d.* to persecute, to follow after; of per and sequor

Persevēro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to persevere

Perseus, i, *m.* Perseus, a son of Philip, king of Macedon

Persia, æ, *f.* Persia, a large country in Asia, once the seat of the eastern monarchy; bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea and Tartary, east by Hindostan, south by the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf, and west by Arabia and Turkey. It is now under the dominion of an absolute prince called the Sophy, and its present name amongst the inhabitants is Tasi or Tarsistan. It contains a number of provinces, which were once fertile, but which owing to the iron rod of despotism, are now in a great measure desolate

Persisto, ĕre, stĭti, stitum, *v. n.* to abide, to continue, to persevere; of per and sisto

Persolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, *v. a.* to loose or unloose, to answer perspicuously; of per and solvo

Perspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *v. a.* to discover plainly, to try thoroughly, to understand fully; of per and specio

Perstringo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to grasp, to hold fast, to press upon; of per and stringo

Persuadeo, ēre, si, sum, *v. a.* to persuade, to advise, to prevail with; of per and suadeo

Pertinācia, æ, *f.* obstinacy, stubbornness, wilfulness; from pertinax

Pertinăciter, *adv.* incessantly, obstinately; from pertinax

Pertīnax, ācis, *adj.* penurious, stubborn; from pertineo

Pertĭneo, ēre, ui, entum, *v. n.* to reach from one person or place to another, to pertain or belong, to tend to, to drive at; of per and teneo

Pertraho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to draw; of per and traho

Perturbo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to disturb, to trouble, to put in an uproar; of per and turbo

Pervelle, to desire earnestly; *infin. pres.* of pervolo

Pervello, ĕre, li or vulsi *v. a.* to pinch or twist, to excite; of per and vello

Pervenio, īre, i, tum, *v. n.* to come to, to arrive at; of per and venio

Pervicācia, æ, *f* peevishness, obstinacy, frowardness, perverseness; from pervicax

Pervĭcax, ācis, *adj.* inexorable, immoveable, stubborn

Pervolo, pervelle, pervolui, *v. irreg.* to desire earnestly; of per and volo

Pervolo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to fly about or all over; of per and volo

Pes, pedis, *m.* a foot of man or other animals; also, the measure of a foot, 12 inches

Pessimus, a, um, *adj.* the worst; *super.* of malus

Pessinuns, untis, *f.* a city of Phrygia, where the goddess Cybele was worshipped

Pestilens, tis, *adj.* pestilent or pestilential, contagious, infectious; from pestis

Pestilentia, æ, *f.* the plague or pestilence; from pestis

Pestis, is, *f.* a pest or infection, a plague or pestilential disease

Pĕtītio, ōnis, *f.* a petition, a demand, a thrust or pass, an attack; from peto

Peto. ĕre, ivi or ii, ītum, *v. a.* to entreat humbly, to beg, to request, to go to a *place*

Phălĕræ, arum, *plur. f.* trappings or harness for horses

Pharētra, æ, *f.* a quiver of arrows

Pharnăces, is, *m.* Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, whom Cæsar, in his war with Pompey, so quickly discomfited, that in his account thereof he wrote *Veni, vidi, vici*

Pharsalia, æ, *f.* Pharsalia, a place in Thessaly, famous for the battle between Pompey and Cæsar

Pharsalicus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to Pharsalia

Philippi, ōrum, *m. plur.* Philippi, a city of Macedonia

Philippus, i, *m.* Philip, king of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great

Philŏsŏphia, æ, *f.* the love or study of wisdom, philosophy

Philŏsŏphus, i, *m.* a philosopher, a lover of learning and wisdom

Pictor, ōris, *m.* a painter or picture drawer; from pingo

Pietas, ātis, *f.* piety, religion, devotion, dutifulness of children towards parents; from pius

Piger. gra, rum, *adj.* slow, slothful, sluggish; rior, pigerrimus

Pignus, ŏris, *n.* a pledge, a pawn, a mortgage

Pila, æ, *f.* a ball to play with, a globe; any round thing

Pileus, i, *m.* a hat, cap, or bonnet

Pilo, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to peel or pull off the hair; also, to pilfer or pillage

Pilum, i, *n.* a pestle or pounder to bray any thing in a mortar with, a javelin or dart

Pilus, i, *m.* the hair of the head or other part of any creature

Pingo, ĕre, pinxi, pinctum, *v. a.* to paint, to devise, to draw out the shape or form of any thing, to invent or feign

Pinguis, is, e, *adj.* fat, greasy, unwieldy, dull; ior, issimus

Pio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to worship, to respect; also, to purge, to expiate

Pirāta, æ, *m.* a pirate, a pickaroon, a rover

Pirāticus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to pirates; from pirata

Piscatōrius, a, um, *adj.* belonging to fishes or fishermen; from piscator

Piscātor, ōris, *m.* a fisherman; from piscis

Piscicŭlus, i, *m.* a little fish; from piscis

Piscīna, æ, *f.* a fishpond; from piscis

Piscis, is, *m.* a fish

Piscor, āri, ātus sum, *v. d.* to fish; from piscis

Piso, ōnis, *m.* Piso, the name of a noble family in Rome

Pius, a, um, *adj.* pious, religious, godly, devout, dutiful as to parents, affectionate as to one's country or relations, upright, just, lawful

Placabilis, is, e, *adj.* easy to be pleased, mild, gentle, placable; also, appeasing, making propitious; from placo

Placenta, æ, *f.* a cake, a cheese-cake

Placeo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to please, to delight

Placet, ēbat, uit or placitum, est, &c. ēre, *v. imper.* it pleaseth, it liketh

Plăcidus, a, um, *adj.* soft, gentle, tame, mild, placid; ior, issimus; from placeo

Placo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make propitious, to atone, to pacify, to appease

Plaga, æ, *f.* a wound or stripe, a lash or stroke

Plaudo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to make a noise by clapping
Plaustrum, i, *n.* a waggon, a cart, a tumbrel
Plausus, ûs, *m.* a clapping of hands in token of joy or praise; from plaudo
Plebecŭla, æ, *f.* the poorer sort of the people; from plebs
Plebēius, a, um, *adj.* of or pertaining to the common people; from plebs
Plebs, plebis, *f.* the common people
Plecto, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to twist or twine, to plait or weave, to correct, to punish
Plenus, a, um, *adj.* full, large, whole; also, pregnant; ior, issimus
Plerique, æque, pleraque, *adj.* the most or greatest part. It is sometimes used in the *sing.* plerusque, pleraque, plerumque
Plico, āre, āvi, vel ui, ātum vel ĭtum, *v. a.* to knit, to fold
Ploro, āre, avi, ātum, *v. a.* to wail, to weep, to lament
Plumbeus, a, um, *adj.* leaden, made of lead; also, dull, heavy; from plumbum
Plumbum, i, *n.* lead, a leaden pipe, solder, a plummit; also, a disease in the eye
Plurimùm, *adv.* very much, most of all, for the most part; *super.* of multùm
Plurimus, a, um, *adj.* very much, very many, the most; *super.* of multus
Plus, plūris, in *sing. n. plur.* Plures, a, and Pluria, more; *compa.* of multus
Pocŭlum, i, *n.* a cup, a drinking cup or bowl
Podagra, æ, *f.* the gout
Pœna, æ, *f.* punishment, penalty, pain, remorse
Pœni, ōrum, *m.* the Carthaginians, the inhabitants of Carthage
Pœnĭtet, ēbat, uit, ĕre, *v. imper.* it repents, it grieves, it troubles
Poēta, æ, *m.* a poet
Polliceor, ēri, itus sum, *v. d.* to promise, to engage, to assure, to affirm
Pollio, ōnis, *m.* Pollio, a famous Roman orator, a friend of Augustus and patron of Virgil. He was, at last, elevated to the honour of the consulship
Polybius, ii, *m.* Polybius, a learned historian, born in Arcadia, possessed of great knowledge, both in civil and military affairs
Pompa, æ, *f.* pomp, a solemn sight or show, a wedding or a funeral
Pompilius, ii, *m.* Pompilius, the name of several eminent Romans
Pompeianus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Pompey
Pompeius, ii, *m.* Pompey, the name of several very distinguished Romans
Pomponius, ii, *m.* Pomponius, a man's name
Pondo, *n. indec.* a pound weight
Pondus, ĕris, *n.* a load or weight, a pound weight, a balance, gravity in manners, judgment
Pone, *prep.* cum *acc.* after, behind
Pono, ĕre, posui, positum, *v. a.* to put or place, to put off as one doth his clothes, to lay aside
Pons, pontis, *m.* a bridge, a plank for the convenience of embarking or debarking
Pontius, ii, *m.* Pontius, the name of several eminent Romans
Pontus, i, *m.* the Euxine Sea; also, a country of Asia Minor, the kingdom of the great Mithridates
Popedius, ii, *m.* Popedius, a man's name
Popilius, ii, *m.* Popilius, the name of several eminent Romans
Poposci, I have demanded; *indic. perf.* of posco
Pŏpŭlāris, is, e, *adj.* popular, of or belonging to the people, loved by the people. Populares, ium, *plur. m.* favourers of the common people in opposition to the nobles
Popŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* and populor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to rob or plunder, to lay waste or destroy
Pŏpŭlus, i, *m.* a nation under one government comprising all ranks, but most commonly the commonalty, the multitude
Porcia, æ, *f.* Porcia, the wife of Marcus Brutus
Porrigo, ĕre, porrexi, porrectum, *v. a.* to extend, to stretch, to prostrate, to defer
Porrò, *adv.* farther, afar off, moreover, furthermore, besides
Porsenna, æ, *m.* Porsenna, a king of Etruria, who endeavoured to support Tarquin against the Romans
Porta, æ, *f.* a gate of a city, a port or door, the entrance in or out of any place
Portendo, ĕre, di, tum, *v. a.* to portend or foretel, to mention a thing before it happeneth, to forebode
Portentum, i, *n.* a monstrous or strange thing, a prodigy; from portendo
Porticus, ûs, *f.* a porch or gallery, a piazza; from portus
Porto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to carry or

Perturbo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to disturb, to trouble, to put in an uproar; of per and turbo

Pervelle, to desire earnestly; infin. pres. of pervolo

Pervello, ĕre, li or vulsi, v. a. to pinch or twist, to excite; of per and vello

Pervenio, īre, i, tum, v. n. to come to, to arrive at; of per and venio

Pervicacia, æ, f. peevishness, obstinacy, frowardness, perverseness; from pervicax

Pervicax, ācis, adj. inexorable, immoveable, stubborn

Pervolo, pervelle, pervolui, v. irreg. to desire earnestly; of per and volo

Pervolo, āre, avi, atum, v. n. to fly about or all over; of per and volo

Pes, pedis, m. a foot of man or other animals; also, the measure of a foot, 12 inches

Pessimus, a, um, adj. the worst; super. of malus

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Pestilentia, æ, f. the plague or pestilence; from pestis

Pestis, is, f. a pest or infection, a plague or pestilential disease

Petitio, ōnis, f. a petition, a demand, a thrust or pass, an attack; from peto

Peto, ĕre, ivi or ii, itum, v. a. to entreat humbly, to beg, to request, to go to a place

Phalĕræ, arum, pha... harness for hor...

Pharĕtra, æ, f. a...

Pharnăces, is, ... Mithridates ...

Cæsar ...

dutifulness of ch... rents; from pius

Piger, gra, grum, adj. slow, ... sluggish; rior, pigerrimus

Pignus, ŏris, n. a pledge, a pawn, mortgage

Pila, æ, f. a ball to play with, a glob... any round thing

Pileus, i, m. a hat, cap, or bonnet

Pilo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. to peel ... pull off the hair; also, to pilfer ... pillage

Pilum, i, n. a pestle or pounder to br... any thing in a mortar with, a jav... lin or dart

Pilus, i, m. the hair of the head ... other part of any creature

Pingo, ĕre, pinxi, pinctum, v. a. ... paint, to devise, to draw out ... shape or form of any thing, to i... vent or feign

Pinguis, is, e, adj. fat, greasy, unwie... dy, dull; ior, issimus

Pio, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to worship ... respect; also, to purge, to expia...

Pirāta, æ, m. a pirate, a pickaroo... rover

Pirāticus, a, um, adj. of or belong... to pirates; from pirata

Piscatōrius, a, um, adj. belong... fishes or fishermen; from pis...

Piscātor, ōris, m. a fisherman; ... piscis

Pisciculus, i, m. a little fish; from ... cis

Piscina, æ, f. a fishpon...

Piscis, is, m. a fish...

a Pompeianus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Pompey
a Pompeius, ii, *m.* Pompey, the name of several very distinguished Romans
Pomponius, ii, *m.* Pomponius, a man's name
Pondo, *n. indec.* a pound weight
Pondus, ĕris, *n.* a load or weight, a pound weight, a balance, gravity in manners, judgment
one, *prep* cum *acc.* after, behind
ono, ĕre, posui, positum, *v. a.* to put or place, to put off as one doth his clothes, to lay aside
ns, pontis, *m.* a bridge, a plank for he convenience of embarking or barking
tius, ii, *m.* Pontius, the name of veral eminent Romans
us, i, *m.* the Euxine Sea; also, a ntry of Asia Minor, the kingdom he great Mithridates
lius, ii, *m.* Popedius, a man's e
s, ii, *m.* Popilius, the name of al eminent Romans
, I have demanded; *indic. perf.* sco
s, is, e, *adj.* popular, of or beg to the people, loved by the Populares, ium, *plur. m.* fa of the common people in on to the nobles
e, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* and populatus sum, *v. d.* to rob or plunder, waste or destroy
m. a nation under one go. comprising all ranks, but monly the commonalty, ple
Porcia, the wife of Mar-

porrexi, porrectum, *v. a.* stretch, to prostrate, to

er, afar off, moreover, esides
Porsenna, a king of ndeavoured to sup- ainst the Romans
of a city, a port or ce in or out of any

tum, *v. a.* to portend ntion a thing before forebode
onstrous or strange from portendo
rch or gallery, a ns
v. a. to carry or

bear, to bring into, to import; also, to carry away

Portus, ûs, *m.* an haven, a port or harbour. a place of refuge

Posco, ĕre, pŏposci, ——, *v. a.* to ask for, to demand, to importune, to require

Posidŏnius, ii, *m.* Posidonius, a celebrated teacher of philosophy at Rhodes

Positus, a, um, placed; *perf. part.* of pono

Possessor, ŏris, *m.* a possessor, a tenant; from possideo

Possideo, ĕre, edi, essum, *v. a.* to possess, to enjoy; of possum and sedeo

Possum, posse, potui, ——, *v. n.* to be able; of potis and sum

Post, *præp.* cum *acc.* after, behind, since. Pòst, is likewise used as an *adv.* afterwards, after that

Postea, *adv.* afterwards, hereafter; of post and ea, *acc. pl. neut.* of is

Postĕri, ŏrum, *m. plur.* they who come after, race, posterity

Postĕritas, âtis, *f.* posterity, an offspring; from posterus

Postĕriùs, *adv.* afterwards, hereafter; from posterus

Postĕrus, a, um, *adj.* that which followeth after, the next after; *compa.* posterior, *superla.* postremus

Posthabeo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *v. a.* to set less by, to esteem less; of post and habeo

Posthac, *adv.* from henceforth, hereafter, after all; of post and hæc, *acc. plur. n.* of hic

Posthumius, ii, *m.* Aulus Posthumius, a Roman dictator, who defeated the Latins at lake Regillus

Posticum, i, *n.* (ostium being understood) a back door

Postĭcus, a, um, *adj.* that which is on the back side or behind a house; from postis

Postis, is, *m.* the post on which a door hangeth, the door itself

Postquàm, *adv.* after that, for as much as; of post and quam

Postremò, *adv.* lastly, finally, at last; from postremus

Postrēmus, a, um, *adj.* the last or hindmost, the worst; *superla.* of posterus

Postridiè, *adv.* the next day after. the day following. Postridie ejus diei, the day after that day; of posterus and dies

Postulâtum, i, *n.* a petition, a demand; from postulo

Postŭlo, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to desire a thing, to entreat or beseech, to demand

Posui, I have placed; *indic. perf.* of pono

Pŏtens, tis, *adj.* powerful, strong, valiant; ior, issimus; from potis

Pŏtentia, æ, *f.* power, ability, authority, influence; from potis

Pŏtestas, âtis, *f.* power, government, dominion; from possum

Potior, îri, itus sum, *v. d.* to possess, to obtain, to enjoy, to be master of, to conquer

Potis, is, e, *adj.* able, possible; ior, issimus; from pos

Potiùs, *adv.* rather, more eligibly, better; *superla.* potissimùm, chiefly; from potis

Poto, âre, avi, atum & potum, potus sum, *v. a.* to drink, to tipple, to fuddle

Potui, I have been able; *indic. perf.* of possum

Prae, *præp.* cum *abla.* before, in comparison, in regard, in respect of, for or by reason of

Praeacuo, ĕre, cui, cûtum, *v. a.* to sharpen before, to make very sharp; of prae and acuo

Praebeo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *v. a.* to afford, to give up, to offer; of prae and habeo

Praecedo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. a.* to go before, to outgo, to surpass, to excel; of prae and cedo

Praeceps, praecipitis, *adj.* headlong, rash; of prae and caput

Praeceptor, ŏris, *m.* a tutor, an instructor; from praecipio

Praecīdo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to pare, to cut or chop off, to take away clean, to cut or slice; of prae and caedo

Praecĭno, ĕre, nui, entum, *v. a.* to sing before; to mumble a charm, to prophesy or tell before hand; of prae and cano

Praecipio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, *v. a.* to prevent, to anticipate, to command; of prae and capio

Praecĭpito, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to cast or tumble down headlong, to precipitate; from praeceps

Praecīpuè, *adv.* particularly, chiefly; from praecipuus

Praecīpuus, a, um, *adj.* chief, singular, the choice, principal, special

Praeclārè, *adv.* very clearly, very plainly, very well; iùs, issimè; from praeclarus

Praeclārus, a, um, *adj.* very clear and

, bright, noble, renowned, famous; of præ and clarus

Præco, ōnis, *m.* a common crier, a preacher

Præcox, præcōcis, *adj.* soon or early, ripe, rather ripe, rash, untimely

Præda, æ, *f.* a prey, a booty, spoil, plunder

Prædico, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to proclaim as a crier doth, to publish, to praise, to boast; of præ and dico, āre

Prædīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to foretel, to portend, to prophesy; of præ and dico, ĕre

Prædium, ii, *n.* a farm, an estate

Prædo, ōnis, *m.* a robber, a highwayman; from præda

Prædor, āri, ātus sum, *v. d.* to rob, to spoil, to plunder, to make a prey of; from præda

Præesse, to be before; *infin. præs.* of præsum

Præfectūra, æ, *f.* the business and post of one in authority, a lieutenancy, a captainship; also, a district, a province or place of jurisdiction; from præfectus

Præfectus, i, *m.* any principal officer who has the management or charge of any thing, as a viceroy, governor, admiral, lieutenant, superintendent, &c.; also *perf. part.* of præficio

Præfĕro, præferre, prætŭli, prælātum, *v. a.* to bear or carry before, to prefer, to esteem, to pretend; of præ and fero

Præficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, *v. a.* to put in authority, to set over; of præ and facio

Præfīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to fasten or stick before, to set up in front; of præ and figo

Præfui, I have commanded; *indic. perf.* of præsum

Prælatus, a, um, preferred; *perf. part.* of præfero

Prælium or Prœlium, ii, *n.* a battle, a fight, a combat

Prælūceo, ēre, xi, ——, *v. a.* to give a light before, to be very bright or shining, to outshine; of præ and luceo

Præmitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *v. a.* to send before; of præ and mitto

Præmium or Prœmium, ii, *n.* a reward, a retribution, prey, booty, or plunder

Præneste, is, *f.* and Prænestes, is, *f.* Preneste, a city of Italy, where there was a temple dedicated to Fortune, about twenty miles to the eastward of Rome. Hence the *adj.* Prænestinus, a, um, of or belonging to Præneste

Præpăro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to prepare, to provide, to make ready, to make provision before hand; of præ and paro

Præripio, ĕre, ripui, reptum, *v. a.* to catch, to snatch away any thing from, to prevent, to hinder; from præ and rapio

Præsāgio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. n.* to presage, to divine, to guess or surmise; of præ and sagio

Præscio, ire, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to know beforehand; of præ and scio

Præsens, tis, *adj.* present, prompt, ready, gracious, tior, issimus; from præsum

Præsideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, *v. n.* to have the management or care of, to preside; of præ and sedeo

Præsidium, ii, *n.* a garrison, a guard, a station or post; from præsideo

Præstans, tis, *adj.* excellent; ior, issimus; likewise, *pres. part.* of præsto

Præstò, *adj. indec.* ready at hand; from præsto, āre

Præsto, āre, stiti, stitum and statum, *v. n.* and *a.* to stand before, to perform, to excel; of præ and sto

Præsum, esse, fui, *v. n.* to be in authority, to command; of præ and sum

Præsūmo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to take first or before, to pre-suppose, to anticipate; of præ and sumo

Prætĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to cover; of præ and tego

Præter, *præp.* cum *acc.* besides, except, over and above, contrary to, Præter is, likewise, an *adv.* beside saving, except

Prætereà, *adv.* furthermore, moreover; of præter and ea, *acc. plur. n.* of is

Prætĕreo, ire, ivi or ii, itum, *v. n.* to go or pass by, to avoid, to escape the memory; of præter and eo

Præteritus, a, um, past, past and gone; *perf. part.* of prætereo

Prætermitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *v. a.* to omit, to leave undone, to leave out, to pass over; of præter and mitto

Prætexta, æ, *f.* a white robe reaching down to the ancles, guarded with purple, worn by the chief magistrates as a mark or badge of honour; also, by senators on solemn occasions, by ministers of corporations and priests. Afterwards worn by children till 17 years; from prætego

Prætextatus, a, um, *adj.* wearing a

robe guarded with purple; from prætexta
Prætor, ōris, *m.* a prætor, a magistrate at Rome, whose duty it was to administer justice. There were two prætors, one of whom, called Prætor urbanus, took cognizance of the disputes amongst citizens; the other Prætor peregrinus, determined the suits amongst foreigners; from præsum
Prætōrium, ii, *n.* the general's tent, the king's pavilion, a court where causes were decided by the prætor, &c.; also, a palace; from prætor
Prætura, æ, *f.* the prætorship, the office or dignity of a prætor
Prævălĭdus, a. um, *adj.* very strong; of præ and validus
Prævenio, īre, i, tum, *v. a.* to come before, to prevent; of præ and venio
Præverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *v. a.* to get before, to outrun, to prevent; of præ and verto
Prævideo, ēre, īdi, issum, *v. a.* to see before, to foresee, to provide; of præ and video
Prandeo, ēre, di, sum, *v. n.* to dine; from prandium
Prandium, ii, *n.* a dinner
Pravus, a, um, *adj.* crooked, not straight, misshapen, wicked; ior, issimus
Precāriò, *adv.* by desire or entreaty, by request; from precis
Prĕcis, i, em, e, *f.* a suit or entreaty, a prayer or intercession; also, a curse
Prĕcor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to pray, to beg, to entreat or desire, to petition; from precis
Prĕhendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to take or lay hold of, to grasp, to catch or surprise
Prĕmo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. a.* to press, to weigh down, to overpower, to grieve to afflict
Prĕtiŏsus, a, um, *adj.* costly, dear, precious; from pretium
Prĕtium, ii, *n.* a price, a reward, a bribe
Pridie, *adv.* on the day before
Primò, *adv.* first, at first, at first sight; from primus
Primodùm, *adv.* at the first; of primo and dum
Primōres, um, *m. plur.* the nobles; from primus
Primùm, *adv.* first, first and foremost, in the first place; from primus
Primus, *adj.* the first, the best, prime, excellent
Princeps, cĭpis, *adj.* first, original, primitive
Princeps, ĭpis, *c. g.* a prince or princess
Prior, or, us, *gen.* priōris, *adj.* the former, the better
Priscus, a, um, *adj.* old, ancient, old-fashioned
Pristĭnus, a, um, *adj.* ancient, accustomed, wont
Prīvatus, a, um, *adj.* private, a man's own, peculiar; also, *perf. part.* of privo
Prīvo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to deprive, to bereave
Prius, *adv.* before, sooner, rather; from prior
Priusquàm, *adv.* before that; of prius and quam
Pro, *præp.* cum *ablat.* for, on account of, by reason of, according to, before *a place*, in comparison of, with respect to
Pro or Proh, *inter.* Proh! Oh! or Ah!
Prŏbo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to prove, to make good, to approve. to try. to essay
Prŏboscis, ĭdis, *f.* an elephant's trunk
Probrum, i, *n.* deformity, disgrace, wickedness, reproach
Probus, i, *m.* Probus, the name of several Romans
Prŏbus, a, um, *adj.* honest, virtuous, good, modest; ior, issimus
Proca, æ, *m.* Proca, a man's name
Procēdo ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to proceed, to advance, to go on, to prosper; of pro and cedo
Prŏcella, æ, *f.* a great tempest, a storm particularly at sea, a mutiny
Procello, ĕre, culi, culsum, *v. a.* to overthrow, to beat down
Processi, I have proceeded; *indic. perf.* of precedo
Prŏcērĭtas, ātis, *f.* and Proceritudo, ĭnis, *f.* tallness, height, length; from procerus
Procērus, a, um, *adj.* high, tall
Prŏclāmo, āre, avi, atum. *v. a.* to cry out, to proclaim, to plead a cause; of pro and clamo
Prŏconsul, ŭlis, *m.* a proconsul, one who was sent with the extraordinary power of a consul into any province, a deputy, a lieutenant; of pro and consul
Procubui, I have laid down; *indic. perf.* of procumbo
Procul, *adv.* far off, far from, at a distance
Proculus, i, *m.* Proculus, a noble Roman, known in the days of Romulus
Prŏcumbo, ĕre, ubui, itum, *v. n.* to lie down flat, to lie along, to sink; of pro and cumbo

Prodeo, ire, ii or ivi, itum, *v. n.* to go or come forth, to go out of doors, to come abroad; of pro and eo
Prodesse, to do good; *infin. præs.* of prosum
Prōdigium, ii, *n.* a thing monstrous and unnatural, a prodigy
Prōditio, ōnis, *f.* a discovery, disloyalty, treachery; from prodo
Prōditor, ōris, *m.* a traitor, a betrayer, a discoverer; from prodo
Prōdo, ĕre, didi, ditum, *v. a.* to deduce, to draw down, to prolong, to decay; of pro and do
Prodūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to stretch out, to produce, to delay; of pro and duco
Prœlium, ii, *n.* a battle. *See* Prælium
Prœmium, ii, *n.* a reward. *See* Præmium
Prŏfectio, ōnis, *f.* a setting out, a journey, a voyage; from proficiscor
Profectò, *adv.* really, truly, doubtless
Profectus, ûs, *m.* profit, advantage; from proficio; also, *perf. part.* of proficiscor
Profĕro, ferre, tŭli, latum, *v. a.* to set forward, to produce, to show, to defer; of pro and fero
Prŏfessus, a, um, having professed; *perf. part.* of profiteor
Proficio, ĕre, eci, ectum, *v. a.* to profit, to do good; of pro and facio
Prŏficiscor, ci, profectus sum, *v. d.* to depart, to set out, to go on
Prŏfiteor, ēri, fessus sum, *v. d.* to declare, to acknowledge, to profess; of pro and fateor
Prŏflīgo, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to rout; of pro and fligo
Prŏfŭgio, ĕre, i, itum, *v. n.* to fly or run away, to escape; of pro and fugio
Prŏfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* fleeting or driven away; from profugio
Prŏfŭgus, i, *m.* a fugitive, a runaway; from profugio
Profui, I have profited; *indic. perf.* of prosum
Prŏfundo, ĕre, fudi, fusum, *v. a.* to pour out, to spend extravagantly; of pro and fundo
Profusus, a, um, *adj.* wasteful, profuse, riotous, lavish, prodigal; also, poured out; *perf. part.* of profundo
Progrĕdior, i, ssus sum, *v. d.* to proceed, to advance, to come or go forth; of pro and gradior
Prŏgressus, ûs, *m.* a going forward, a progress; also, Progressus, a, um, having gone forward; *perf. part.* of progredior
Proh, *inter.* Proh! Oh! Ah!
Prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to prohibit, to forbid, to hinder, to debar; of pro and habeo
Projicio, ĕre, jeci, jectum, *v. a.* to throw away, to prostrate, to reject; of pro and jacio
Proindè, *adv.* therefore, for that cause, just so; of pro and inde
Prōlābor, i, psus sum, *v. d.* to slide, to slip or fall, to digress or step aside; of pro and labor
Prolātus, a, um, produced; *perf. part.* of profero
Promineo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to jut or stand out, to appear, to lean, to stretch out, to hang over; of pro and maneo
Promissus, a, um, *adj.* hanging down, long; also, promised; *perf. part.* of promitto
Prōmitto, ĕre, isi, issum, *v. a.* to fling or dart, to promise, to engage; of pro and mitto
Prōmo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to draw out or bring forth, to disclose
Promptè, *adv.* promptly, easily, readily, by and by; from promptus
Promptus, a, um, *adj.* prompt, ready, easy, quick, evident; ior, issimus; likewise, *perf. part.* of promo
Pronus, a, um, *adj.* having the face downwards, prone, grovelling; ior, issimus
Prŏpāgo, inis, *f.* a shoot or plant of a vine, a layer of a flower, a race, a lineage or breed
Prŏpāgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to spread as a tree doth at top, to propagate
Prŏpe, *præp.* cum, *acc.* nigh, near to, by
Propè, *adv.* almost, in a manner, nigh, near to, at hand; propius, proxime
Prŏpĕdiem, *adv.* shortly; of prope and dies
Prŏpello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, *v. a.* to drive or put away, to thrust forward; of pro and pello
Prŏpĕmŏdum, *adv.* almost, in a manner; of prope and modus
Propendeo, ēre, di, sum, *v. n.* to hang down heavier on the forepart, to overweigh, to incline; of pro and pendeo
Prŏpendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to consider a thing thoroughly; of pro and pendo
Propensus, a, um, *adj.* propense, prone, ready; also, *perf. part.* of propendo
Prŏpĕrè, *adv.* and sometimes Prŏpĕriter, speedily, in haste, inconsiderately; from prope
Prŏpĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* and

?o or get speedily or quickly, to ke speed, to despatch

nquo. āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to approach, to draw near

nquus, a, um, *adj.* neighbouring, r at hand, near of kin; ior, issi-s; from prope

or, or, us, *adj.* nearer, nigher, re like; *super.* proximus; from pe

ùs, *adv.* near or not far off, more ourably; *compa.* of prope

ōno, ĕre, sui, itum, *v. a.* to pro-e, to offer, to proclaim, to pro-e; of pro and pono

ositum, i, *n.* a purpose, a mean-, an intent; from propono

ius, a, um, *adj.* peculiar, special, vate, proper

er, *præp.* cum *acc.* for, on account by reason of, hard by

ereà, *adv.* therefore, for that se; of propter and ea, *acc. plur. n.* is

ulso, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to or keep off, to drive away; from pello

pio, ĕre, ui, eptum, *v. a.* to e away by force, to snatch, to ry or drag away; of pro and ra-

ogo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to defer put off, to adjourn, to prolong; of and rogo

indo, ĕre, ĭdi, issum, *v. a.* to cut break up ground, to plough; of and scindo

rībo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a* to put in writing, to banish, to proscribe outlaw one, to sequestrate one's ate

riptio, ōnis, *f.* a proscription, out-ry, banishment, a confiscation of ods; from proscribo

equor, qui. cutus or quutus sum, *v.* o follow after, to pursue; of pro l sequor

lio, ire, ui, ivi and ii, ultum, *v. n.* skip out, to sally forth, to burst ; of pro and salio

ectus, ûs, *m.* a sight afar off, a spect or view; also, *perf. part.* prospicio

er and us, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* lucky, ppy, prosperous, successful; ior, imus

erè, *adv.* fortunately, prosperous-luckily; from prosper

icio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *v. a.* to view, ake a view of, to take care of; pro and specio

erno, ĕre, stravi, stratum, *v. a.* to overthrow, to prostrate; of pro and sterno

Prosto, āre, stiti, stitum, *v. n.* to stand out, to stand, to be hired or sold, to be made public; of pro and sto

Prostrātus, a, um, prostrate, laid flat, overthrown; *perf. part.* of posterno

Prōsum, prodesse, profui, *v. n.* and *irreg.* to do good to, to profit, to avail; of pro and sum

Protendo, ĕre, di, sum and tum, *v. a.* to stretch forth or out, to defer; of pro and tendo

Prōtervè, *adv.* forwardly, snappishly; iùs, issimè; from protervus

Prōtervus, a, um, *adj.* saucy, forward; ior, issimus; of pro and torvus

Protīnus, *adj.* right forward, immediately; of pro and tenus

Protŭli, I have produced; *indic. perf.* of profero

Provectus, a, um, *adj.* advanced, promoted, carried on; also, *perf. part.* of proveho

Prōvĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to carry on, to convey, to advance; of pro and veho

Prōvideo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to foresee, to provide, to look after; of pro and video

Prōvidus, a, um, *adj.* foreseeing, provident, circumspect, providing for; from provideo

Provincia, æ, *f.* a province or territorial dependency on a nation

Prōvōco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to call forth, to challenge, to provoke; of pro and voco

Proximè, *adv.* next or last, very nigh, as nigh as may be; also, first of all; used as *super.* of prope

Proximus, a, um, *adj.* nearest, next, last; also, *sub.* a neighbour, a friend; from prope

Proximum, i, *n.* the next place; in proximo, hard by

Prūdens, tis, *adj.* sagacious, prudent, wise; ior, issimus

Prūdentia, æ, *f.* a natural quickness or forethought of things, knowledge, prudence, discretion

Prusias, æ, *m.* Prusias, a king of Bithynia, to whom Hannibal fled after his overthrow. The Romans sent to demand him; but he, to prevent his being delivered up, poisoned himself

Pseudo-Philippus, i, *m.* the false Philip, an impostor of a humble station in life, who under the pretence that he was the son of Perseus, seized on the kingdom of Macedon of which

he retained the possession for some time. He was, however, at last completely overthrown by Metellus
Psittăcus, i, *m.* a parrot or popinjay
Psylli, ōrum, *m plur.* the Psylli, persons who pretended to cure the bite of a serpent, by sucking the poison from the wounded part
Ptolemæus, i, *m.* Ptolemy, the name of the Egyptian kings after Alexander the Great, in a continued series, distinguished by their sirnames. Also, a famous geographer and astronomer of Alexandria, in the time of M. Aurelius
Pūber, or Pubes, ĕris, *adj.* ripe of age, twelve or fourteen years of age, full grown
Publicè. *adv.* publicly, in the name or behalf of the commonwealth; from publicus
Publicŏla, æ, *m.* a popular person, one who caresseth the people
Publicum, i, *n.* the public or any common place; also, tribute or public revenue
Publicus, a, um, *adj.* public, common, belonging to the people
Publius, ii, *m.* Publius, the name of many eminent Romans
Pŭdeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be ashamed; also, *impers.* pŭdet, ebat, uit or puditum est, &c. ēre, it ashameth
Pudor, ōris, *m.* shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty
Puella, æ, *f.* a girl, a maid, a young woman
Puer, i, *m.* a boy, a son
Puĕrasco, ĕre, —— *v. incept.* to play the child, to act like a boy; from puer
Puerīlis, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to a child, childish, silly; from puer
Puĕrĭtia, æ, *f.* childhood; from puer
Pūgio, ōnis, *f.* a dagger, a stiletto, a poignard
Pugna, æ, *f.* a fight, a battle
Pugno, āre, avi atum, *v. n.* to fight, to quarrel, to dispute; from pugna
Pulcher, ra, rum, *adj.* fair, beautiful, stout; rior, errimus
Pulchrĭtūdo, inis, *f.* fairness, beauty, comeliness; from pulcher
Pullārius, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to cickens; also, Pullārius, ii, *m.* a keeper or feeder of chickens, a poulterer; also, a soothsayer, an augur; from pullus
Pullus, i, *m.* the young of any thing, a chicken or any other young bird, a foal, &c.
Pullus, a, um, *adj.* blackish, belonging to a funeral
Pulso, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to beat, to strike, to knock at, to play on an instrument; also, to vex; from pello
Pulsus, a, um, driven away; *perf. part.* of pello
Pulvis, ĕris, *m.* or *f.* dust, powder, the ore or sand of metal
Pungo, ĕre, pŭpŭgi and punxi, ctum, *v. a.* to prick or sting, to gall or trouble
Pūnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Carthage, Carthaginian, treacherous, insidious; also, scarlet coloured
Pūnio, īre, ivi, itum, *v. a.* to punish, to chastise
Purgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make clean, to cleanse, to purge by physic; also, to clear one of an accusation
Purpŭra, æ, *f.* the shellfish, from whence the purple colour cometh, purple colour or a purple garment; the dignity of a magistrate or officer
Purpŭreus, a, um, *adj.* of purple, purple-coloured, red, blushing; from purpura
Purus, a, um, *adj.* pure, clean, fair, transparent; ior, issimus
Pūto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to prune or dress vines, to think
Pyrenæus, a, um, *adj.* Pyrenean, belong to the Pyrenees, Pyrenæi, &c. mountains, which divide France from Spain, running from east to west 85 leagues. They go by several names, according to the countries through which they pass
Pyrrhus, i, *m.* Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus, who being deceived by the ambiguity of the oracle of Apollo, "Aio te, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse," waged war with the Romans unsuccessfully, and was killed by a stone or a tile in assaulting Argos

Q

QUÂ, *adv.* which way, by what method or way; from quis
Quadrāgēsĭmus, a, m, *adj.* the fortieth from quadraginta
Quadrāginta, *adj. indec. plur.* forty; from quatuor
Quadrans, tis, *m.* a quadrant, a Roman coin, the fourth part of an *as*, nearly a cent; the fourth part of number, weight, or measure

Quadriga, æ, *f.* a team of horses, a cart or chariot drawn by four horses; of quatuor and ago
Quadrimus, a, um, *adj.* of the age of four years, four years old
Quadringenti, æ, a, *adj. plur.* four hundred; of quatuor and centum
Quæro, ĕre, sivi, situm, *v. a.* to ask, to seek, to enquire
Quæso, sumus, *v. def.* I pray
Quæstio, ōnis, *f.* a searching, an enquiry, a doubt, a case in law; from quæro
Quæstor, ōris, *m.* a quæstor, a judge of capital matters; also, the receiver of tribute, the paymaster of any legion or of the army in any of the provinces; from quæro
Quæstūra, æ, *f.* the office of a quæstor, treasurer, or chamberlain; from quæstor
Quæstus, ûs, *m.* gain, profit, lucre, advantage; from quæro
Quālis, is, e, *adj.* what manner, of what kind, sort, or fashion, such as
Quāliscunque, *c. g.* qualecunque, *n. adj.* such as it is, of what sort soever it be; from qualis
Quàm, *conj.* or *adv.* how, how! Tam—quam, as well as, than after a comparison; as felicior quam ego, happier than I; quam mox, how soon
Quamdiù or Quandiù? *adv.* how long? as long as, during the time, until; of quam and diu
Quamobrem? *adv.* wherefore? for what cause? why? of quam, ob and rem
Quamprimùm, *adv.* very shortly, as soon as possible; of quam and primum
Quamvis, *conj.* albeit, although
Quandiu, *adv.* *See* Quamdiu
Quando? *adv.* when? at what time as; also, *conj* since, seeing that
Quandŏquidem, *conj.* forasmuch, seeing that, whereas; of quando and quidem
Quanquam, *conj.* although, albeit; however
Quantò, *adv.* by how much; from quantus
Quantùm, *adv.* as much as, as far as, how or as, how great
Quantus, a, um, *adj.* how much, as big as
Quāpropter, *adv.* or *conj.* wherefore, why, for which reason; of qua and propter
Quārè, *adv.* wherefore, why? of quis and res
Quartāna, æ, *f.* (sc. febris) a quartan ague; from quartus
Quartanus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to the fourth
Quartò, or Quartùm, *adv.* the fourth time, in the fourth place
Quartus, a, um, *adj.* the fourth
Quăsi, *adv.* as if, as it were, in a manner, as though; of quam and si
Quater, *adv.* four times; from quatuor
Quătio, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. a.* to shake, to brandish
Quatuor, *adj. plur. indec.* four
Què, *conj.* and, and also, que—que both—and; as, legitque scribitque, he both reads and writes. This word never stands by itself, but is always added to another word
Quemadmŏdùm, *adv.* like as, even as, after what sort of manner, how
Quĕrēla, æ, *f.* a complaint, lamentation, wailing; from queror
Quĕrimōnia, æ, *f.* a complaint; from queror
Quĕror, i, questus, *v. d.* to complain, to lament
Questus, ûs, *m.* a complaint, a lamentation; also, *perf. part.* of queror
Qui, quæ, quod, *gen.* cujus, *relat. pron.* who, which, that
Quî, *adv.* how, by what means, why?
Quia, *conj.* because, for so much as, for that
Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, *comp. pron.* whosoever, whatsoever, every one; of qui and cunque, which last, when added to a word, signifies soever
Quidam, quædam, quoddam or quid dam, *comp. pron.* some certain person or thing, one, such an one
Quidem, *adv* truly, indeed, too, also
Quidnam, *adj.* only used in the neut. gender; what business, what matter, what?
Quidni? *adv.* why not, what else?
Quies, ētis, *f.* rest, ease, peace, quiet, leisure
Quiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ——, *v. incep.* to rest, to be quiet; from quies
Quiētus, a, um, *adj.* quiet, at rest, peaceable; from quies
Quin, *adv.* and *conj.* why not, but, but that, yet
Quinctius or Quintius, ii, *m.* Quintius, a noble Alban, the founder of the Quintian family, which coming to Rome, spread greatly and branched itself into several distinct houses, as the Capitolini, Cincinnati, Flaminii, Crispini, &c. The most eminent of this family was Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus. *See* Cincinnatus
Quinquāginta, *adj. plur. indec.* fifty

Quinque, *adj. plur. indec.* five
Quinquies, *adv.* five times; from quinque
Quintus, a, um, *adj.* the fifth; from quinque
Quippe, *adv.* for, because, forasmuch; as; from quis
Quirinalis, is, e, *adj.* Quirinal, belonging to Romulus. *Quirinalis collis*, the Quirinal hill, being one of the seven, on which Rome was originally built. It was so called from Quirinus, another name for Romulus, in honour of whom there was a temple built there
Quirites, ium and um, *plur. m.* the citizens of Rome, as opposed to the soldiery
Quis, quæ, quod or quid, *gen.* cujus, *pron.* who, which, what
Quisnam, quænam, quodnam, *comp. pron.* who? which? what? of quis and nam
Quisque, quæque, quodque, *comp. pron.* every man, every woman, every thing, whosoever; of quis and que
Quisquam, quæquam, quodquam or quidquam, *comp. pron. gen.* cujusquam, any one, any body or thing
Quisquis, *pron. m.* and *f.* whosoever, whatsoever, any one
Quò, *adv.* and *conj.* whither, to what place, by how much, that, to the end that
Quoad, *adv.* as long as, whilst, as to with respect to; of quo and ad
Quocumquè, *adv.* whithersoever, whatwaysoever
Quòd, *conj.* that, as, because, forasmuch as
Quōminus, *adv.* that—not, least
Quōmŏdo, *adv.* after what fashion or manner, how, by what means; of quis and modus
Quōniam, *conj.* since that, forasmuch as, because
Quoque, *conj.* also
Quorsum, *adv.* whither, towards what place, to what intent or purpose
Quotidiānus, a, um, *adj.* daily, ordinary, common; from quotidie
Quot, *adj. indec. plur.* how many, so many as
Quoties, *adv.* as often as, how often; from quot
Quotiescunque, *adv.* so many times as, as often as
Quousque, *adv.* till what time? how long? how far? of quo and usque
Quum, *adv.* when; also, *conj.* since, whereas, forasmuch as, seeing

R

RACILIA, æ, *f.* Racilia, a woman's name
Rădix, icis, *f.* a root, particularly a radish, the root or ground of any thing
Ramus, i, *m.* a bough or branch, an arm of a tree
Rapa, æ, *f.* the rape root
Rapidus, a, um, *adj.* swift, rapid, violent; also, hot, vehement, ravenous; from rapio
Rapīna, æ, *f.* rapine, robbery, pillage; from rapio
Rapio, ĕre, ui, tum, *v. a.* to take or carry by violence, to plunder, to drag
Rarò, *adv.* rarely, seldom; from rarus
Rapum, i, *n.* a rape, a turnip
Rarus, a, um, *adj.* thin, unusual, rare, scarce; ior, issimus
Ratio, ōnis, *f.* reason, consideration, regard; from reor
Rātus, a, um, *adj.* authentic, constant, steady; also, established; *perf. part.* of reor
Re, *insep. præp.* back, again
Rebello, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to rebel, to revolt; of re and bello
Rĕcēdo, ĕre ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to retire or withdraw, to recede; of re and cedo
Recens, ēntis, *adj.* new, fresh; ior, issimus
Receptus, a, um, received; *perf. part.* of recipio
Receptus, ûs, *m.* a place of refuge, a retreat; from recipio
Recessus, ûs, *m.* a retreating, a recess or place of retiring; from recedo
Recido, ĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, *v. n.* to fall back, to recoil, to light or fall upon; of re and cado
Recido, ĕre, īdi, īsum, *v. a.* to cut off, to pare; of re and cædo
Recipio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, *v. a.* to receive, to undertake, to promise; of re and capio
Rĕconciliātio, ōnis, *f.* a reconciliation, a renewal of friendship, from reconcilio
Rĕconcilio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to reconcile, to bring again into favour, to regain; of re and concilio
Recreo, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to bring to life again, to recover, to refresh, to comfort; of re and creo
Rectè, *adv.* well, rightly; ius, issimè; from rectus
Rectà, *adv.* right on, straight forward; from rectus

Rectus, a, um, *adj.* straight or right, just, honest, good; ior, issimus; also, ruled or governed; *perf. part.* of rego
Rĕcŭpĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to recover, to rescue, to regain
Rĕcūso, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to refuse, to deny; of re and causa
Rĕdactus, a, um, reduced; *perf. part.* of redigo
Reddo, ĕre, idi, itum, *v. a.* to restore, to give again, to repay, to requite; of re and do
Redemi. I have redeemed; *indic. perf.* of redimo
Redēgi, I have reduced; *indic. perf.* of redigo
Rĕdeo, īre, ii or ivi, ĭtum, *v. n.* to return, to come back or again; of re and eo
Redigo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *v. a.* to bring back again, to reduce, to drive or force back, to gather or heap together, to amass; of re and ago
Redĭmio, īre, ivi, ītum, *v. a.* to crown, to encompass, to encircle; of re and emio
Redimo, ĕre, emi, emptum, *v. a.* to redeem, to ransom, to recover; of re and emo
Redintĕgro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to begin afresh, to renew, to refresh, to recruit; of re and integer
Reditus, ūs, *m.* a return, a coming again; also, an income, rent, or yearly profit; from redeo
Rĕdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to reduce, to restore, to reconcile; of re and duco
Rĕdux, ŭcis, *c. g.* one who is brought or returned back, or who has returned safe; from reduco
Refĕro, referre, retŭli, relatum, *v. a.* to bring again, to carry back, to relate, to refer, to ascribe; of re and fero
Rĕflecto, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to turn back, to bend or bow back, to turn again, to reflect; of re and flecto
Rĕformīdo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to fear much, to dread greatly, to stand in awe; of re and formido
Rĕfŏveo, ĕre, fōvi, fotum, *v. a.* to cherish or revive again, to refresh, to renew or put in as good a state as it was; of re and foveo
Refractus, a, um, broken, weakened; *perf. part.* of refringo
Refringo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *v. a.* to break open, to weaken, to diminish; of re and frango
Refŭgio, ĕre, ūgi, ŭgitum, *v. a.* to fly away, to run or start back, to refuse, to avoid; of re and fugio
Rĕfulgeo, ēre, si, ——, *v. n.* to shine again, to shine bright, to glitter; of re and fulgeo
Rēgālis, is, e, *adj.* royal or kingly, like a king; from regius
Rēgia, æ, *f.* (sc. domus) the palace or house of a prince, a king's court
Regillus, i, *m.* Regillus, a lake in Italy, near to which the Latins were defeated by the Romans with great slaughter
Rĕgio, ōnis, *f.* a region, a country, a province; also, a road or highway; from rego
Rēgius, a, um, *adj.* royal, kingly, princely; from rex
Regno, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to reign; from rego
Rĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to rule, to govern, to direct
Regrĕdior, i, ssus sum, *v. d.* to return, to go back, to recoil; of re and gradior
Regressus, ūs, *m.* a return, a going back or retiring; also, Regressus, a, um, having returned; *perf. part.* of regredior
Rēgulus, i, *m.* Regulus, a Roman consul, who, for a time, was very successful against the Carthaginians; but at last, was defeated with immense slaughter by Xantippus, the Lacedæmonian general, and taken prisoner. After extorting from him an oath, that he would again return, he was sent to Rome to negociate the exchange of prisoners; but as he strenuously exhorted the senate that they should not enter into any negociation of the kind, he was put to death by the most exquisite tortures
Rejĭcio, ĕre, eci, ectum, *v. a.* to cast or fling back, to reject, to refer; of re and jacio
Rēlābor, i, psus sum, *v. d.* to slide or fall back again, to run down as rivers do; of re and labor
Relātus, a, um, brought back, *perf. part.* of refero
Relēgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to remove out of the way, to banish; of re and lego, āre
Relĕgo, ĕre, egi, ectum, *v. a.* to read over again, to revise; of re and lego
Relictus, a, um, left, forsaken; *perf. part.* of relinquo
Rĕlĭgio, ōnis, *f.* religion, piety, devotion; also, superstition; from religo
Relĭgiōsus, a, um, *adj.* consecrated, ti-

morous, scrupulous, conscientious; from religio
Rĕlĭgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to tie hard, to bind fast; of re and ligo
Relinquo, ĕre, iqui, ictum, *v. a.* to leave, to forsake, to relinquish; of re and linquo
Rĕlĭquiæ, arum, *plur. f.* the remainder or remnant, relics, the ashes or bones of the dead; from reliquus
Rĕlĭquus, a, um, *adj.* the rest, that which remains; from relinquo
Rĕluceo, ĕre, xi, ——, *v. n.* to shine again, to be very bright, to glisten; of re and luceo
Rĕmăneo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. n.* to remain, to tarry, to abide; of re and maneo
Remēdium, ii, *n.* a medicine, a remedy, a cure; of re and medeor
Rĕmissio, ōnis, *f.* forgiveness, remission, pardon; from remitto
Remitto, ĕre, īsi, ssum, *v. a.* to send again or back, to forgive; of re and mitto
Rĕmŏveo, ēre, i, tum, *v. a.* to remove, to withdraw, to drive away; of re and moveo
Remūnĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* and Remuneror, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to reward, to requite, to recompense; of re and munero
Rĕmus, i, *m.* Remus, the brother of Romulus, by whom he was slain, on account of his having leapt contemptuously over the walls of Rome; also, Rĕmus, i, *m.* an oar
Rĕnascor, i, renātus sum, *v. d.* to be born, to rise, to spring up again; of re and nascor
Rĕnŏvo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to renew, to begin again; of re and novo
Rĕnuntio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bring word again, to advertise, to acquaint, to renounce, to disclaim; of re and nuntio
Rĕnuo, ĕre, i, ūtum, *v. a.* to nod back with the head, to refuse; of re and nuo
Rĕnuto, āre, avi, atum *v. freq.* to nod back, to refuse; from renuo
Reor, rēri, rātus sum, *v. d.* to think, to suppose, to judge
Rĕpello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, *v. a.* to beat or drive back, to repel, to resist; of re and pello
Rĕpendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to requite, to recompense, to pay back; of re and pendo
Repens, tis, *adj.* sudden, unlooked for, unexpected; also, *pres. part.* of repo
Repentè and Rĕpentīnò, *adv.* on a sudden, suddenly; from repens
Rĕpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* unlooked for, sudden; from repens
Rĕpĕrio, īre, i, tum, *v. a.* to find, to find out, to get; of re and pario
Rĕpĕto, ĕre, īvi or ii, ītum, *v. a.* to ask again, to repeat, to rehearse; of re and peto
Repetundarum, *gen.* repetundis, *abla. plur.* bribery, corruption. This word is only found in these two cases; of re and peto
Repleo, ēre, evi, etum, *v. a.* to fill up, to replenish
Rēpo, ĕre, psi, ptum. *v. n.* to creep, to crawl, to go softly, to spread *as vines do*
Rĕpōno, ĕre, sui, situm, *v. a.* to put or place again, to pay back, to repose; of re and pono
Reporto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to bring or carry again, to restore, to report; of re and porto
Reposco, ĕre, repoposci, ——, *v. a.* to ask again that which is one's own, to claim, to demand; of re and posco
Reprĕhendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to lay hold of, to seize, to arrest, to reprehend, to reprove, to blame; of re and prehendo
Reprōmitto, ĕre. īsi, ssum, *v. a.* to bind one's self by promise or covenant, to warrant, to engage; of re and promitto
Rĕpŭdio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to divorce or put away one's wife, to abandon, to cast off; from repudium
Rĕpŭdium, ii, *n.* a divorce; of re and pudet
Rĕpuerasco, ĕre, ——, *v. incep.* to grow a child again; of re and puerasco
Repugno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to cross or thwart, to oppose stiffly, to resist; of re and pugno
Repulsa, æ, *f.* a repulse, a foil, a denial; from repello
Repurgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make clean, to cleanse again; of re and purgo
Repŭto, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to think and think again, to consider; of re and puto
Requīro, ĕre, sīvi, situm, *v. a.* to seek again, to require, to ask for; of re and quæro
Res, rei, *f.* a thing, a business, a matter, a purpose; also, estate, wealth. Res rustica, husbandry; res secundæ, prosperity; res adversæ, adver-

sitŷ; principio rerum, in the beginning of the world

Rescindo, ĕre, idi, issum, *v. a.* to cut off, to break through, to abolish; of re and scindo

Rĕsĕco, āre, ui, ctum, *v. a.* to pare, to cut, to clip; of re and seco

Resedi, I have sat down; *indic. perf.* of resideo

Resĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to open, to unlock; of re and sero, āre

Resĕro, ĕre, ēvi, atum, *v. a.* to sow, to set or plant again; of re and sero, ĕre

Reservo, āre, āvi, atum, *v. a.* to keep for time to come, to reserve

Resideo, ēre, edi, essum, *v. n.* to sit down, to rest, to remain, to reside; of re and sedeo

Resisto, ĕre, stiti, stitum, *v. n.* to withstand, to resist; of re and sisto

Respergo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to besprinkle; of re and spargo

Respĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *v. a.* to look back, to look upon, to regard; of re and specio

Respīro, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to take or fetch breath, to breathe; of re and spiro

Respondeo, ēre, di, sum, *v. n.* to answer, to reply, to agree, to correspond; of re and spondeo

Responsum, i, *n.* an answer, a reply; from respondeo

Respublĭca, reipublicæ, *f.* a commonwealth, a state; of res and publicus

Restĭtuo, ĕre, i, ūtum, *v. a.* to restore, to put again in its first place; of re and statuo

Resto, āre, stĭti, stĭtum, *v. a.* to rest, to remain, to withstand; of re and sto

Resūmo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to take up again, to resume; of re and sumo

Rethogenes, is, *m.* Rethogenes, a man's name

Retĭneo, ēre, ui, entum, *v. a.* to hold or keep back, to retain; of re and teneo

Rĕtrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to draw back, to withdraw; of re and traho

Retribuo, ĕre, i, ūtum, *v. a.* to render or give again, to repay; of re and tribuo

Retrō, *adv.* behind, back; also, before or in times past

Retŭli, I have brought back; *indic. perf.* of refero

Revēra, *adv.* in very deed, truly, in good earnest; of res and verus

Rĕverto, ĕre, ti, sum, *v. a.* to turn back, to tumble over, also, *v. n.* to return or come again; of re and verto

Rĕvertor, ti, sus sum, *v. d.* to return, to come again; of re and verto

Revocābilis, is, e, *adj.* that which may be recalled; of re and vocabilis

Revŏco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to recal, to call back, to revoke; of re and voco

Reus, a, um, *adj.* guilty, arraigned, impleaded

Reus, i, *m.* the defendant in a process, he who is accused; also, a surety

Rex, rēgis, *m.* a king, a prince; also, a governor, a guide; from rego

Rhea, æ, *f.* Rhea Sylvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus

Rhēnus, i, *m.* the river Rhine, which was the ancient boundary between France and Germany. Its head is in the Rhetian Alps. After a course of nearly 500 miles, it falls into the Maese, and then by two outlines into the German ocean

Rhetor, ŏris, *m.* a rhetorician, a professor of rhetoric

Rhŏdănus, i, *m.* the Rhone, a very rapid river, arising from the Alps, not very far from the sources of the Rhine and Danube

Rhŏdus, i, *f.* Rhodes, a famous island in the Mediterranean, over against Caria and Lycia. Pindar calls it the daughter of Venus and spouse of Apollo, for its pleasantness and its learned men. This place was famous for a Colossus 70 feet high, viz. the statue of Apollo, which was accounted one of the wonders of the world

Rīdeo, ēre, si, sum, *v. n.* to laugh at, to mock; also, to smile

Rigo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to water, to moisten, to cultivate

Rigor, ŏris, *m.* hardness, roughness, stiffness; also, rigour

Rīpa, æ, *f.* a bank of a river

Rīsus, ûs, *m.* laughter, laughing; from rideo

Ritè, *adv.* rightly, with due form and ceremony

Ritus, ûs, *m.* a rite or ceremony, properly of religion; a way or manner

Rixa, æ, *f.* a brawling, a chiding or scolding, a quarrel, a dispute

Rōbur, ŏris, *n.* oak; also, strength, stoutness, courage

Robustus, a, um, *adj.* made of oak, hardy, strong; ior, issimus; from robur

Rŏgo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to ask, to demand, to beg

Rŏgus, i, *m.* a great fire wherein dead bodies were burnt, a funeral pile

Rōma, æ, *f.* Rome, the chief city of Italy, and formerly of the whole world. It is supposed to have been founded by Romulus, according to Sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627 B. C.; but according to others, 753 B. C. In the year 48, A. D. it contained six millions nine hundred thousand inhabitants; but owing to tyranny and superstition, it has now so greatly degenerated, that according to a census taken in 1780, the number was only 155,184

Romānus, a, um, *adj.* Roman, pertaining to Rome; also, Romanus, i, *m.* a Roman

Romŭlus, i, *m.* Romulus, the supposed son of Mars, by Ilia, the niece of king Numitor and the twin brother of Remus. He built Rome, made good laws, settled the government, and reigned 37 years. After his death, he was worshipped as a god, by the name of Quirinus

Rostrum, i, *n.* the beak or bill of a bird, the snout of a beast, the stem or beak of a ship, *plur* Rostra, orum, *n.* the place of common pleas at Rome, a pulpit, a pleading place

Rubeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be red, to blush, to threaten

Rŭber, ra, rum, *adj.* red, ruddy; from rubeo

Rŭbesco, ĕre, ——, *v. incep.* to wax or begin to be red, to redden; from rubeo

Rŭdis, is, e, *adj* new, fresh, rude, ignorant, unlearned

Rufinus, i, *m.* Rufinus, a man's name

Rufus, i, *m.* Rufus, the name of several eminent Romans

Ruīna, æ, *f.* ruin, destruction, confusion; from ruo

Rūmor, ōris, *m.* a rumour, common fame, a story, a reputation *good or bad*

Rumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *v. a.* to break, to burst, to rend or tear

Ruo, ĕre, i, ruitum & rutum, *v. n.* to fall down, to rush, to run on headlong; also, *v. a.* to root or rout out, to throw or tumble

Rūpes, is, *f.* a rock or hill, a steep bank

Rursùm or **Rursùs**, *adv.* again, a second time

Rus, rūris, *n.* the country, a place without the city, a country house or farm; also, rusticity, unpoliteness

Rustĭcor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to dwell in the country; from rus

Rustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to the country, plain, home-bred; also, **Rusticus**, i, *m.* an husbandman; from rus

Rŭtilius, ii, *m.* Rutilius, the name of several celebrated Romans

S

SABINI, orum, *m. plur.* the Sabines, an ancient people of Italy, between the Umbrians and the Latins, famous for gravity, sobriety, and uncorrupt manners

Săcer, cra, crum, *adj.* sacred, holy, divine, solemn; *super.* sacerrimus

Săcerdos, ōtis, *c. g.* a priest or priestess, a minister of religion; of sacer and dos

Sacra, orum, *plur. n.* holy rites or mysteries of religion, divine service; from sacer

Sacrāmentum, i, *n.* a sacrament, any thing done by virtue of an oath, the oath of allegiance administered to soldiers; from sacer

Sacrĭficium, ii, *n.* a sacrifice; of sacer and facio

Sacro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to consecrate, to dedicate; from sacer

Sacrum, i, *n.* a holy rite or mystery, any thing dedicated to the gods

Sæpè, *adv.* often; iùs, issimè

Sævio, īre, ivi or ii, itum, *v. n.* to rage, to bluster, to be fierce, and cruel; from sævus

Sævitia, æ, *f.* and **Sævities**, ei, *f.* cruelty, tyranny; from sævus

Sævus, a, um, *adj.* cruel

Săgīno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make fat, to cram, to fatten

Săgio, īre, īvi, ītum, *v. a.* to have a quick sense, to perceive quickly, to guess

Sagitta, æ, *f.* an arrow, a shaft, a dart

Săgŭlum, i, *n.* a little cloak or cassock worn over armour; from sagum

Sagum, i, *n.* a soldier's coarse cloak or cassock, a sort of blanket

Săguntum, i, *n.* and **Saguntus**, i, *m.* Saguntum, a city of Spain near the river Ebro

Sal, sălis, *m.* & *n.* salt, mirth, wit; also, wisdom, the salt sea. Sales, *plur.* jests, quibbles

Salii, ōrum, *plur. m.* the Salii, priests of Mars, instituted by Numa, who carried the sacred ancilia in procession, capering, dancing, and singing rude verses

Salinator, ōris, *m.* Salinator, the ... of a Roman general

Salīnum, i, *n*. a saltcellar; from sal
Salio, īre, ui & ivi, saltum, *v. n.* to leap or jump, to dance
Salio, ire, īvi, ītum, *v. a.* to season with salt; from sal
Salīva, æ, *f.* spittle, juice, a jelly
Saltem, *conj.* at least, even
Salto, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* & *freq.* to dance, jump, or hop; from salio, to dance
Saltus, ûs, *m.* a leap, jump, or bound; also, a forest, a thick wood; from salio, to leap
Salūber or bris, bris, bre, *adj.* healthful; also, useful, advantageous; from salus
Sălus, ūtis, *f.* health, life, safety, a salutation; from salvus
Sàlutāris, is, e, *adj* wholesome, healthful, comfortable; from salvus
Sălūtātio, ōnis, *f.* a saluting or greeting, good morning or good evening, a salutation, a paying respect; from salus
Sălūtātor, ōris, *m.* a saluter, one who salutes; from saluto
Săluto, âre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to salute, to greet, to bid farewell; from salus
Salvus, a, um, *adj.* safe, sound
Sambuceus, a, um, *adj.* made of elder; from sambucus
Sambūcus, i, *f.* an elder-tree
Samnītes, um, *plur. m.* the Samnites, a people of Italy, the inhabitants of Abrutium, now called Abbruzzio, with whom the Romans had many severe battles, before they could finally subdue them
Sancio, īre, ivi & xi, ītum & ctum, *v. a.* to make sacred, to consecrate, to establish, to enact
Sanctus, a, um, *adj.* holy, sacred, pious; also, established, *perf. part.* of sancio
Sānè, *adv.* truly, certainly, verily, indeed; from sanus
Sanguĭnŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* bloody; from sanguis
Sanguis, ĭnis, *m.* blood, kindred, parentage, lineal descent; also, death, murder, slaughter
Sanus, a, um, *adj.* healthful, in one's right mind
Sapiens, tis, *adj.* wise, skilful, discreet; ior, issimus; also, *pres. part.* of sapio
Săpientia, æ, *f.* wisdom; from sapio
Sapio, ĕre, īvi, ui or ii, itum, *v. n.* to be wise; also, to savour, to smell, to taste
Sarmentum, i, *n.* a twig or spray of a tree, a cutting of a vine for propogation
Sătelles, ĭtis, *m.* a lifeguard-man, a yeoman of the guard
Sătio, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to satiate, to satisfy, to cloy, to sate or glut; from satis
Satis, *adj. indec.* sufficient; also, *adv.* enough; *compa.* satius, better
Saturninus, i, *m.* Saturninus, the name of several eminent Romans
Saucius, a, um, *adj.* wounded
Saxum, i, *n.* a great stone, a rock, an bill
Scævola, æ, *m.* Mutius Scævola, so called, because having attempted to kill Porsenna, king of Tuscany, in his tent, he burnt off his right hand in the king's presence, without flinching, because it had, by mistake, killed one of the nobles, instead of the king
Scala, æ, *f.* or Scalæ, arum, *f. plur.* a ladder, a pair of stairs
Scando, ĕre, di, sum, *v. n.* to mount, to climb; also, to scan a verse
Scapha, æ, *f.* a skiff, a cock-boat, a canoe
Scaurus, i, *m.* Scaurus, the name of a noble Roman
Scelĕrātè, *adv.* wickedly; from sceleratus
Scĕlĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* wicked, ungodly, cursed; also, defiled, polluted; *perf. part.* of scelero
Scĕlĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to defile, to pollute; from scelus
Scĕlestè, *adv.* mischievously, wickedly; from scelestus
Scĕlestus, a, um, *adj.* wicked, mischievous; from scelus
Scelus, ĕris, *n.* wickedness, villainy, mischief
Scidi, I have cut; *indic. perf.* of scindo
Scientia, æ, *f.* science, skill, knowledge; from scio
Scīlicet, *adv.* that is to say, to wit, truly; of scire and licet
Scindo, ĕre, scidi, scissum, *v. a.* to cut, to rend, to split
Scio, īre, ivi, scītum, *v. a.* to know, to be acquainted with
Scīpio, ōnis, *m.* a walking staff, a cudgel, a crutch
Scipio, ōnis, *m.* Scipio, the surname of a noble family in Rome, first given to P. Cornelius, who was a Scipio or staff to his father, leading him about when blind
Sciscitor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to require, to demand, to ask; from scisco
Scisco, ĕre, īvi, itum, *v. a.* to enquire, to decree, to vote; from scio
Scriba, æ, *m.* a scribe, a clerk, a secretary; from scribo
Scribo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to write, to

compose or make a speech or book, &c. to describe
Scriptor, ōris, *m.* a writer, an author, a clerk; from scribo
Scrutor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to search diligently, to trace out or follow by the tract, to follow by scent, to pry into
Sculpo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to carve, to engrave
Scurra, æ, *c. g.* a scoffer, a jester, a buffoon, a mimic, a wit
Scutum, i, *n.* a buckler, a shield, a target, a scutcheon
Se, *acc.* of sui, himself, herself, itself, themselves
Se, *insep. prœp.* aside or apart
Sēcēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to go apart, to withdraw or retire; of se and cedo
Secerno, ĕre, crēvi, cretum, *v. a.* to separate one from another, to put asunder or apart; of se and cerno
Secessus, ûs, *m.* a departure, a retirement; from secedo
Seco, are, ui, ctum or atum, *v. a.* to cut or carve, to cut off or asunder, to rend or tear.
Secretō, *adv.* secretly, apart, privily, in a corner
Secrētus, a, um, *adj.* secret, privy; also, *perf. part.* of secerno
Secum, with himself, with herself, or with themselves; of cum and se, *abla.* of sui
Sĕcundārius, a, um, *adj.* secondary, of the second; from secundus
Secundum, *prœp.* cum *acc.* nigh or near, hard by, according to
Sĕcundus, a, um, *adj.* the second, next, inferior; also, prosperous, favourable, lucky
Sĕcūris, is, *f.* an axe, a hatchet; from seco
Secùs, or Seciùs, *adv.* otherwise, amiss
Secus, *prœp.* cum *acc.* by or nigh to
Secutus, a, um, having followed; *perf. part.* of sequor
Sed, *conj.* but, but also, however
Sĕdeo, ĕre, sēdi, sessum, *v. n.* to sit, to tarry, to abide, to remain
Sedes, is, *f.* a seat or place to sit on, a dwelling place, a mansion house; from sedeo
Sedĭtio, ōnis, *f.* sedition, debate, strife, a mutiny
Sēdŭlitas, ātis, *f.* carefulness, diligence, earnestness; from sedulus
Sēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* careful, diligent, painful, earnest
Segnis, is, e, *adj.* dull, slothful, slow, lazy; ior, issimus
Segnitèr, *adv.* negligently, slothfully; iùs, issimè; from segnis
Segnitia, æ, & Segnities, ei, *f.* sloth, sluggishness, laziness; from segnis
Selibra, æ, *f.* half a pound, six ounces; of semi and libra
Sella, æ, *f.* a seat, a chair, a bench; from sedeo
Semel, *adv.* once, at one time, once for all
Semen, ĭnis, *n.* seed, a corn or grain, a kernel; also, a breed, a race
Semi, *indec.* the half, *never used except in composition;* as, semianimis, half dead
Semper, *adv.* always, continually, for ever and ever
Sempiternus, a, um, *adj.* endless, perpetual, everlasting; from semper
Sempronius, ii, *m.* Sempronius, the name of several distinguished Romans
Semuncia, æ, *f.* half an ounce; of semi and uncia
Sena, æ, or Senæ, arum, *plur. f.* the city Sienna, in Tuscany, built by the Galli Senones, from whom it received its name; also, a river of the same country
Senātor, ōris, *m.* a senator; from senex
Senatōrius, a, um, *adj* of or belonging to a senator; from senator
Senātus, ûs, *m.* a senate or chief council; also, the senate house
Senatusconsultum, i, *n.* an ordinance or a decree of the senate
Senecta, æ, *f.* and Sĕnectus, ūtis, *f.* old age, gravity, severity; from senex
Sĕnesco, ĕre, ui, ——, *v. incep.* to wax old, to grow in age; from Seneo, ere, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be old
Senex, is, and sometimes ĭcis, an old man or old woman
Senīlis, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to old age, to old folks; from senex
Senior, ōris, *c. g.* the elder; from senex
Senium, ii, *n.* old age, trouble, peevishness; from senex
Senōnes, um, *m.* the Senones, a people of the ancient race of the Celts, inhabiting the Lionois, in Gaul, who, under their leader Brennus, sacked and burnt Rome, and besieged the Capitol; but were defeated by the dictator Camillus. Their capital city is Sens
Sensim *adv.* by degrees, by little and little
Sensus, ûs, *m.* thought, meaning, sense, reason; from sentio
Sententia, æ, *f.* opinion, judgment, a

sentence in writing or speaking, the sentence of a judge; from sentio
Sentio, ire, si, um, *v. a.* to be sensible of, to think, to suppose, to perceive
Sēparatim, *adv.* separately, severally, in particular; from separo
Sēpăro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to separate, to divide, to put asunder; of se and paro
Sĕpelio, īre, īvi, sepultum, *v. a.* to bury, to lay in the earth, to inter
Sēpes, is, *f.* an hedge, a fence, an inclosure, a mound; from sepio
Sepio, ire, ivi or psi, itum or ptum, *v. a.* to inclose or hedge in, to fence, to block up
Septem, *adj. plur. indec.* seven
September, bris, *m.* the month September, the seventh from March
Septemdĕcim, *adj. plur. indec.* seventeen; of septem and decem
Septeni, æ, a, *adj. plur.* seven; from septem
Septimuleius, ii, *m.* Septimuleius, a man's name
Septĭmus, a, um, *adj.* the seventh; from septem
Septuagēsimus, a, um, *adj.* the seventieth; from septuaginta, *adj. plur. indec.* seventy
Sepulchrum, i, *n.* a grave, a sepulchre; from sepelio
Sepultūra, æ, *f.* burial, interment; from sepelio
Sepultus, a, um, buried; *perf. part.* of sepelio
Sĕquor, i, secutus or sequutus sum, *v. d.* to follow, to pursue, to endeavour, to attain
Sērio, *adv.* in earnest, seriously; from serius
Sērius, a, um, *adj.* serious, grave, earnest, of importance
Sermo, ōnis, *m.* common discourse, talk, a rumour, a speech, a language
Sĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to lock or shut
Sērò, *adv.* late in the evening, too late: iùs, issimè
Sĕro, ĕre, sēvi, sătum, *v. a.* to sow, to plant
Sero, ĕre, serui, sertum, *v. a.* to lay in order, to knit, to plait, to wreathe
Sertum, i, *n.* a garland of flowers, a chaplet, a nosegay
Serva, æ, *f.* a woman servant
Servio, īre, ivi, ītum, *v. n.* to be a slave, to serve, to obey
Servitus, ūtis *f.* bondage, slavery, thraldom; from servio
Servius, ii, *m.* Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, born of a captive. He subdued the Vientes and the Tuscans, reigned 44 years, and was killed by Lucius Tarquinius, the son of Priscus. This was, likewise, the name of several other distinguished Romans
Servo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to keep, to preserve or save, to possess
Servus, i, *m.* a servant, a bondman, a slave
Sessor, ōris, *m.* a sitter, an inhabitant; from sedeo
Sestercius, ii, *m.* a sesterce, a coin among the Romans in value two asses and a half, about 7 cents of our money
Seu, *conj.* either, or
Sēvērè, *adv.* gravely, sharply, severely; iùs, issimè; from severus
Sevērus, a, um, *adj.* serious, stately, severe; ior, issimus
Sex, *adj. plur. indec.* six
Sexaginta, *adj. plur. indec.* sixty
Sextilis, is, *m.* the month of August, the sixth from March, which was the commencement of the Roman year
Sextilius, ii, *m.* Sextilius, the name of several celebrated Romans
Sextus, a, um, *adj.* the sixth; from sex
Sextus, i, *m.* Sextus, the name of several distinguished Romans
Si, *conj.* if, although
Sibi, *dat.* of *pron.* sui, to himself, herself, itself, or themselves
Sic, *adv.* so, thus, according to
Siccus, a, um, *adj.* dry, without moisture, sober; ior, issimus
Sicilia, æ, *f.* Sicily, a large and fertile island between Africa and Italy, from whence it is divided by a very narrow sea, to which it formerly joined
Siculus, a, um, *adj.* Sicilian, belonging to Sicily; from Sicilia. Siculi, orum, *plur. m.* the Sicilians
Sicut, *adv.* as, as ever, as well as, like as, just as
Signĭfico, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to give notice or warning, to signify, to give a sign; of signum and facio
Signum, i, *n.* a mark or sign, a token, a standard or banner
Silentium, ii, *n.* silence, secrecy; from sileo
Sileo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be silent, to hold one's peace
Silva. *See* Sylva
Similis, is, e, *adj.* alike; ior, simillimus
Similitūdo, inis, *f.* likeness, resemblance, similitude; from similis
Simplex, icis, *adj.* simple, plain, honest; ior, issimus

Simul, *adv.* together, in company, at the same time

Simŭlăcrum, i, *n.* an image of a man or woman, a resemblance, a representation, a figure; from simulo

Simŭlātor, ōris, *m.* a feigner, a dissembler, a counterfeiter

Simŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to feign, to counterfeit, to pretend, to dissemble

Simultas, ātis, *f.* a privy grudge, displeasure, secret hatred

Sin, *conj.* but, if otherwise, if not

Sine, *præp.* cum *abla.* without

Singŭlāris, is, e, *adj.* singular, peculiar extraordinary; also, single; from singulis

Singŭlus, a, um, *adj.* every, each one, one by one

Sinister, ra, rum, *adj.* that which is on the left hand, unlucky, unfortunate; ior, sinistimus

Sinistra, æ, *f.* (manus being understood) the left hand

Sino, ĕre, sivi, situm, *v. a.* to suffer, to permit

Sinus, ûs, *m.* the bosom, the part of the gown above the girdle, which uses to be very wide, the breast, the heart, a bay, a creek

Siquis, siqua, quod or quid, *comp. pron.* if any one; of si and quis

Sisto, ĕre, stiti, statum, *v. n.* and *a.* to set or be made to stand, to stop, to stay, to settle

Sitis, is, *f.* thirst, drought, an eager desire for any thing

Situs, ûs, *m* a situation, a territory or quarter of a country; also, Situs, a, um, suffered, permitted, situate; *perf. part.* of sino

Sive, *conj.* or either, or if, or even

Sivi, I have suffered; *indic. perf.* of sino

Sobŏles, is, *f.* a shoot or young branch, progeny, offspring

Sobrius, a, um, *adj.* sober, temperate

Sŏcer, ĕri, *m.* a wife's father, a father-in-law

Sociālis, is, e, *adj.* social, of or belonging to allies or friends: from socius

Sociĕtas, ātis, *f.* partnership, company, society, alliance; from socius

Socius, a, um, *adj.* helping, belonging to allies, confederate, social

Socius, ii, *m.* a confederate, an intimate, a companion, an ally

Sŏdālis, is, *c.g.* a companion, a comrade

Sol, sōlis, *m.* the sun, the heat of the sun, a day

Solennis or Solennis, is, e, *adj.* solemn, annual, used or done at a certain time every year

Soleo, ēre, ui, solitus, *v. n. pass.* to be accustomed, to be wont

Solers, solertis, *adj.* active, learned in the arts, diligent; of solus and ars; ior, issimus

Sŏlicitus, a, um, *adj.* solicitous, careful, doubtful, anxious; ior, issimus

Solidus, a, um, *adj.* substantial, material, solid; ior, issimus

Solidus, i, *m.* a Roman coin, which in our currency was in value about 21 cents

Sŏlitārius, a, um, *adj.* solitary, alone, without company; from solus

Sŏlitūdo, inis, *f.* a solitude, a desert or wilderness; from solus

Sŏlium, ii, *n.* a throne, a seat of state

Solor, āri, atus sum *v. d.* to comfort, to relieve, to solace

Solum, *adv* only, alone

Solvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, *v. a.* to loose, to untie, to discharge or acquit; also, to melt

Solummŏdo, *adv.* only, alone; of solum and modo

Solus, a, um, *adj. gen.* solius, alone, only, solitary

Somnium, ii, *n.* a dream, a vision; also, an idle story, a whim; from somnus

Somnus, i, *m* sleep, rest, quietness

Sŏnitus, ûs, *m.* a sound, noise, a crack or clap; from sono

Sono āre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to make a noise, to sound

Sonus, i, *m.* a sound, a noise, a note, a tune

Sopio, īre, īvi, ītum, *v. a.* to set asleep, to set at rest

Sŏpītus, a, um, brought or laid to sleep; also, sound or fast asleep; *perf. part.* of sopio

Sorbeo, ēre, ui, psi, tum, *v. a.* to suck in, to drink up, to consume

Sordes, is, *f.* filth, nastiness, slovenliness

Sordidātus, a, um, wearing shabby clothes: *perf part.* of sordido

Sordidē, *adv.* filthily, meanly, poorly; iùs, issimè; from sordidus

Sordido, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to make filthy, to put one in dirty clothes

Sordidus, a, um, *adj.* filthy, slovenly; ior, issimus; from sordes

Soror, ōris *f.* a sister

Sorōrius, a, um, *adj* of or pertaining to a sister; from soror

Sors, sortis, *f.* lot, chance, fortune, a portion, an inheritance

Sortior, īri, ītus sum, *v. d.* to draw lots, to have any thing given by lot; from sors

Subscribo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to write under, to subscribe; of sub and scribo
Subsidium, i, *n.* relief, assistance, aid
Substituo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, *v. a.* to substitute, to put or appoint one in place of another; of sub and statuo
Subvectus, a, um, conveyed; *perf. part.* of subveho
Subvĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to carry up, to convey; of sub and veho
Succēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *v. n.* to approach or come to, to succeed, to be successful, of sub and cedo
Successor, ōris, *m.* a successor; from succedo
Successus, ûs, *m.* issue, or success good or ill, prosperity, good luck; also, *perf. part.* of succedo
Succingo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to environ, to beset, to gird; of sub and cingo
Succlāmo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to cry out in token of approbation or dislike, to shout, to hum; of sub and clamo
Sudo, āre, āvi, atum, *v. n.* to sweat, to be in a sweat
Sudor, ōris, *m.* sweat, moisture, wet, labour; from sudo
Suēo, ēre, suēvi, suētum, *v. n.* to be wont
Suesco, ĕre, suēvi, suētum, *v. incept.* to accustom, to use, to be accustomed; from sueo
Suffectus, a, um, put in the place of another; *perf. part.* of sufficio
Suffĕro, sufferre, sustŭli, sublatum, *v. a.* to undertake, to suffer, to carry away; of sub and fero
Suffetius, ii, *m.* Suffetius, an Alban chief, who on account of his treachery to the Romans, had his body torn into quarters by 4 horses
Sufficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, *v. n.* and *a.* to suffice, to be sufficient; also, to substitute, to supply; of sub and facio
Suffigo, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to stick in, to fasten or nail up; of sub and figo
Suffōco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to suffocate, to strangle
Suffŏdio, ĕre, ōdi, ssum, *v. a.* to dig under, to undermine; of sub and fodio
Suffrāgium, i, *n.* a voice or suffrage, a vote at an election
Sūgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to suck, to take in
Sui, *gen. pron.* of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves
Sulpitius, ii, *m.* Sulpitius, the name of several eminent Romans
Sum, fui, esse, *v. irreg.* to be, to subsist
Summa, æ, *f.* a sum of money, the principal or chief point of a matter, the sum or conclusion of a discourse or business
Summus, a, um, *adj.* the highest, greatest, chief; *super.* of superus
Sumo, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to take, to receive, to assume
Sumptus, ûs, *m.* charge, expense, costliness; also, *perf. part.* of sumo
Suo, ĕre, i, sūtum, *v. a.* to sew, to stitch, to join or tack together
Supellex, ctĭlis, *f.* furniture, household stuff
Super, *præp.* cum *acc.* or *abla.* upon, above, beyond, beside, about; of or concerning
Superaddo, ĕre, didi, ditum, *v. a.* to add, to superadd; of super and addo
Superbè, *adv.* proudly, haughtily; ius, issimè; from superbus
Superbia, æ, *f.* pride, haughtiness, arrogance; from superbus
Superbus, a, um, *adj.* proud, haughty, arrogant; ior, issimus
Superesse, to remain; *infin. pres.* of supersum
Superfui, I have remained; *indic. perf.* of supersum
Superjacio or Superjicio, ĕre, eci, ectum, *v. a.* to cast or lay upon, to exaggerate beyond credibility; of super and jacio
Sŭpĕrior, or, us, *adj.* that which is above, higher; *compa.* of superus
Sŭpernato, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. n.* to swim upon, to float; from superno
Superno, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to swim upon; of super and no
Supĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to surpass, to vanquish, to overcome
Supersum, esse, fui, *v. irreg.* to be superfluous, to remain, to survive; also, to overcome; of super and sum
Supervĕnio, īre, ēni, entum, *v. n.* to come unlooked for, to surprise; of super and venio
Supervolo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to flee over; of super and volo
Sŭperus, a, um, *adj.* above, the upper, heavenly; from super
Supplex, icis, *adj.* suppliant, humbly, entreating, kneeling or prostrate; of sub and plico
Suppliciter, *adv.* humbly, with bended knees, in manner of supplication; from supplex
Supplicium, ii, *n.* punishment, torment, pain; also, a supplication, an atonement
Supplico, are, ui, ——, *v. n.* to supplicate, to entreat humbly; of sub and plico

Suprēmus, a, um, *adj.* the highest; *super.* of superus
Surgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, *v. n.* to rise
Surripio, ĕre, ui, eptum, *v. a.* to steal, to pilfer, to prevent; of sub and rapio
Suscipio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, *v. a.* to take up, to undertake; of sub and capio
Suspendo, ĕre, di, sum, *v. a.* to hang up or upon, to delay, to keep one in suspense; of sub and pendo
Suspendeo, ēre, di, sum, *v. n.* to be hanged over or on high; of sub and pendeo
Suspicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, *v. a.* to look up, to honour, also, to suspect; of sub and specio
Suspicio, ōnis, *f.* mistrust, distrust, suspicion, opinion
Suspicor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to suspect or mistrust, to imagine, to surmise; from *v.* suspicio
Sustineo, ēre, ui, ēntum, *v. a.* to hold or stay up, to sustain, to support; of sub and teneo
Sustŭli, I have taken up; *indic. perf.* of tollo
Sŭsurro, ōnis, *m.* a whisperer, a murmurer, a tale bearer
Sŭsurro, āre, āvi, atum, *v. n.* to whisper, to mutter
Sŭsurrum, i, *n.* and susurrus, i, *m.* a whisper, a soft still noise, *as of bees*
Sutor, ōris, *m.* a sewer, a stitcher, a shoemaker; from suo
Suus, a, um, *pron* his, hers, his or her own, theirs or their own; from sui
Sylla, æ, *m.* Sylla, a Roman chief, who when he had gained an ascendancy over his political opponents, treated them with a degree of severity, which may, in latter times, have perhaps been equalled, but never surpassed
Syllanus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to the faction or party of Sylla
Sylva, æ, *f.* sometimes written Silva, a wood or forest
Sylvia, æ, *f.* Sylvia (Rhea), the daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus
Syphax, acis, *m.* Syphax, a king of Numidia, who was taken by Scipio, in the third Punic war and committed to prison, where he died
Syracusæ, arum, *f. plur.* Syracuse, the capital city of Sicily, naturally fortified both by sea and land, built and inhabited by a colony of the Corinthians
Syracusanus, a, um, and Syracusius, a, um, of or belonging to Syracuse
Syria, æ, *f.* Syria, a large country of Asia, in a very temperate climate, in consequence of which it is very fertile in all things necessary for life. It contains the provinces of Comogene to the north, Phœnicia to the west, Cœlosyria to the south, and Seleucia in the middle. It now constitutes a part of the Turkish empire

T

TABELLA, æ, *f.* a table; also, a letter, an epistle
Taberna, æ, *f.* a tavern, an house of entertainment, a tradesman's shop
Tabernācŭlum, i, *n.* a shed, shelter, a little shop made of boards, a tent, a tabernacle
Tabes, is, *f.* a consumption, a wasting in the body; also, poison, infection
Tabŭla, æ, *f.* a board or plank, a table, a thin plate, a picture, a book of accounts, a register, a map
Tabŭlātum, i, *n.* a story in a building, a scaffold, a stage
Tăbŭlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to board a floor or other place, to make a thing of boards; from tabula
Taceo, ēre, ui, itum. *v. n.* to be silent
Tacitè, *adv.* silently, without speaking a word; from tacitus
Tăcitus, a, um, *adj.* silent, quiet, without noise; also, *perf. part.* of taceo
Tædet, ēbat, uit or tæsum est, &c. ēre, *v. imper.* it wearieth
Tædium, ii, *n.* wearisomeness, irksomeness; from tædet
Talentum, i, *n.* a talent, a sum of money among the Greeks, to the value of above one hundred pounds sterling, about $ 450
Talis, is, e, *adj.* such, like
Talus, i, *m.* the ancle bone, the postern of a beast, a dye. Talorum jactus, the game of dice
Tam, *adv.* so, as, so much, as well
Tamdiu and Tandiu, *adv.* so long, so long as, so long time; of tam and diu
Tamen, *conj.* notwithstanding, nevertheless
Tanaquil, is *f.* Tanaquil, a woman's name
Tandem, *conj.* at length, at last
Tango, ĕre, tetigi, tactum, *v. a.* to touch, to lay hands on, to be near or hard by

Tanquam, *adv.* as well as, as it were, as if
Tantò, *adv.* so much, by so much
Tantŏpĕre, *adv.* so much, so greatly, earnestly; of tantus and opus
Tantùm, *adv.* so much, only, alone
Tantummŏdo, *adv.* only; of tantus and modus
Tantus, a, um, *adj.* so much, so many, so great, such
Tardè, *adv.* slowly; ius, issimè; from tardus
Tardĭtas, ātis, *f.* and Tardities, ei, *f.* slowness, dulness; from tardus
Tardus, a, um, *adj.* slow, dull, tardy; ior, issimus
Tarentīni, orum, *m. plur.* the inhabitants of Tarentum; and Tarentinus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Tarentum
Tarentum, i, *n.* and Tarentus, i, *f.* Tarentum, an noble and ancient city of Calabria in the kingdom of Naples, once inhabited by the Lacedæmonians. There was a celebrated temple built there to Neptune. The inhabitants were much given to ease and luxury
Tarpeia, æ, *f.* Tarpeia, the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the capital, who bargained with the Albans to deliver that garrison to them, if they would give her their bracelets. They being entered, threw their shields upon her, and buried her under them. Tarpeia rupes, a rock so called at Rome
Tarquinius, ii, *m.* (1) Tarquinius Priscus, a native of Corinth, and fifth king of Rome. He went to Rome, where by his money and address he became popular, and so great a favourite of Ancus Martius, that he appointed him guardian of his children, whom he defrauded by usurping the kingdom. He gained many victories over the Sabines and Latins, and at length, after a reign of 38 years, was murdered by the contrivance of the sons of Ancus. (2) Tarquinius. from his behaviour called Superbus, the proud, the 7th and last king of Rome. He married Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullius, a woman, like himself, possessed of a most haughty spirit, and at her instigation slew his father-in-law and usurped his kingdom. But his son Sextus Tarquinius, having ravished Lucretia, who thereupon killed herself, her father and husband so exasperated the minds of the people, that they expelled the whole family and changed their form of government from regal to consular
Tatius, ii, *m.* Tatius, a king of the Sabines, but afterwards a peace being made between the Sabines and Romans, he became a joint partner with Romulus in the administration for five years
Tectōrium, ii, *n.* the plaister or rough cast of a wall: also, dawbing, flattery; from tectum
Tectum, i, *n.* the roof, ridge, or covering of a house; also, a house; from tego
Tecum, for cum te, with thee; of cum *præp.* and te *abla.* of tu
Tego, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to cover, to hide, to keep close
Tegŭla, æ, *f.* a tile, the roof of an house; from tego
Telum, i, *n.* a weapon, a dart, an arrow; also, a sword
Temĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* rash, fool-hardy, unadvised
Temĕrè, *adv.* rashly, unadvisedly, at random
Temĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* rashness, unadvisedness, hastiness, temerity
Temno, ĕre, psi, ptum, *v. a.* to contemn, to despise, to slight
Tempĕrantia, æ, *f.* temperance, moderation; from tempero
Tempĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to temper, to mix or mingle, to refrain; from tempus
Tempestas, ātis, *f.* time or season, weather, a tempest or storm; also, adversity, danger, or peril; from tempus
Tempestīvus, a, um, *adj.* seasonable, opportune, timely, ripe for; from tempus
Templum, i, *n.* a temple, a church, a place consecrated to divine worship
Tempus, ŏris, *n.* time, opportunity, leisure, a season of the year the temple of the head, or the head itself, a clime
Tendo, ĕre, tetendi, sum and tum, *v. a.* to stretch out, to spread, to march or advance, to bend
Tĕnebræ, arum, *plur. f.* darkness, night
Tĕnebricōsus. a, um, *adj.* very dark, black; from tenebræ
Tĕnebrōsus. a, um, *adj.* dark, close; from tenebræ
Teneo, ĕre, ui, tentum, *v. a.* to hold, to detain, to possess, to understand
Tener, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* tender, young, gentle, delicate; ior, errimus

Tento, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to prove or try, to attempt, to trouble
Tentōrium, ii, *n.* a tent, a pavilion; from tendo
Ter, *adv.* three times
Terentius, ii, *m.* Terence, the name of several Romans
Tergeo, ēre, and Tergo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. a.* to wipe, to make clean, to scour
Tergĭversor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to turn back, to trifle with one, to boggle, to shuffle; of tergum and verto
Tergum, i, *n.* the back of a man or beast, the ridge of an hill; also, a target
Terni, æ, a, *adj.* three, three and three
Tero, ĕre, trivi, tritum, *v. a.* to rub or break, to bruise, to wear
Terra, æ, *f.* the earth, land, an island, ground; also, the world
Terreo, ēre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to affright or make afraid, to put one in fear
Terrestris, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to the earth or land; from terra
Terribĭlis, is, e, *adj.* dreadful, terrible, to be feared
Terror, ōris, *m.* fear, terror, dread
Tertia, æ, *f.* Tertia, a woman's name
Tertiò, *adv.* the third time, thrice; from tertius
Tertius, a, um, *adj.* the third
Testimōnium, ii, witness, testimony, an evidence, deposition; from testis
Testis, is, *c. g.* a witness, one who gives evidence
Teutŏnes, um, *m. plur.* likewise Teutoni, orum, the Teutones, an ancient people, bordering on the Cimbrians, who resided towards the north of Europe; but afterwards the Germans, as now called, were included in that name, till a little before Cæsar's time, when they assumed the appellation of Germans
Texi, I have covered; *indic. perf.* of tego
Theātrum, i, *n.* a theatre
Thelesinus, i, *m.* Thelesinus, a man's name
Thēsaurus, i, *m.* a treasure, riches; also, a treasury
Thessălia, æ, *f.* Thessaly, a country in Greece, being a part of Macedonia. The inhabitants of this country were anciently famous for their dexterity in horsemanship and the knowledge of poisonous herbs
Thessalonica, æ, *f.* Thessalonica, the metropolis of Macedon, now called Salonica
Thus, thūris, *n.* incense, frankincense

Tiber, Tiberis or Tibris, is, *m.* the famous river Tiber in Italy, called at first Albula. It divideth Latium from Tuscany
Tibĕrius, ii, *m.* Tiberius, the name of several distinguished Romans
Tibia, æ, *f.* the shank or shin bone, the leg; also, a flute, a pipe
Tibicen, inis, *m.* one who plays on a flute, a piper; of tibia and cano
Ticinum, i, *n.* a town in Italy, now called Pavia. Ticinus, i, *m.* Ticinus, a river in Italy
Tigillum, i, *n.* a little rafter, a beam, the funnel of a chimney; from tignum
Tignum, i, *n.* a rafter of an house, a beam
Tigranes, is, *m.* Tigranes, a king of Armenia Major, who, assisting Mithridates against the Romans, was first conquered by Lucullus and afterwards by Pompey, who restored him to his kingdom, upon condition that he should pay a yearly tribute
Timeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to fear, to dread, to be afraid for or of. Timeo te, I fear you as an enemy; timeo tibi, I fear for you as a friend, lest you should be hurt
Timidus, a, um, *adj.* fearful, timorous, cowardly; from timeo
Timor, ōris, *m.* fear, apprehension; from timeo
Tingo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to dye, to colour or stain
Tiro, ōnis, *m.* a raw soldier, an apprentice, a novice
Tirocinium, ii, *n.* the learning of the rudiments of war or of any other art, an apprenticeship
Titŭlus, i, *m.* a title, the inscription of a work, a mark of dignity, a monument
Titus, i, *m.* Titus, a name very common amongst the Romans
Toga, æ, *f.* a gown, a garment worn by the Romans
Togātus, a, um, *adj.* dressed in a gown, wearing a gown; from toga. Gens togata, the Roman nation
Tolĕrābĭlis, is, e, *adj.* tolerable; indifferent, that which may be endured; from tolero
Tolĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to suffer, to tolerate, to sustain; from tollo
Tollo, ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, *v. a.* to lift up, to raise, to take away
Tondeo, ēre, tŏtondi, tonsum, *v. a.* to clip, shear, or prune trees, to mow or cut corn

Tŏnitru, *n. sing. indec. plur.* tornitrua, uum, &c. thunder; from tono
Tono, āre, ui, itum, *v. n.* to thunder, to make a great noise
Tonsor, ōris, *m.* a barber, a shaver; from tondeo
Tonsōrius, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to a barber; from tonsor
Torquātus, i, *m.* Torquatus, an additional name given to Titus Manlius, from a gold chain or collar, the spoil of a Gaul slain by him, A. U. 393, which the Manilian family wore for a badge of honour till it was taken from them by Caius Cæsar. He beheaded his son for fighting without his orders, though he got the victory. He was thrice consul and thrice dictator
Torqueo, ēre, si, tum and sum, *v. a.* to wrest, to writhe or twist; also, to vex or grieve
Torques and Torquis, *m.* or *f.* a collar or chain to wear about the neck; also, a garland or chaplet of flowers, a wreath
Torreo, ēre, ui, tostum, *v. a.* to roast, to broil, to bake; also, to boil
Torvus, a, um, *adj.* sharp, sour, crabbed, grim, stern; ior, issimus
Tot, *adj. indec. plur.* so many
Totidem, *adj. indec. plur.* even, or just so many; from tot
Tŏties, *adv.* so often, so many times; from tot
Totondi, I have shaved; *indec. perf.* of tondeo
Totus, a, um, *gen.* totius, all, the whole, from tot
Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to handle, to touch, to treat; from traho
Trādo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, *v. a.* to deliver, to give or yield; of trans and do
Trādūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to carry or convey from one place to another, to transplant; of trans and duco
Traho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to draw, to entice, to allure
Trajicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *v. a.* to carry, to convey, to transpose, to transfer; of trans and jacio
Trans, *præp. cum. acc.* beyond, on the other side
Transēgi, I have transacted; *indic. perf.* of transigo
Transeo, īre, īvi or ii, ĭtum, *v. n.* to pass over or beyond, to exceed; of trans and eo
Transfero, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *v. a.* to carry or bring from one place to another, to transfer, to transplant, to refer; of trans and fero
Transfigo, ĕre, xi, xum, *v. a.* to run through or stab; of trans and figo
Transfŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, *v. a.* to dig or thrust through; of trans and fodio
Transfŭga, æ, *c. g.* a deserter, a turncoat; of trans and fugio
Transfŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgitum, *v. n.* to fly to the other side, to run away, to quit one's own party and go to the enemy
Transgrĕdior, di, essussum, *v. d.* to pass or go over, to pass, to surmount, to outgo; of trans and gradior
Transigo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, *v. a.* to pass or thrust through, to pierce, to conclude, to transact; of trans and ago
Transilio, īre, ivi or ui, ultum, *v. a.* to leap over or beyond, to pass over; of trans and salio
Transmitto, ĕre, misi, missum, *v. a.* to send over, to make over, to transmit, to run through; of trans and mitto
Transno, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to swim over or beyond; of trans and no
Transvĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, *v. a.* to carry, to convey or pass over, to ride by *as in a cavalcade*; of trans and veho
Trasimenus, i, *m.* Trasimenus, a lake in Tuscany, rendered famous by the battle fought between Flaminius the consul and Hannibal, where the former together with 15,000 men were slain
Traxi, I have drawn; *indic. perf.* of traho
Trebia, æ, *f.* Trebia, a place in Italy
Trecentesimus, a, um, the three hundredth; from trecenti
Trecenti, æ, a, *adj.* three hundred; of tres and centum
Tredĕcim, *adj. indec.* thirteen; of tres and decem
Tremo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, *v. n.* to tremble, to shake or quake for fear
Trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* trembling, shaking, that which maketh one tremble; from tremo
Trepidātio, ōnis, *f.* fear, trembling, precipitation; from trepidus
Trepidè, *adv.* hastily, fearfully; from trepidus
Trĕpido, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. n.* to tremble, to quake for fear, to be astonished, to pant, to bustle
Trĕpidus, a, um, *adj.* fearful, trembling for fear
Tres, tres, tria, *adj. plur.* three
Tribūnal, is, *n.* a judgment seat, a tribunal; from tribunus

Tribunātus, ûs, m. the office and dignity of a tribune
Tribūnus, i, m. a tribune, an officer of the Romans having chief jurisdiction amongst the people; and one part of whose duty it was, to guard them against the encroachments of the senate; also, a colonel or commander of a cohort
Tribuo, ĕre, i, ūtum, v. a. to give, to grant or bestow, to attribute
Tribus, ûs, f. a tribe, a ward of a city; *dat.* and *abl. plur.* tribŭbus
Tribūtum, i, n. tribute, custom, a tax to defray the public expenses; from tribuo
Triduum, i, n. the space of 3 days; of tres and dies
Trigemini, æ, a, *adj.* three children born at a birth
Triginta, *adj. plur. indec.* thirty
Tristicŭlus, a, um, *adj.* somewhat sad, saddish; from tristis
Tristis, is, e, *adj.* sad, heavy, sorrowful; for, issimus
Triumphālis, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to a triumph; from triumphus
Triumpho, āre, avi, atum, v. n. to triumph for a conquest obtained, to rejoice greatly
Triumphus, i, m. a triumph, a solemn show, at the return of a general from the wars, in honour of the victories he hath gained
Trŭcīdo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to murder, to kill, to massacre; of trux and cædo
Trunco, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to cut shorter, to maim; from truncus
Truncus, i, m. a stump, a stem, a trunk of a tree without the boughs, a body without a head
Trux, trŭcis, *adj.* cruel, grim, rough, savage
Tu, tui, tibi. *c. g. pron.* thou
Tŭba, æ, *f.* a trumpet
Tueor, ēri, tuitus and tutus sum, v. d. to defend, to keep, to maintain
Tŭgŭrium, ii, n. a cottage, a shepherd's cot
Tŭli, I have brought; *indic. perf.* of fero
Tullius, ii, m. Tullius, a family name from Servius Tullius, the sixth king of the Romans, one of whom, Marcus Tullius Cicero, was the prince of Roman eloquence
Tullus, i, m. Tullus, the name of two Roman kings, the third and sixth; the former Tullus Hostilius, the latter Tullus Servius
Tum, *conj.* then, at that time, moreover, in fine
Tumeo, ēre, ui, ——, v. n. to swell, to be puffed up, to wax proud; from tumeo
Tumesco, ĕre, ui, ——, v. n. to swell, to be puffed up, to wax proud; from tumeo
Tumultuor, āri, atus sum, v. d. to make a tumult, to be in a great uproar; from tumultus
Tumultus, ûs, m. tumult, trouble, insurrection
Tŭmŭlus, i, m. a hillock, a tomb, a sepulchre
Tunc, *adv.* then, at that time
Tundo, ĕre, tŭtŭdi, tunsum, v. a. to knock, to thump, to bray in a mortar
Tunica, æ, *f.* a coat or jacket, a tunic; also, a shirt, smock or petticoat
Turba, æ, *f.* a crowd, a rabble; also, trouble
Turbo, āre, avi, atum, v. a. to trouble, to disturb, to embroil; from turba
Turbo, inis, m. a whirlwind, a storm, a boisterous wind; also, trouble, danger
Turbulentus, a, um, *adj.* turbulent, seditious, troublesome; from turba
Turdus, i, m. a thrush, a blackbird
Turma, æ, *f.* a troop, a company of horsemen
Turmātim, *adv.* by troops or bands; from turma
Turpis, is, e, *adj.* nasty, filthy, deformed, base, disgraceful
Turris, is, *f.* a tower, a turret
Tusculanus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Tusculum
Tuscŭlum, i, n. Tusculum, a city about 15 miles from Rome, built on an eminence; where many of the Roman grandees, and particularly Cicero, Virgil, and Horace, had their country seats
Tūtēla, æ, *f.* defence, protection, guardianship; from tueor
Tutò, *adv.* safely, securely; from tutus
Tutor, āri, atus sum, v. d. to defend, to keep safe; from tueor
Tutor, ōris, m. a tutor, a defender, a guardian; from tueor
Tūtus, a, um, *adj.* safe
Tuus, a, um, *adj.* thine, thine own; from tu

V

VACO, āre, avi, atum, v. n. to be

empty or void, to be free or clear from a thing, to be at leisure
Văcuus, a, um. *adj.* void, empty, at leisure, having nothing to do
Vādo, ĕre, si, sum, *v. n.* to go or turn *as a river doth*, to wade
Væ, *inter.* wo to, or fye upon
Vāgina, æ, *f.* a scabbard, a sheath, a case
Vāgio, īre, ivi, ītum, *v. n.* to cry like a child
Vagitus, ûs, *m.* the crying of young children; from vagio
Valdè, *adv.* very much, greatly, earnestly
Valeo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *v. n.* to be able, to avail, to be strong, to be in health
Valĕrius, ii, *m.* Valerius. There are many of this name mentioned in classic writers
Valesco, ĕre, ŭi, ——, *v. incep.* to wax strong, to grow well; from valeo
Vălētudo, ĭnis, *f.* health or sickness, weakness; from valeo
Vălĭdus, a, um. *adj.* strong, valiant, stout; from valeo
Vallis, is, *f.* a valley or dale
Vallo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to fortify, to enclose, to intrench
Vallum, i, *n.* a trench, a fence, a wall, a bulwark
Vallus, i, *m.* a pallisado, a long spar of timber, a stake whereunto vines are bound
Vanus, a, um, *adj.* vain, foolish, empty
Varius, a, um, *adj.* various
Vărix, icis, *m.* a crooked vein swelling with melancholy, especially in the legs
Varius, ii, *m.* Varius, a man's name
Varro, ōnis, *m.* Varro, several Romans of this name, whereof the most considerable was M. Terentius
Vas, vădis, *m.* a surety or bail; also, a pledge or hostage; from vado
Vas, vāsis, *n.* a vessel, a cask; *plur.* vasa, orum
Vasto, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to waste or destroy, to ravage
Vastus, a, um, *adj.* waste, huge, wide, desolate, uninhabited
Uber, ĕris, *n.* a breast or teat; also, the bosom
Uber, ĕris, *adj.* fruitful, plentiful, abundant
Ubi, *adv.* where, in what place, when. Ubi primum, as soon as
Ubicunque, *adv.* wheresoever, in what place soever; of ubi and cunque
Ve, *conj.* either, or
Vēcordia, æ, *f.* madness, dotage, rage, phrensy; from vecors
Vēcors, vecordis, *adj.* mad, foolish, frantic
Vectigal, ālis, *n.* a tribute, toll, or subsidy; also, a revenue, an income; from veho
Vectus, a, um, carried; *perf. part.* of veho
Vegĕtus, a, um, *adj.* quick, fresh, lively, sound; from vegeo
Vegeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be lusty and strong, to grow
Vĕhĕmens, tis, *adj.* vehement, earnest, unruly; ior, issimus; from veho
Vĕhĕmenter, *adv.* vehemently, forcibly; ius, issimè; from vehemens
Vehicŭlum, i, *n.* a car, a wain, a coach, a chariot; from veho
Veho, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. a.* to carry, to convey by land or water
Veientes, um, *m.* the Vejentes, a petty state, situate in the vicinity of Rome, which, at an early period, was subjected to the Roman authority
Vel, *conj.* or, vel, vel, either, ——, or both, —— and, particularly, especially
Velāmen, ĭnis, *n.* a covering, veil, garment
Velle, to be willing; *infin. pres.* of volo
Vellĭco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to pluck, to pull off hair or feathers; from vello
Vello, ĕre, velli and vulsi, vulsum, *v. a.* to pull, to pluck, to gather
Vēlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to cover, to veil, to conceal
Velōcitas, ātis, *f.* swiftness, nimbleness; from velox
Vēlox, ōcis, *adj.* swift, quick, nimble; ior, issimus
Velum, i, *n.* a veil, a curtain or hanging, a sail
Vĕlut or Velutì, *adv.* like, like as, even as
Vēnābŭlum, i, *n.* a hunting pole, a hunter's staff; from venor
Venditio, ōnis, *f.* a sale; from vendo
Venditor, ōris, *m.* a seller; from vendo
Vendo, ĕre, didi, ditum, *v. a.* to sell
Venēnum, i, *n.* poison, venom; also, a drug or medicine
Veneo, īre, ivi and ii, venum, *v. n.* to be sold, to be set to sale
Venĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* veneration, worship, reverence; from veneror
Vĕnĕror, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to honour or worship, to reverence
Vĕnia, æ, *f.* pardon, leave, or license, favour
Venio, īre, i, tum, *v. n.* to come, to arrive
Vēnor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to hunt

Venter, tris, *m.* the belly, the stomach
Ventito, āre, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to come often; from venio
Ventus, i, *m.* wind, a blast, a storm or tempest
Verber, ĕris, *n.* a stripe or blow, a scourge or whip
Verbĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to beat or strike, to lash; also, to chide, to reprove
Vērè, *adv.* indeed, verily, in truth, justly; from verus
Verbum, i, *n.* a word, a saying, a verb, a part of speech
Vĕrĕcundia, æ, *f.* bashfulness, modesty; from verecundus
Vĕrĕcundus, a, um, *adj.* modest, bashful; from vereor
Vereor, ĕri, itus sum, *v. d.* to reverence, to fear
Veritas, ātis, *f.* truth, verity; from verus
Veritus, a, um, having feared or doubted; *perf. part.* of vereor
Vērò, *conj.* but, nay, rather; also, *adv.* indeed, truly
Verrūca, æ, *f.* a wart, an hillock, a knap of a hill
Versor, āri, atus sum, *v. d.* to be conversant, to be employed in a thing; from verto
Versus, ûs, *m.* a verse; also, Versus, a, um, turned; *perf. part.* of verto
Vertex, icis, *m.* the top or crown of the head, the head itself, the top of any thing
Verto, ĕre, ti sum, *v. a.* to turn, to change, to overthrow
Verùm, *conj.* but, but yet
Verus, a. um, *adj.* true, right, just
Vescor, sci, ——, *v. d.* to eat, to feed or live upon
Vesper, ĕris, *m.* the evening star, the evening
Vesper, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to the evening
Vespĕrus, i, *m.* the evening star
Vesta, æ, *f.* Vesta. There were two goddesses of this name; the one the goddess of fire, the other of the earth, and her image is seen on Roman coins, with attributes suitable to both fire and earth. Hence, the vestal virgins, who were obliged by a solemn vow to the observance of chastity, were had in great reverence; but if they violated their obligation, they were buried alive
Vester, ra, rum, *pron.* yours; from vos
Vestĭbŭlum, i, *n.* a porch or entry to an house
Vestigium, ii, *n.* the print of a man's foot, a footstep, a trace or track
Vestimentum, i, *n.* a garment, vestment, apparel; from vestis
Vestis, is, *f.* a garment, a vest; also, the skin of a snake
Vĕtĕrānus, a, um, *adj.* acient, old, having served long in a place, veteran; from vetus
Vĕto, āre, ui, itum, *v. a.* to forbid, to prohibit, to hinder
Veturia, æ, *f.* Veturia, a Roman lady, the mother of Coriolanus
Vetus, ĕris, *adj.* old, ancient, stale
Vexo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to vex, to trouble, to disturb
Via, æ, *f.* a way, a passage, a journey or voyage
Vicārius, a, um, *adj.* that which is in place or stead of another; from vicis
Vicēsimus, a, um, *adj.* the twentieth
Vici, I have conquered; *indic. perf.* of vinco
Vicinus, a, um, *adj.* near, next to, hard by; from vicus; also, Vicinus, i, *m.* a neighbour
Vicis, *gen.* vici, *dat.* vicem, *acc.* vice, *abla. f.* change, course, stead, place. Vices, um, *plur.* attacks or charges in war, a mutual recompense
Victor, ōris, *m.* a conqueror, a vanquisher; from vinco
Victōria, æ, *f.* victory, conquest
Victūrus, a, um, about to conquer; *fut. part. act.* of vinco
Victūrus, a, um, about to live; *fut. part. act.* of vivo
Victus, ûs, *m.* sustenance, food, victuals; from vivo; also, Victus, a, um, conquered; *perf. part.* of vinco
Vicus, i, *m.* a street, a village
Vidĕlicet, *adv.* to wit, that is to say of videre and licet.
Video, ēre, di, sum, *v. a.* to see, to behold, to perceive
Videor, ĕri, visus, *v. d.* to seem; also, *perf. pass.* of video, to be seen
Videtur, ebatur, visum est, videri, *v. imper.* it seems, it appears. Si tibi videtur, if you please, if you think fit
Vigeo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be strong, fresh, lively
Vigil, ilis, *adj.* watchful, diligent, careful
Vigil, is, *m.* a watchman
Vigilantia, æ, *f.* watchfulness, vigilance; from vigil
Vigilia, æ, *f.* a watching or being awake, a watch by night, a watch or fourth part of the night, a vigil or the eve before any feast; also, vigilance and diligence; from vigil

Viginti, *adv.* twenty
Vigor, ōris, *m.* strength, lustiness, vigour, force; from vigeo
Vilis, is, e, *adj.* vile, of no value, of little account, base
Villa, æ, *f.* a manor house out of a city or town, a village
Villāris, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to a village, farm, or country-house; from villa
Villicus, i, *m.* the bailiff of a manor, a steward, a farmer; from villa
Vincio, ire, xi, nctum, *v. a.* to bind or tie up
Vinco, ĕre, vici, victum, *v. a.* to conquer, to overcome, to vanquish
Vinctus, a, um, bound; *perf. part.* of vincio; also, Vinctus, i, *m.* a prisoner
Vincŭlum, i, *n.* a bond or band, a tie, any thing which fasteneth or tieth, as fetters, cords, &c.; from vincio
Vindex, īcis, *c. g.* an avenger, a redresser of grievances, an asserter of liberty, a defender; of vis and dico
Vindico, āre, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* to revenge, to avenge, to punish, to defend; from vindex
Vinum, i, *n.* wine; also, any kind of drink
Violo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to violate, to corrupt, to deflower
Vir, viri, *m.* a man, a husband, the male of beasts
Vireo, ēre, ui, ——, *v. n.* to be green, to flourish, to be lusty or strong
Virga, æ, *f.* a rod, a twig, a whip or scourge
Virginia, æ, *f.* Virginia, a Roman virgin, whom her own father Lucius Virginius, a centurion, to prevent being exposed to the lust of Appius, one of the decemvirs, stabbed in the middle of the forum, and being ordered to be seized, made his way through the crowd to the camp, and so incensed the soldiers, that they marched to the city and put an end to the decemviral power
Virginius, ii, *m.* Lucius Virginius, the father of the above mentioned young lady
Virgo, inis, *f.* a virgin, or maid, a chaste person, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac
Viridis, is, e, *adj.* green, lusty, fresh, strong, lively; from vireo
Virilis, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to a man, manly, of the male kind; also, grave, substantial; from vir
Viritim, *adv.* man by man, from man to man, from one to another
Virtus, ūtis, *f.* virtue, force, courage, bravery
Vis, vis, vim, vi, *plur.* vires, ium, ibus, force, violence, strength, power, meaning or importance
Viso, ĕre, si, sum, *v. freq.* to visit, to come to see; from video
Visus, ûs, *m.* sight, a view, a look, the sense of sight; also, Visus, a, um, seen; *perf. part.* of video
Vita, æ, *f.* life, a manner of living, food; *plur.* vitæ, arum, souls, ghosts
Vitium, ii, *n.* vice, a fault, offence, blame; also, a disease, a distemper
Vito, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to shun, to avoid, to beware of
Vitta, æ, *f.* a fillet or head band wherewith priests, priestesses and poets, as also, the altars and victims were dressed, a ribband, a garland
Vitŭpĕratio, ōnis, *f.* a blaming or finding fault with; from vitupero
Vitŭpĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to blame, to find fault with, to rebuke; of vitium, and pario
Vivo, ĕre, xi, ctum, *v. n.* to live, to be alive, to lead a life
Vivus, a, um, *adj.* alive, living, quick, lively
Vix, *adv.* scarcely, hardly, with much ado
Vixi, I have lived; *indic. perf.* of vivo
Ulciscor, ci ultus sum, *v. d.* to revenge; from ulcus
Ulcus, ĕris, *n.* a sore, an ulcer
Ullus, a, um, *adj.* any, any one, *gen.* ullius, *dat.* ulli
Ultimò and Ultimùm, *adv.* at the last, the last time; from ultimus
Ultimus, a, um, *adj.* the last, the utmost, the furthermost; also, the chief, the greatest; *super.* from ultra
Ultio, ōnis, *f.* revenge; from ulciscor
Ultra, *præp.* cum *acc.* beyond, on the further side
Ultrà, *adv.* further, moreover, more; *compa.* ulterior, farther; *super.* ultimus, the farthest
Ultrò, *adv.* willingly, voluntarily, of one's own accord
Ululātus, ûs, an howling, yelling, or shrieking; from ululo
Ululo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to howl as a dog or a wolf doth
Umbra, æ, *f.* a shadow or shade, a cloud, an appearance, a phantom
Unà, *adv.* together, all at once; from unus
Uncia, æ, *f.* the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce; also, an inch, the twelfth part of a foot

Unda, æ, *f.* a surge, a wave, trouble and bustle
Undè, *adv.* from whence
Undĕcim, *adj. plur. indec.* eleven; of unus and decem
Undique. *adv.* on every side, on all quarters, round about; of unde and que
Undo, āre, āvi, atum, *v. n.* and *a.* to rise in surges, to boil *as water doth*, to spread *as fire doth*
Unguis, is, *m.* a nail of the fingers or toes, the hoof of an ox or cow
Unĭcus, a, um, *adj.* one, alone, singular, notable; from unus
Universus, a, um, *adj.* universal, the whole, all, without exception; of unus and verto
Unquam, *adv.* at any time, ever
Unus, a, um, *adj.* one, alone, only; *gen.* unius, *dat.* uni
Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, every one, every; of unus and quisque
Vocābilis, is, e, *adj.* to be called for; from voco
Vŏcĭfĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to cry out aloud, to bawl, to squeel; of vox and fero
Vocito, āre, āvi, atum, *v. freq.* to call often; from voco
Voco, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to name, to call, to summon, to provoke, to challenge
Vŏlĭto, are, avi, atum, *v. freq.* to fly about, to flutter; from volo
Vŏlo, āre, avi, atum, *v. n.* to fly, to run or go quickly or in haste
Vŏlo, velle, volui, *v. irreg.* to be willing, to wish, to desire
Volsci, ōrum, *plur. m.* the Volsci, a people of Latium, whose metropolis was Auxur
Volŭcer or eris, eris, e, *adj.* swift-winged, inconstant; from volo, āre
Vŏlūmen, inis, *n.* a folding, a rolling, a volume of a book, the folds of a snake; also, a wave; from volvo
Volumnia, æ, *f.* Volumnia, a Roman lady, the wife of Coriolanus
Vŏluntārius, um, *adj.* voluntary, of one's own accord; from voluntas
Voluntas, ātis, *f.* good will, desire, affection; from volo
Volvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, *v. a.* to roll, to hurl or tumble down; also, to consider
Vŏluptas, ātis, *f.* pleasure, delight, solace, comfort; from volo
Vos, vestrum or vestri, *dat.* vobis, *plur.* of tu, ye or you

Vŏtum, i, *n.* a vow or promise made to God; from voveo
Vŏveo, ēre, vi, vōtum, *v. a.* to vow, to wish, to desire, to devote
Vox, vōcis, *f.* a voice, a sound, a word, a discourse; from voco
Urbānitas, ātis, *f.* courtesy, civility; from urbanus
Urbānus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to a city, civil, courteous; from urbs
Urbs, is, *f.* a city, a walled town
Urgeo, ēre, si, sum, *v. a.* to press on, to urge, to provoke
Urina, æ, *f.* urine, water of man or beast
Urinātor, ōris, *m.* a diver or swimmer under water
Urna, æ, *f.* an urn
Uro, ĕre, ussi, ustum, *v. a.* to burn, to set on fire
Usitatus, a, um, *adj.* usual, ordinary, common
Usquam, *adv.* any where, in any place
Usque, *adv.* continually, always, all along, as far as, until
Usura, æ, *f.* usury, interest; from usus
Usurpo, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to usurp, to take another's property, to use often or much; from usus
Usus, ûs, *m.* use, exercise, practice; also, Usus, a, um, having used; *perf. part* of utor
Ut, *adv.* as, like as, even as
Uter, utra, utrum, *adj.* which or whether of the two; *gen.* utrius
Uter, utris, *m.* any thing lightly blown up, a bladder, or such like thing, in use in passing rivers, a bottle
Uterque, utraque, utrumque, *adj.* both the one and the other, both, each
Uti, *adv.* to the end that
Utica, æ, *f.* an inland city of Africa, in the country of Tunis, built and inhabited by a Tyrian colony, and rendered remarkable for Cato having committed the dreadful crime of suicide in that place
Uticenses, um, *plur. m.* the inhabitants of Utica
Uticensis, is, e, *adj.* of or belonging to Utica
Utilis, is, e, *adj.* useful, commodious, fit; from utor
Utilitas, ātis, *f.* utility, an using, the having the use of, profit, interest; from utor
Utinam, *adv* Oh that! Would to God!
Utor, uti, usus sum, *v. d.* to use, to make use of, to enjoy
Utpŏte, *adv.* because as, considering that, in as much as

Utrinque, *adv.* on both sides, or both parts
Utrùm, *adv.* whether
Uva, æ, *f.* a grape, a raisin
Vulgāris, is, e. *adj.* vulgar, common, vile; from vulgus
Vulgò, *adv.* commonly, ordinarily, publicly, openly, before all; from vulgus
Vulgus, i, *m.* & *n.* the common people, the rabble, the mob
Vulnĕro, āre, avi, atum, *v. a.* to wound or hurt, to grieve; from vulnus
Vulnus, ĕris, *n.* a wound, a bruise, a hurt; also, love, grief
Vulsi, I have torn; *indic. perf.* of vello
Vulsus, a, um, plucked; *perf. part.* of vello
Vultur, ūris, *n.* a ravenous bird called a vultur
Vulturnum, i, *n.* and Vulturnus, i, *m.* Voltorno, a town and rapid river in Campania
Vultus, ûs, *m.* the countenance or visage, the face
Uxor, ōris, *f.* a wife; also, the she of beasts

X

XANTIPPUS, i, *m.* Xantippus, a valiant and successful Spartan commander, who after the Carthaginians had been beaten by the Romans, both by sea and land, was sent for to command their forces, which he did with so great success, that he took Attilius Regulus prisoner, but was ill rewarded for his great services
Xerxes, is, *m.* Xerxes, a king of Persia, and the son of Darius. He was a very haughty prince, but weak and unsuccessful. He prosecuted the war with the Athenians, begun by his father, invading Greece with 700,000 men of his own kingdom and 300,000 auxiliaries, and 12,000 ships. But this great and numerous army wanted a commander, for the king, who should have led them to battle, was always the last in the field, and the first in flight

Z

ZAMA, æ, *f.* Zama, a city of Africa, about five days' journey from Carthage. Here Scipio gained a complete victory over Hannibal, who after his discomfiture, was obliged to flee with only 4 horsemen to accompany him

FINIS.

Marie Paul Joseph
Yves Gilbert Motiers
De Lafayette.

Marie Paul [illegible]
yves Gilbert Mathi[illegible]

Marie Paul Josep
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